THE LITERARY DIGEST

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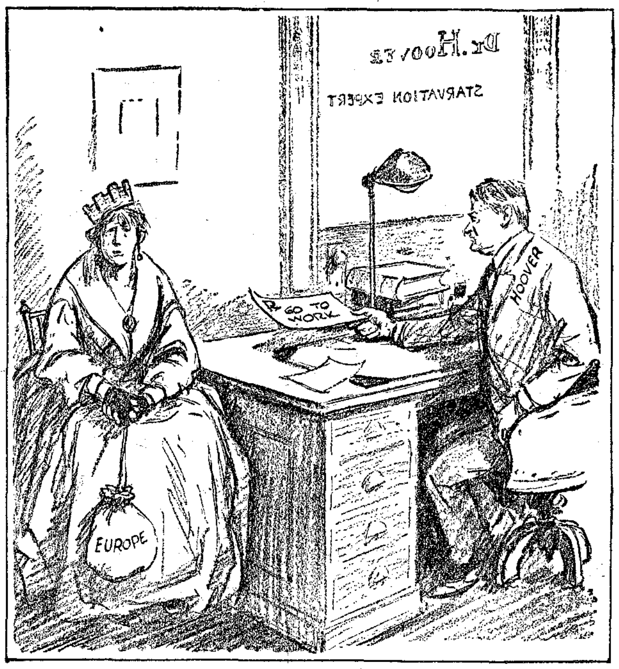
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

HOOVER TELLS EUROPE TO GO TO WORK

WHEN THE MAN who has done more than any other American to help Europe bluntly declares that the greatest need of the European nations to-day is to stop begging and get back to work, editorial observers see a lot of meaning in it, not only for Europe and America, but perhaps for Mr. Hoover too. "Herbert Hoover's pointed remarks on the European relief situation appeal to us as the most important contribution which could be made to the formation of American policy at this moment," remarks the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), while European correspondents report that his diagnosis of Europe's ills and prescription for their cure find indorsement in London, Paris, and Berlin. "Hoover's exhortation fits the case as regards France, England, and possibly Germany," affirms a London dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*. "It is good, hard sense," says the London *Standard*, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* commends Mr. Hoover for throwing "a cold douche upon the pauper spirit in which some parts of Europe are disposed to turn to America." "Work—don't beg," is the phrase used by the London *Express*. The necessity of getting back to work may not be the whole answer to present economic problems," adds the latter paper, "but it is really the most essential part of it." "German business leaders are in hearty accord with Hoover in his statement that Europe must work," cables a Berlin correspondent of the New York *News* (Rep.); and a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times* (Dem.) quotes the *Figaro* as advising commercial France to give up hope of having its financial problems solved by a great loan from America, and to make up its mind to work out its own salvation. "Between the lines," says the correspondent, "one may read the editor's agreement with Mr. Hoover's statement that the negotiation of ordinary commercial credits with the United States, coupled with increased exportation, is the only proper industrial program for France." The *Figaro* characterizes as "idealists or maniacs" those economists who "have been exercising their imagination on the immediate and universal liquidation of the financial crisis of Europe."



THE DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Recalling the fact that not long ago Mr. Hoover was warning us that the loss of life in Europe from lack of food and fuel before the next harvest might be greater than during the four years of war, some of our papers express surprize at what they consider his change of attitude. "Has the bacillus of politics begun to affect his humanitarianism?" asks the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), noting the increasing discussion of his availability as a Presidential candidate. "There can be no question that some 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 people in the larger cities of Finland, Poland, Austria, and other portions of Central Europe, outside Germany, are facing starvation unless some quick means can be discovered for their assistance," he told us a few weeks ago. But there is no real contradiction, *The Express* goes on to point out, between this appeal and his later message beginning: "I disagree emphatically with the statement being circulated by European propagandists both as to the volume of European financial needs from the United States and as to their suggestions that the great bulk of these needs can not be met by ordinary commercial credits, and that, therefore, our Treasury needs to be further drawn upon for new loans." The change, as this and other papers explain, is merely in the emphasis. "Herbert C. Hoover's protest against hysteria and exaggeration in appeals to the American people in behalf of Europe should not be misunderstood," remarks the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), which goes on to explain that "it is not intended to discourage proper and necessary aid to Old-World countries, not to give cheer and comfort to American speculators and profiteers." Further:

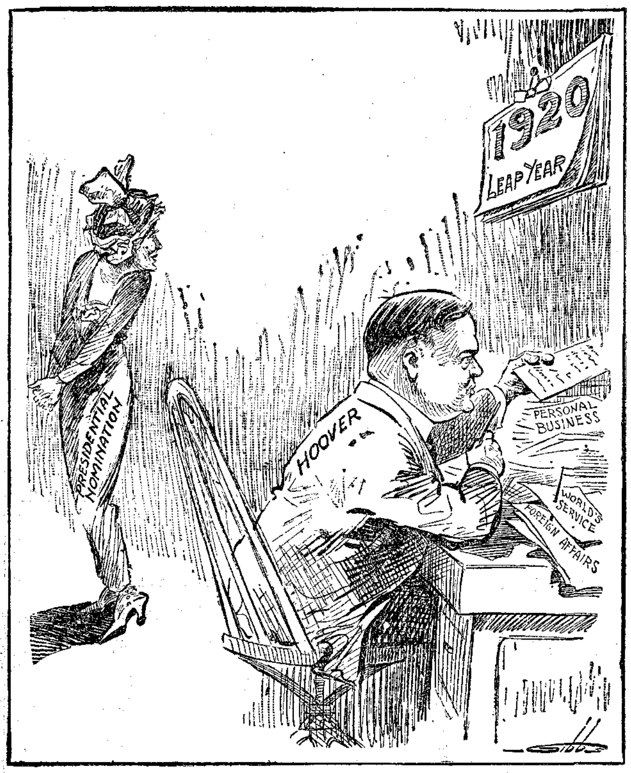
"The American people are not to be called upon to do the impossible, or to make superhuman sacrifices. They are not to be asked to send their capital out of their own markets, or to submit to additional tax burdens. Certain relatively minor measures of relief and benevolence are proposed by the Grain Corporation and the Treasury Department, but the general problem is of a purely business nature.

"Europe is not begging for alms; it is in need of commercial credits. It wants raw materials, machinery, and, for a time, foodstuffs. It wants to resume production on a normal scale and to sell its goods in order to maintain its purchasing power.

"It is clearly to our interest thus to aid Europe and assure ourselves of good permanent customers. We must not live in a fool's paradise and reckon on tremendous exports and favorable trade balances. Europe can not continue to buy heavily unless in turn it sells—if not to us, then to others—to China, to South America, to Russia."

Mr. Hoover's statement, the opening sentence of which we have already quoted, goes on to say of Europe's need and our duty:

> "Aside from some secondary measures by our Government, the problem is one of ratification of peace and ordinary business processes, and not one of increasing our burden of taxation. Our taxes are now 600 per cent. over prewar rates. We simply can not increase this burden. Rather the problem is one of early reduction.
>
> "By secondary measures I mean that some dozen cities in central and Southern Europe need breadstuffs on credit from the Grain Corporation to prevent actual starvation, and that the Allies are asking for temporary delay in paying interest on our government loans to them. The Allies can not pay this year, in any event. The actual situation varies with every country in Europe, and generalities are not worth print paper. The European neutral countries have made money from the war and have asked no favors and given none.



LOOKS LIKE HERBERT'S IN FOR A PROPOSAL.

—Gibbs in the Baltimore *Sun*.

> "Outside of interest to the Allies, Great Britain states that they want nothing but commercial credits. These she can always obtain if she puts up her ample collateral assets in South America, China, etc. France also has unpledged foreign assets that would cover most of her important needs.
>
> "It would also appear that the 70,000,000 people of prosperous nations who have not suffered in the war should also aid in European relief. The American people are now finding $7,000,000 a month in charity for feeding three millions of children and fighting disease. If we contribute bread supply on government credit to these starving cities, plus business credits, we will be doing our share of world responsibility.
>
> "If we do undertake the solution of the bread question by our Government, our action will benefit and protect the other nations of Europe from infection of anarchy and chaos. Poland is the sole shield of Europe from Bolshevik invasion. If we extend this help, it should be upon consideration that the stronger nations in Europe will do their full part in many directions.
>
> "Many people of Europe are not at work. For instance, their coal production is less than seventy per cent., and their economic demoralization is in a great degree due to this alone. Only they can remedy it.
>
> "Our Government has a large surplus of wheat flour, acquired by it under the wheat guaranty. In the ordinary course we should hold it for cash from foreign nations. We could solve the bread situation in the dozen critical centers in Europe if the Grain Corporation were to sell about fifteen per cent. of our surplus wheat and flour on credit to meet these acute situations. The difference between these credits and cash is the difference between starvation and existence to them. . . . . .
>
> "Bulgaria, Greater Serbia, Roumania, South Russia, and Turkey (except Armenia), have a surplus of food this year and can export it. If they control the import of silk stockings, perfume, and other non-essentials, they can procure their other imports, or at least live until they do it on a business basis. Hungary could feed herself if Roumania would return the cattle and grain she abstracted last summer.
>
> "We are, therefore, left with Finland, Belgium, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and Austria to consider. Austria is the sorest point in Europe, and while she must be fed this winter, the Allies should be made to realize that any assistance from us is upon condition that she is free to make such political associations as will take her out of a perpetual poorhouse.
>
> "Most European statesmen naturally desire to please their people by borrowing from our Government to revive prosperity overnight, but to my mind the one essential thing for all these countries which can not provide for themselves out of normal commerce is to feed their people over this winter and to defer immediate rehabilitation of this specialized industry until the world recovers sufficiently for them to secure commercial credits and private capital.
>
> "The problem from the point of view of action of our Government, outside the temporary deferring of interest, is reduced to helping out the bread supply of less than five per cent. of the population of Europe. This is only an echo of the job that our Government had to undertake in the year ending August 1 last in saving Europe from famine. Therefore, no such situation exists as that which confronted us last year at this time, and there is no ground for hysteria on either side of the Atlantic.
>
> "The world needs to get away from the notion of governmental help, both internally and externally, and get back to work and to business."

Mr. Hoover added further illuminating information about conditions in Europe when he appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee in support of Secretary Glass's plan to establish, through the United States Grain Corporation, final government credits amounting to $150,000,000 to feed the starving sections of Europe's population until the next harvest. He said, according to the New York *Commercial*, that the United States has supplied about $2,250,000,000 to Europe in the past year, and that all of this, except about $12,000,000, which represents the cost of feeding 4,000,000 undernourished children as a charity, will be repaid. General conditions in Europe, he said, have in the main improved beyond expectation, but the situation is still so acute in Austria, Poland, and Armenia as to endanger the whole financial fabric of Europe. Of conditions in Austria, which are "the worst in all Europe," he said:

> "The need for food has become so great that famous art-works in the National Gallery have been offered as security for loans. But I feel certain the United States will not engage in such a form of pawnbroking.
>
> "Austria has no coal, and can not get grain in quantity because of the low value of her money.
>
> "I hesitate to go into the political situation. But it is the seat of the trouble. Austria now has no hope of being anything more than a perpetual poorhouse. I will say that this was brought about without American inspiration.
>
> "If Austria is made a perpetual mendicant, the United States should not provide the charity. We should give full notice that those who undertake to maintain the present status must pay the bills."

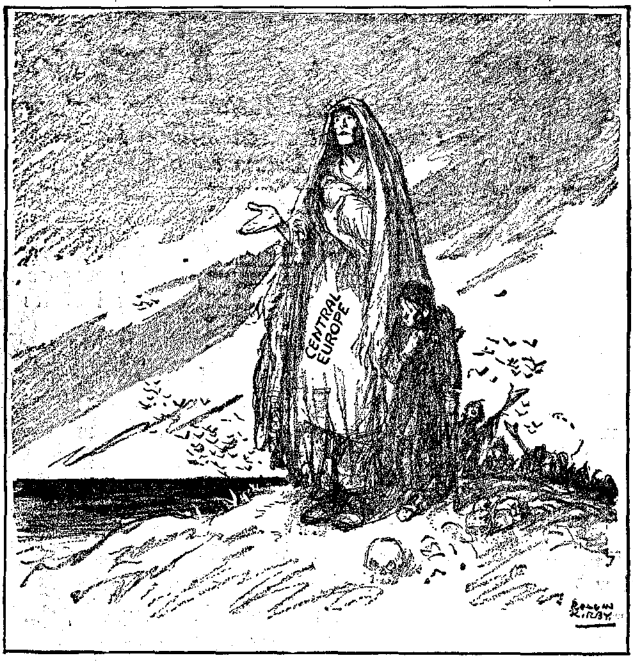
Since the publication of Mr. Hoover's statement eminent citizens of nine nations have joined in a memorial to their governments directing attention to the danger of bankruptcy and anarchy in Europe. This memorial, says the New York *Tribune*, "constitutes an appeal to the Reparation Commission for moderation in its demands on the defeated nations in the war; an appeal for governments to arrest inflation and meet inevitable burdens by increasing their revenue rather than by increasing their debts; and a call upon the people to work and save."

America, out of its abundance, will do all it can for the countries that still need her sustaining hand, remarks the New York

Evening Mail (Ind.), but "to the rest of the world Mr. Hoover's statement ought to come with the force of a sensible reminder of their duty and opportunity to go to work." Noting that Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Spain, and Switzerland have all profited by the war, the Chicago *Tribune* thinks that "they might be reminded that we shall expect them to do their part in reconstruction." "America never yet has shirked its duty to less fortunate peoples when overtaken by some emergency," says the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), "but it wants to be sure that the help is really essential." "Americans are sick and tired of having all the mendicants in Christendom continually pouring tales of distress in their ears," declares the Detroit *Journal* (Ind.). "Even before the end of the war there was some disposition to take advantage of America's wealth and generosity to an undue extent," thinks the Newark *News* (Ind.); and the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail* (Rep.) reminds us that "charity too abundantly exercised, or unwisely exercised, breeds mendicancy and produces the effect which it is primarily designed to remove." In the New York *Globe* (Rep.) we read:

> "Newspaper head-line readers were surprized to find Herbert Hoover playing the part of the cruel beadle and refusing the European *Oliver Twist* his second bowl of gruel. If they had followed Mr. Hoover's career a little more attentively they would have found comparatively little that was new in his statement of to-day. He has been, all along, a disciple of Samuel Smiles and a believer in self-help. Tho it fell to him to conduct the biggest soup-kitchen in history, he does not believe in soup-kitchens. He has urged consistently that we assist Europe only until she can assist herself. . . . .
>
> "Bluntness is one of Mr. Hoover's virtues. He will not condone what he thinks are the blunders of the Allies. He raps England for asking for credit when she could get it without asking by pledging available collateral, Italy for maintaining her army when she has no enemy, and the Paris Conference for the economic isolation of Austria. He is for feeding every hungry mouth in Europe that can not otherwise be fed. But he is also for teaching Europe a lesson."

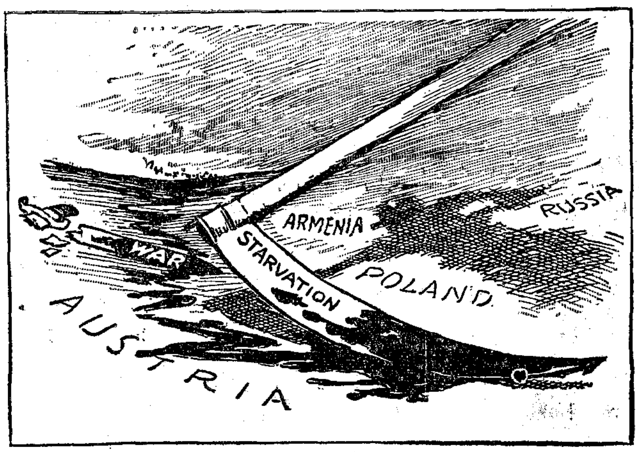
Talk of Mr. Hoover as a possible Presidential candidate is gaining momentum, the newspaper correspondents report. His statement on Europe's needs and our responsibility, says the New York *Times*, was interpreted in some sections as "the opening move in a campaign to make him prominent in the field of candidates for the Presidency." Mr. Hoover would never become a candidate, declares his friend and associate, United States Wheat Director Julius H. Barnes, unless there were "indisputable evidence of spontaneous and universal popular demand."



THE HAND THAT'S STRETCHED TOWARD THE WEST.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

THE "RED" PERIL TO ASIA

THE TRUCE OF THE BOLSHEVIZED BEAR now walking manfully enough through his enemies to the east and south must either be rejected or accepted by the Western nations, it is recognized both here and abroad. The Allies, declares Mr. J. L. Garvin in the London *Observer*, must consider two things: "They must explore every possibility of peace with the Bolsheviki, consistent with their own political security, as well as the immense economic, commercial, and financial advantage such action would bring to all civilization." Then, "if it is plain that such a peace is not attainable, they must next consider all means of making effective war." One of our own editors suggests a third choice, observing that the Allies "can continue with the blockade and remain otherwise passive, or they can undertake active military operations against the *Soviet* Government, or they can open the way for peace with the Moscow authorities." Bolshevik negotiators have succeeded in arranging an armistice with Esthonia, and have not given up hope of making peace with their other Baltic neighbors. As one press correspondent puts it, "the Baltic states are simultaneously exchanging olive-branches with *Soviet* Russia and lunging at her with the sword." There have been rumors of a British plan to recognize the *Soviet* Government, and the Paris correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* said of the Russian situation recently: "It is now understood that the British would prefer to make peace if it were possible." "Peace is coming," declares Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik commissioner who has been conferring with the British on the repatriation of war-prisoners. One of the *Soviet* delegation at the Baltic conference at Dorpat has asserted that his Government will make great peace concessions to the Entente Powers. *Soviet* Russia, he is quoted as saying, "would be glad to disband its entire force of three million men if peace with the world could be achieved." The Socialist New York *Call* believes that the year is opening "favorably for the defeat of all the imperialist designs against Russia" and for "the prospect of a peace that will enable the Russian masses to consolidate the fruits of the revolution." Various spokesmen for the Bolshevik régime emphasize the "Red" victories and the strength of the "Red" armies, as do also pro-Bolshevik Socialists like Robert Minor, who in a *Call* interview predicts the complete success of the *Soviet* legions if the fighting is not soon brought to a halt. *The Call* characterizes the recent "sweep of the *Soviet* armies against all the enemies of the *Soviet* power" as "one of the most remarkable achievements in history," and "back of the armies is a social and political régime more stable than may be found in some of the nations that have backed Kolchak, Denikin, and company." The military strength of the *Soviet* Government is acknowledged even by these editors who regret it most. The most decisive turn in the Russian civil



CARRYING ON.
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

war since Trotzky and Lenine came into power took place just before and just after the beginning of the new year, says the New York *Tribune*, which goes on to note briefly just what has happened:

> "In Siberia the Bolsheviki have captured Krasnoyarsk, about 650 miles west of Kolchak's capital, Irkutsk. In Turkestan they have taken Bokhara, seat of the most powerful of Tatar emirs, situated only two hundred miles from the Afghan frontier. The 'Red' armies have made important gains on the Caspian coast, where their advance is menacing Persia. In southeastern Russia they inflicted what seems a telling defeat on the volunteer army of Denikin, conquered Novo-Cherkask, capital of the Don Cossacks, and a line of other cities on the Sea of Azov. As a partial offset to Bolshevik victories in the east, southeast, and south, in the northwest the combined Lettish and Polish armies have chased the 'Reds' from the important river fortress of Dvinsk, thereby establishing the superiority of the anti-Bolshevik forces in the Baltic region.
>
> "Dispatches received in Washington admit the fatal character of the blows inflicted by the Bolsheviki on Kolchak and Denikin. The former is reported as being practically out of the field. In less than two months the Bolsheviki have swept from the frontier of European Russia eastward along the Siberian Railway, captured Omsk, the original seat of the Kolchak government, and covered half of the 1,200 miles separating that city from Irkutsk, where Kolchak's headquarters had been removed. The precarious situation of the latter was turned into disaster by events behind his rapidly crumbling front, especially the falling away of the Czecho-Slovak troops, who had originally assisted him into power, and the revolt of Social Revolutionaries (formerly the adherents of Kerensky) in Vladivostok, Irkutsk, and other towns. Thus the hope that Kolchak would be able to make a stand at Lake Baikal was shattered, and the rescue of Trans-baikalia and the Pacific provinces of Asiatic Russia now devolves entirely on the Japanese, who already have taken energetic measures to check the 'Red' advance."

The *Tribune* writer notes that the "Red" armies have three advantages in their fight against the forces of Kolchak, Denikin, and the rest. First, they have vastly superior numbers; secondly, they are in possession of the military stores accumulated under the Czar for an army of several millions; and, finally, they command interior lines of communication. It seems to this writer that recent events signify "that the Bolsheviki are abandoning the hope of settling accounts with their enemies in the West and are concentrating all their efforts and energies in establishing their power in the East, with a southward sweep through Afghanistan and an invasion of India as a possible ultimate goal." This last design is said to have been "established for some time by the negotiations conducted with the Emir of Afghanistan and by their campaigns among the tribes of Turkestan and in Persia."

The complete elimination of the forces which have been led by General Denikin, writes Harold Williams from southern Russia to the New York *Times*, would enable the Bolshevik power to turn against Poland and push its way into exhausted central Europe, "there to overthrow the governments that have just been beginning to find their feet." And another danger is noted:

> "If the Bolsheviki swept through to the Caucasus they would have little trouble in overwhelming Azerbaiyan and Georgia and would be at full liberty to exploit the Pan-Islamic movement which they are now assiduously fomenting. Among the Caucasian hill tribes Persians, Azerbaiyan, Tatars, and Turks are carrying on active propaganda in anticipation of the arrival of the Bolsheviki; and the establishment of *Soviet* power on the borders of Persia and Turkey would create dangers demanding from Great Britain a far greater expenditure in arms and men than that which so many now grudge to Denikin."

These are some of the facts that lead several of our newspapers to remark that it was more than a mere idle boast when the Bolsheviki sent out from Moscow their New-year's prediction that before the end of 1920 "there will be *Soviets* at Berlin, Washington, Paris, and London. *Soviet* authority will be supreme through the world." But why then, asks the Boston *Herald*, should Lenine, when his comrades are boasting of victories, "confess and supplicate in the same breath?" *The Herald* tries to answer:

> "For one reason, because starvation is his chief recruiting-sergeant; for another, because the whole *Soviet* system is near the point of financial and economic collapse. This is established by the memorandum on the Russian situation just furnished to Congress by Secretary Lansing. Here is a document, buttressed with ample quotations from *Soviet* newspapers and literature, which convicts the Bolsheviki out of their own mouths. Lenine's journal in Moscow, the *Izvestia*, shows that the attempt to carry on *Soviet* government in Russia since the revolution resulted for the first half of 1919 in a deficit of 28,744,702,112 rubles, and that, even taking depreciated value into account, the loss has inflicted on the country a vast issue of almost worthless paper money. The *Severnaya Kommuna*, another 'Red' organ, states that 'there is a shortage of provisions, fuel, soap, and other commodities that are absolutely indispensable to the public health,' and that as a result 'contagious diseases are spreading everywhere.' The memorandum discounts the cry so often heard against the blockade of *Soviet* Russia as 'a sentimental appeal with ulterior political motive': even under war-conditions the country exported far more food than it needed for home consumption. And the Bolsheviki admit that they have the food, but can not distribute it.
>
> "These are some of the reasons why Lenine asks for peace. What would he do with it if the Allies were ready to compromise with him and his associates, described by Secretary Lansing as 'a very small group who use the most opportunistic and tyrannical methods, including "mass terror," with the aim of 'making their movement a world-wide social revolution?' During the war Trotzky declared that 'if, in awaiting the imminent proletarian flood in Europe, Russia should be forced to conclude peace with the present-day governments of the Central Powers, it would be a provisional, temporary, and transitory peace.' And Zinoviev, president of the Petrograd *Soviet*, said of 'a Peace with the Allies,' when it was first mooted, that 'we should use the breathing-space so obtained in order to gather our strength to keep up the world-wide propaganda.' Manifestly the Lenine-Trotzky règime is working for its second wind. Are the Allies willing to pin their faith to a new 'scrap of paper'?"

In the absence of any definite recent announcement of American policy toward Russia, our newspapers call attention to the Lansing memorandum on Bolshevism quoted in the above editorial from the Boston *Herald*. A further explanation of our policy is found in a letter written by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips to Mr. Demarest Lloyd, made public by Mr. Lloyd and printed in a Boston dispatch to the New York *Times*. Mr. Phillips says our Government has not as yet been the victim of any serious bad faith on the part of anti-"Red" Russians.

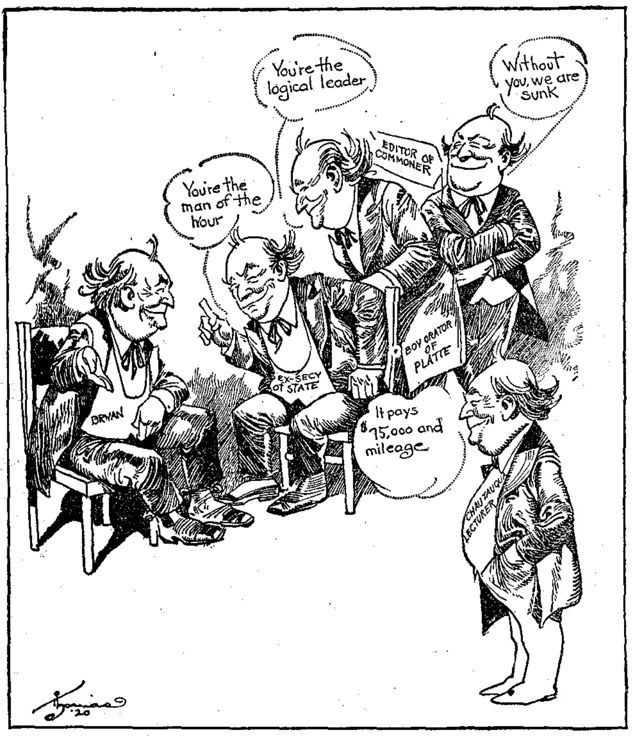
> "With respect to the Bolsheviki, however, we have had practically nothing but bad faith. Bad faith is the avowed essence of Bolshevik diplomacy, and its avowed ulterior purpose is to obtain every possible opportunity for the spread of its subversive doctrines."

One decision has, however, been made by our Government which meets with considerable press approval. It is the announcement from Washington that the last of our forces in Siberia, now numbering about eight thousand men, will be withdrawn immediately after the American Railroad Commission and the Czecho-Slovak troops have left Siberia, perhaps as soon as the end of next month. While some papers, like the New York *Evening Mail*, look upon the sending of our soldiers to Siberia as having been a blunder in the first place, the New York *Times* is inclined to think that by its mere presence this little army probably accomplished some good for a time; "and it is now being withdrawn because it could probably do no more good and might get into considerable trouble." The defense of Siberia against the Bolsheviki is now left to Japan, whose presence in eastern Siberia arouses mixed feelings among our editors, some of whom are as emphatic in expressions of confidence in Japan's good faith as others are in expressing distrust.

EFFECTS OF THE WILSON-BRYAN SPLIT ON DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS

THE DISASTROUS RESULT of the Republican split of eight years ago is not forgotten by the Republican editors who now seize hopefully upon the differences of opinion between President Wilson and Mr. Bryan, made manifest at the Jackson-day dinner, as an indication that the tables are to be turned and that, in the words of one New York editor, "what Roosevelt and Taft did in the way of wrecking the Republican party in 1912, Wilson and Bryan are doing for the Democratic party to-day." It seems to the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) that "the most crying need of the Democrats just now is for a league to prevent disastrous war within their own party." The Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) thinks the split between the Democratic leaders can "hardly fail to extend down through the rank and file," the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) agrees that it is serious, and the Albany *Journal* (Rep.), speaking for many party organs, observes that it "makes it more nearly certain than it was before that the Republican party will come again into its own for the good of the nation." As a mere political spectacle, the *Nebraska State Journal* (Rep.) finds it most interesting; "the world loves a fight and will now watch Wilson and Bryan at some cost of news space to Georges Carpentier and Jack Dempsey." The Baltimore *News*, an independent daily with Republican leanings, gleefully remarks that Mr. Bryan "has certainly thrust his knife home and turned it round in the heart of the single great issue on which Mr. Wilson sought to prove his control of the party." Using a more modern figure, the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune* (Rep.) observes that whatever the objective of the Bryan over-the-top movement, "it must be conceded that he has put down a sensational barrage, and the quality of ammunition evidenced in his high explosives is of the best."

But there is something deeper here than a personal warfare between two great party leaders, several Republican papers point out. They see an elemental division in the party itself.

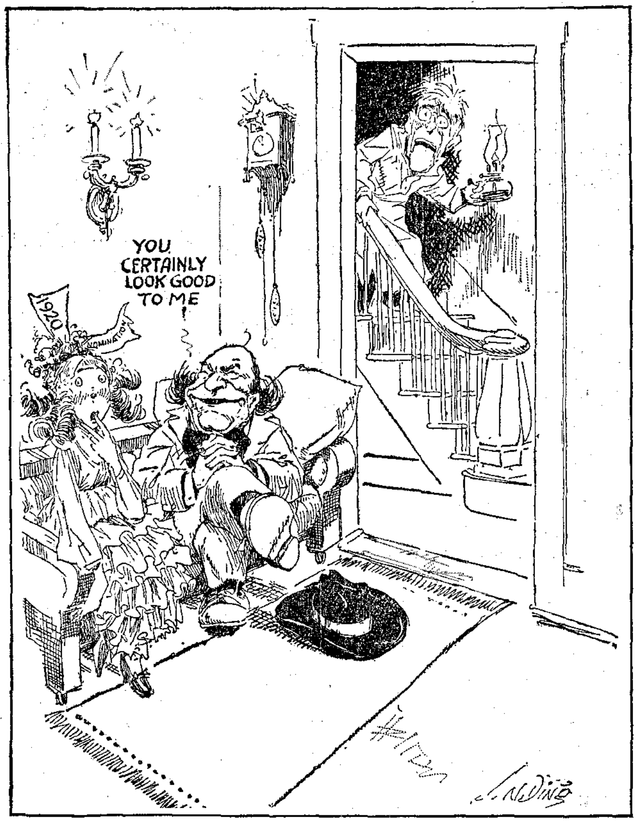


William Jennings Bryan has been in close conference with Democratic leaders regarding the campaign of 1920.—*Washington Dispatch.*

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

Mr. Bryan's defiance at the Jackson-day dinner represents the entire opposition to President Wilson within the Democratic ranks, the Asheville *Times* (Rep.) asserts; and this opposition, the Troy *Times* (Rep.) points out, is twofold:

"First, the dissent of the old-line Democrats from the surrender of the American right to national self-control—a surrender glaring in Mr. Wilson's strange Treaty and Covenant. Only the party whip has kept these men in line. And now one who claims to be as loyal a Democrat as Mr. Wilson, and who was the party leader longer, dares to revolt, and he knows that he will have a following.


1920
YOU CERTAINLY LOOK GOOD TO ME

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WHAT, AGAIN?

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

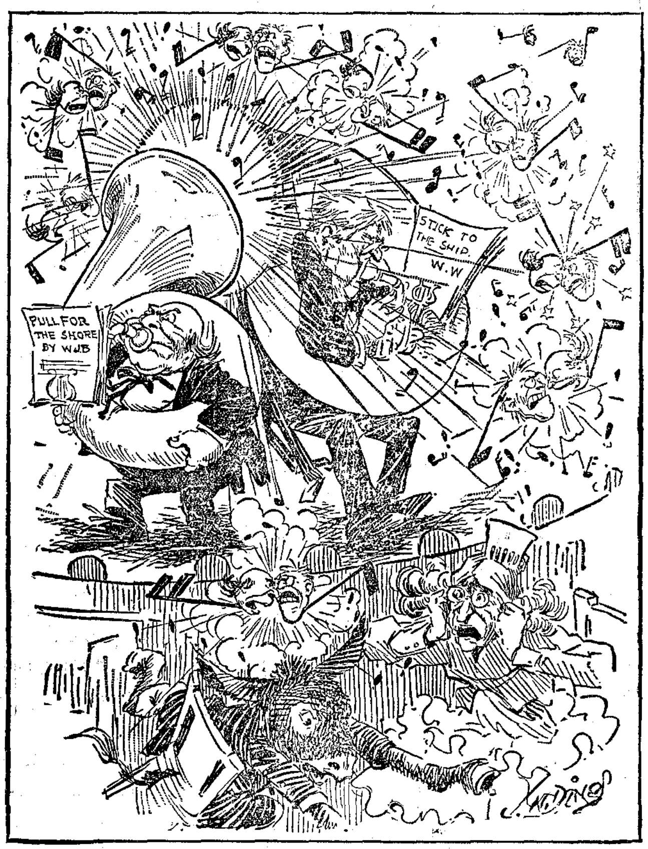
"But even more fundamental is an inherent disagreement between the radical and the conservative elements of the Democratic party. The radicals have never really trusted Mr. Wilson, who was on record in speeches and writings as a conservative. His concessions have been regarded by those forces that three times nominated Mr. Bryan as dictated by opportunism. But the radicals have always loved 'the boy orator of the Platte,' and, in these times of social unrest after the war, turn to him as a leader as to one of their own kind and spirit."

The Manchester *Union* (Rep.), evincing a regard for the "Great Commoner," somewhat characteristic of Republican editors at this time, acquits Mr. Bryan of any responsibility for the party schism—"Woodrow Wilson *alone must* bear the responsibility for the divided ranks of democracy." The Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) agrees that it was the President's Jackson-day letter which "spilled the beans." Step by step, says Senator Capper's paper, "the President's unyielding and uncompromising disposition has destroyed his leadership until at last not even his own party leaders remain behind him." Thus, concludes the Oshkosh *Northwestern* (Rep.), the Democrats "will start this year's political campaign under divided leadership and conflicting counsels" with the consequence that—

"One faction naturally will insist on following the President's advice, resorting to logical arguments that party prestige and influence will be sacrificed if the Administration is discredited and its work is practically repudiated. The other faction, which probably will be quite as numerous, will be ready to accept and adopt the Bryan program, thereby tacitly admitting that the present party leaders have failed in their efforts and undertakings, and that the party policy must be altered as a matter of expediency. And no matter which horn of this dilemma is accepted, it will mean confusion, antagonisms, suspicions, and criticisms among the rank and file of the Democrats, with little prospect they again will get together in united and harmonious effort during the coming Presidential campaign.

"This confusion and disagreement among the Democrats not only will hamper and nullify much of their campaign efforts, but it also promises to have a similar effect on the plans and work of the Democratic national Administration during the remainder of Wilson's term in office. Without the confidence and support even of the members of his own party, the President will be powerless to finish up the work and plans already started, or to start anything new with hope of successful accomplishment. National affairs will come to a standstill, in other words, save only as pressing necessity for action brings agreement between Republicans and Democrats in Congress. Fortunately, this will last only until a Republican President is installed, a year from next March."

When we turn to the Democratic press we find a few admissions that such "Trouble on the Eve of Battle," to quote an *Arkansas Gazette* (Dem.) head-line, is a serious matter. Mr. Bryan, says the Little Rock daily, "who is still strong in spots throughout the country, has taken the step that may divide the party when unity is absolutely necessary." The fight may be a spectacular one," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.), and it is "more significant than the break between Blaine and Harrison because Harrison never loomed so big as a leader as has the President." The Savannah *News* (Dem.) thinks serious trouble by no means unlikely; "there are enough Democrats who do not like Mr. Wilson and enough Democrats who do like Mr. Bryan and enough others who are willing to jump any way for their own political preferment to make of the issue between the President and Mr. Bryan one that may grow to disastrous size."


PULL FOR THE SHORE BY W.J.B
STICK TO THE SHIP. W.W
DARLING

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SOUNDING THE KEY-NOTE FOR 1920.

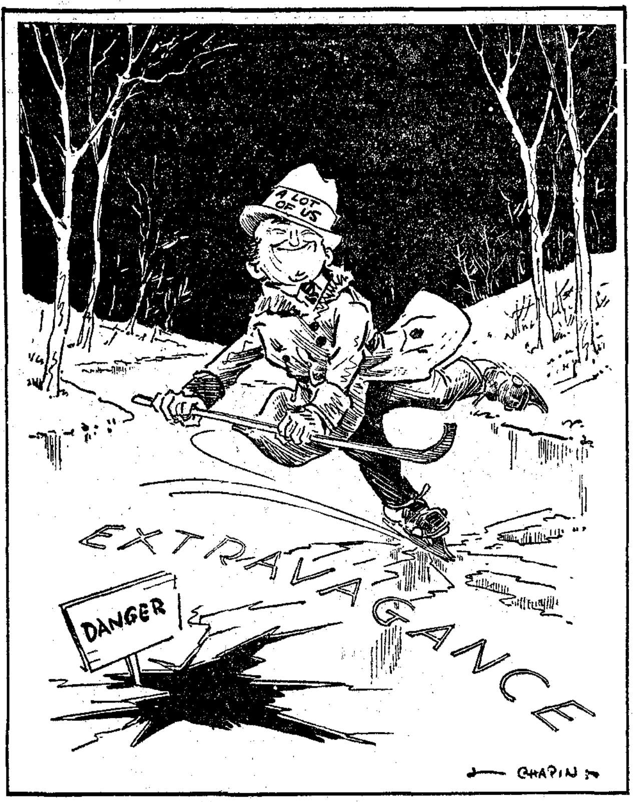
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

But an apparent majority of Democratic party leaders and editors minimize the "split" and its political consequences. "If this is a party split, it comes at a most fortunate time," says Secretary of the Interior Lane; "political history teaches that a party split in January means a party victory in November." Democrats in Congress friendly to both Mr. Bryan and the President will not admit, according to a New York *World* Washington correspondent, that the differences between the two party leaders are irreconcilable. And here Mr. Bryan himself agrees. In a Chicago speech, soon after the Washington dinner, he said: "The President and I differ only in method and not in purpose; there is less reason to talk about a split here than in any other conceivable case." "When I get through," added Mr. Wilson's first Secretary of State, "the Republicans and those who are anxious to believe that there is a Democratic split will find nothing in my actions or speech hostile to my party's welfare." The Indianapolis *Times* (Dem.) agrees with Mr. Bryan that he and the President "are not far apart after all." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) in an editorial entitled, "No 'Split,'" declares that "there is no difference of opinion" between Wilson and Bryan "on the principles of the Peace Treaty," and predicts that there will be no more of a party split now when the two men differ on a matter of procedure than there was when Bryan left the office of Secretary of State "because of a difference of opinion with Wilson over methods of procedure in the controversy with Germany." Republicans looking for a Democratic parallel to the Roosevelt-Taft division will be disappointed, because, according to the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, there are no personal differences between the two men—"at least none weighty enough to threaten anything like a division of the party." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) explains that while differing view-points were aired in the speeches at the Jackson-day dinner, "through all the discussion by the Democrats was seen a spirit of harmony that is proof against dissension." The difference of opinion between Wilson and Bryan "need alarm no Democrat," agrees the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.). This paper—whose owner, Secretary Daniels, apparently has no difficulty in being equally loyal to his present chief and his old political leader—instead of seeing peril in a divided leadership, asks triumphantly: "When has a political party in America been blest at the same time with two such men of courage, vision, and devotion to the public weal as Woodrow Wilson and W. J. Bryan?" The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), tho it admits that "the two towering personalities in the Democratic party" differ upon such vital issues as the Treaty-ratification program, government ownership of railways, and prohibition, proceeds confidently:

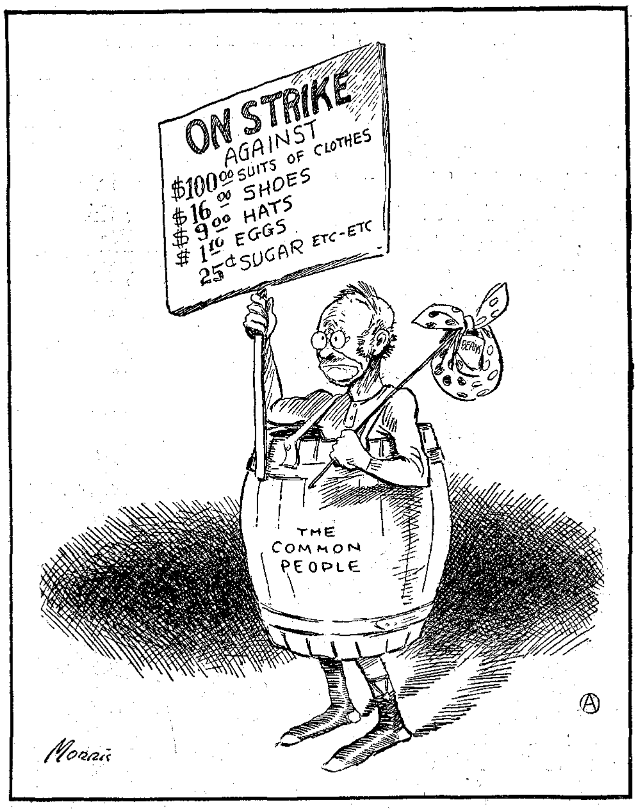
"There is little likelihood of this clash resulting in a split in the ranks of the party at large. The old organization is far too firmly cemented at this time to break easily. The leadership may move in opposite directions for a time, but the rank and file will sit steady. It will not participate in the rocking of the boat."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) realizes that Republicans will encourage a split in the Democratic party and also any tendency toward a "revival of Bryanism," but it believes that nearly all Democrats so well understand the political peril involved "that there is no great danger of any wide-spread movement" in the direction of either a division or of Bryan leadership. In other words, Bryan "can not be prevented from making speeches nor from doing a variety of things calculated to remind the country of his existence, but that he will prevail upon any considerable number of Democrats to support him in any attack upon the Administration, the President, or the policies to which the party is now committed can not be regarded as probable." The Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.) feels certain that Mr. Bryan will fail in his purpose to remake the Democratic platform to suit himself, and it argues that a split which will mean the breakaway of Bryan and his entire following would not be a disaster, but rather the salvation of the party. We read:

"The Bryan reference to new parties springing up can not but be construed as indicating the possibility of an ultimate purpose to found a new party, headed by him probably with the newspaper support of Hearst and the joining of Reed and Borah elements from both the old parties. It would be the best thing that could happen for the Democratic party, purging it of the radical elements which have been the sole cause of what public distrust it endures to-day."



THIN ICE.
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Star*.



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

WILL IT COME TO THIS?
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

A COLD OUTLOOK.

RAILROAD MEN'S NEW KNIFE FOR HIGH PRICES

LET EVERY PROFITEER GET OFF THE TRACK, and "extremely quickly," a Kansas editor advises, for the movement of the Railway Brotherhoods to establish cooperative retail stores to sell necessities to railway workers at fair prices seems a most significant movement to the Wichita *Eagle*. If, it says, "the Brotherhoods are enabled to sell food and clothing at reasonable prices by means of this system, the scheme will spread like wild-fire. It will be extended to producing and marketing in many lines." And then, it is asked, "where will the profiteer be left?" This new attempt to meet the industrial and living conditions of the present day seems to be "far more hopeful than strikes," as the Boston *Herald* sees it. The development of such a plan, involving an alliance between organized producers and organized labor, "a cooperation working both ways," must take time, the Massachusetts daily admits, "but it is a movement in the right direction; and its successful operation will as surely lead to a lowering of prices as the former policy of strike after strike for advances in wages tends to raise them." The writer of an Associated Press dispatch from Washington notes that—

> "Failing to obtain satisfactory relief from the high cost of living, either through further wage-advances by the Railroad Administration or from the antiprofiteering campaign of the Department of Justice, officials of the four big Railway Brotherhoods and the railroad-shop crafts affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have decided to seek a solution for themselves through cooperative buying, production, and distribution."

An All-American Farmer-Labor Cooperative Commission has been organized at conferences between labor-leaders and the heads of farmers' organizations. A statement sent out by B. M. Jewell, acting president of the Railway Employees' Department of the Federation of Labor, contains the recognition of the fact that "an increase in pay will not solve the problem" of high prices, and that there is little to be hoped for from the prosecution of profiteers, since the only way to deal with an economic situation is with economic factors. According to Mr. Jewell, the commission will form an alliance of farmers, the organized producers, on the one hand, and laborers, or organized consumers, on the other, and it will "conduct a vigorous campaign for direct dealing between farm producers and city consumers and as soon as feasible between city producers and farm consumers."

But the Railroad Brotherhoods are not waiting for the completion of these elaborate plans before going ahead with their new weapon against the profiteer. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers expects soon to put into effect the plan for organizing the cooperative bank authorized before the war. And the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Shop Laborers has gone much further and has done enough already, as the Chicago *Daily News* notes, to show "the seriousness with which the proposed remedy is being attempted." Officers of this organization intend to sell members horse-hide gloves for $1.41 which now cost $2.50 retail, and overalls for $2.79 instead of $4. The Brotherhood has purchased a tubing factory in New York State, a glove-factory and knitting- and underwear-factories in Michigan, and is negotiating for two mills in Toledo. These deals, according to a Detroit dispatch to the New York *World*, represent an initial investment of $1,000,000. The Brotherhood has also taken over a warehouse in Ypsilanti, in Michigan, and will shortly open warehouses in Toronto and other cities. In addition, "the Brotherhood has entered into contracts with overall-makers and manufacturers of other articles needed in the work of railway men."

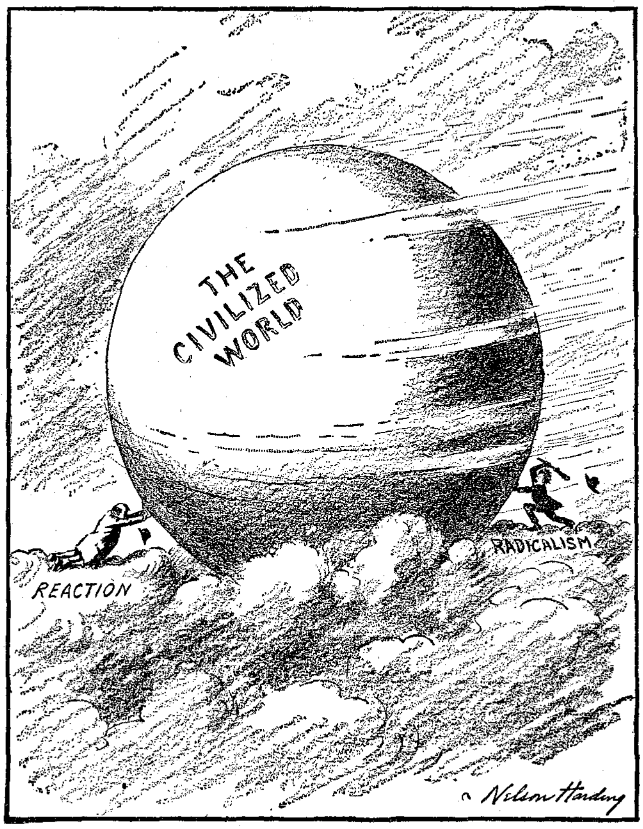
The Pennsylvania Labor Herald (Allentown), in a press dispatch from Detroit containing these same facts, quotes as follows from an officer of this Brotherhood, which, by the way, is said to be the third largest in the ranks of union labor:

> "This is something more than a weapon against profiteers. It is a constructive move. There never were so many middlemen crowded in between the manufacturer and the consumer. We don't aim to make money. If we face a loss at the end of the year it will be no great disaster, since by that time our members will easily have made up the deficit by their personal savings."

DRASTIC SEDITION LAWS

"DOWN WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE" is the startling and ironic slogan of the New York *World*, set forth in an editorial entitled "Sedition." This newspaper, in examining the latest sedition bill to be placed before either the House or Senate, has found that any person shall be deemed guilty of a felony "who either orally or in writing, printing, or the use of any sign, symbol, picture, or otherwise shall teach, . . . or encourage forcible resistance to or destruction of the Government of the United States or its Constitution." Furthermore, it has learned that, according to "the acts of Congress," the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence "is defiantly seditious," in that it proclaims—

> "That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. . . . But when a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."



IT CAN'T BE HURRIED AND IT CAN'T BE HELD BACK.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Hence the striking slogan of *The World*. In an almanac which this newspaper publishes is printed the whole of the immortal document, and its publishers would have us believe that they are much concerned over having spread broadcast the "incendiary sentiments" of John Adams, the "seditious utterances" of Thomas Jefferson, and, on the whole, "a document that on its face is hideously seditious and about to be banned by law; a document that most impudently insists that there are circumstances in which 'forcible resistance' either to government or to 'the laws and authority of government' may be justified, and that shows no proper regard whatever for 'constituted government generally.'"

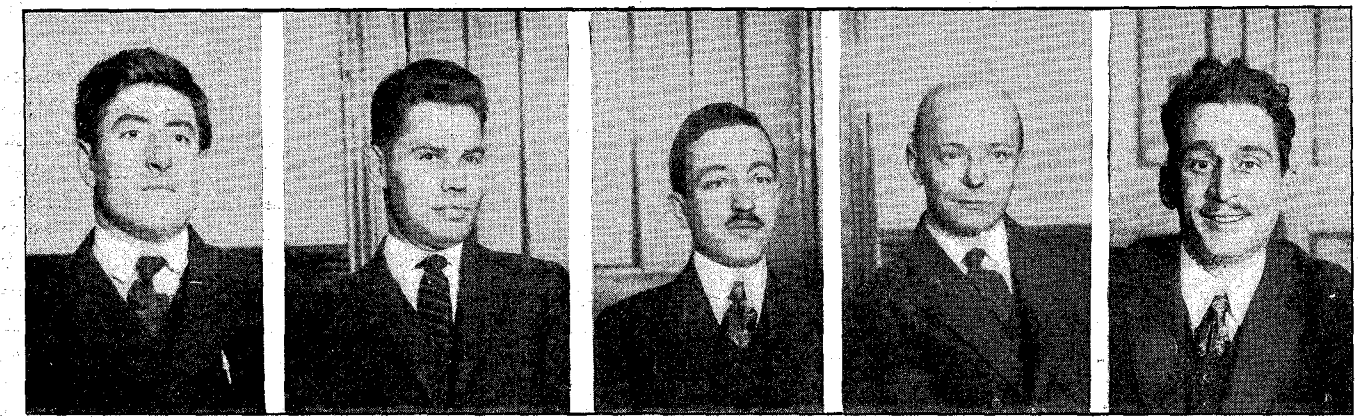
The cause of *The World's* ironic outburst is the growing number of bills introduced in Washington for the suppression of sedition. The latest and most stringent of these is the Davey Bill. This drastic measure, which aims to eradicate the "parlor Bolsheviki," provides the death penalty, upon the recommendation of a jury, for persons whose activities against the Government lead to destruction of life. The Federal courts would thus have the same power that now resides within the different States, and citizens of the United States and alien would alike come within its jurisdiction.

The Davey measure would also close the mails and express to seditious literature, provide in certain cases for disfranchisement and deportation, and deny to persons the right to refuse to give testimony, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate them. Measures to combat seditious organizations are also included; aliens convicted under the act would be deported; prospective citizens found guilty would be refused naturalization papers, and conviction of citizens of the United States, except under the death penalty, would carry with it imprisonment for not more than twenty years or a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

This stringent measure, declared by the Attorney-General to be a necessity because existing laws are inadequate to deal with sedition, brings to a head all the issues that for months, under the impetus furnished by the attempt on the Attorney-General's life and the Centralia assassination, have clustered about sedition and deportation of aliens. Mr. Palmer surely ought to be in a position to know to what limits he can go in enforcing existing statutes. But the New York *Globe* believes that "we have been so constantly in terror of alien agitators that our nerve is gone and we shrink at the sight of our own shadows." "In our haste to avoid Bolshevism," *The Globe* adds, "we are backing into reaction. The institutions most in danger at this time are not those attacked by revolutionists, but the rights of free speech, free press, and free assemblage."

The Syracuse *Post-Standard* believes the Davey Bill "dangerously abridges American liberties," but informs us that the Supreme Court still guards those liberties. Each citizen should be personally concerned when he sees those liberties "threatened or invaded either by mobs or over-zealous Administration officials," thinks the Springfield *Republican*. The Milwaukee *Leader* (Socialist) says "the preachers and practisers of repression are counter-revolutionists, because they are undoing the work of the American Revolution, which brought the people of America certain valuable elements of political liberty," and the Detroit *Free Press* charges the Administration with extremism in dealing with the present situation. "If we must destroy our liberties in order to preserve them, where is the profit?" asks this paper.

It must not be supposed, however, that there is unanimity of opinion upon this momentous question. In reply to the declaration of the Chicago *Daily News* that "there is no occasion for an anti-'Red' stampede in the United States; that the law will prove equal to the situation," and to the charge of the Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal* that "fear of such revolutionists is being overdone—for political reasons," the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says discrimination between alien and citizen can not be indulged in, nor can half-way measures be taken "if this cancer is to be cut out by the roots." "The duty of the hour is to place in the hands of the Government a weapon that will deprive the 'Reds' of the privilege of circulating pamphlets that are more dangerous than bombs," asserts the Providence *Journal* in discussing the Davey Bill, and the Muskogee *Daily Phœnix* agrees that "this propaganda of murder, arson, and dynamiting has gone far enough." "Susceptible minds are being influenced by these insidious preachings of anarchy and revolution, labor is being contaminated, and seed is being sown for a fearful harvest," continues *The Journal*, and the Jackson (Miss.) *Daily News* adds that anarchistic newspapers are "breeding-nests of poisonous serpents." "The purpose of these destroyers is to wreck civilization," declares the Montgomery *Advertiser*, and the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* highly approves of the vigorous action of government officials in "stamping out revolutionists in this country."



THE FIVE SOCIALIST ASSEMBLYMEN SUSPENDED BY THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

They are, from the reader's left to right: Charles Solomon, Louis Waldman, Samuel Orr, August Claessens, and Samuel Dewitt.

ALBANY'S OUSTED SOCIALISTS

EMPHATIC PROTEST and almost universal condemnation are launched by Republican, Democratic, and Socialist newspapers alike at the unprecedented action of the New York Assembly in summarily suspending the five duly elected Socialist members of that body. Not only does this country appear to be interested in the outcome of the struggle, but the capitals of Europe are concerned over the ultimate fate of New York's Socialist legislators. George Bernard Shaw, whose utterances are, as usual, crisp and interesting, believes that the "Americans are savages still; that the primitive communities prosecute opinion as a matter of course." "It is high time for the *Mayflower* to fit out for sea again," concludes G. B. S., according to a cabled dispatch to the New York *World*.

The unseating process, it seems, was initiated by the Speaker of the House immediately after the formalities of organizing for the session of 1920 were completed. The five Socialist members—Claessens, Orr, Solomon, Waldman, and Dewitt—were called before Speaker Sweet, and subjected to a severe arraignment because of their membership in the Socialist party, much to their surprize and that of their Democratic and Republican colleagues. Party leaders had not been taken into the confidence of the Speaker, and when that gentleman virtually accused the five Socialists of "seeking seats in the Assembly after having been elected on a platform that is absolutely inimical to the best interests of the State of New York and the United States," many members, according to one party leader, assumed that the Speaker possest definite evidence of the Socialist members' unfitness for office, and voted 140 to 6 for their suspension until their fitness could be passed upon by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. A few days later the Assembly voted 71 to 33 for the trial of the suspended Socialists; forty-one members either were absent or did not answer the roll-call.

The action which resulted in the temporary downfall of the Socialist members of the Assembly came at the conclusion of the Speaker's lecture, in which he promised the suspended members a chance to appear before an Assembly tribunal to prove their "right to a seat in the Assembly." After considerable cheering, Republican floor-leader Adler presented the resolution for suspension of the Assemblymen. Charging that the Socialist party had indorsed the principles of the Communist International of Moscow; that each Socialist member had agreed to be guided by the constitution and platform of the party; that the Socialist party had urged its members to refrain from taking part in the war or in the making of munitions, the resolution went on to say:

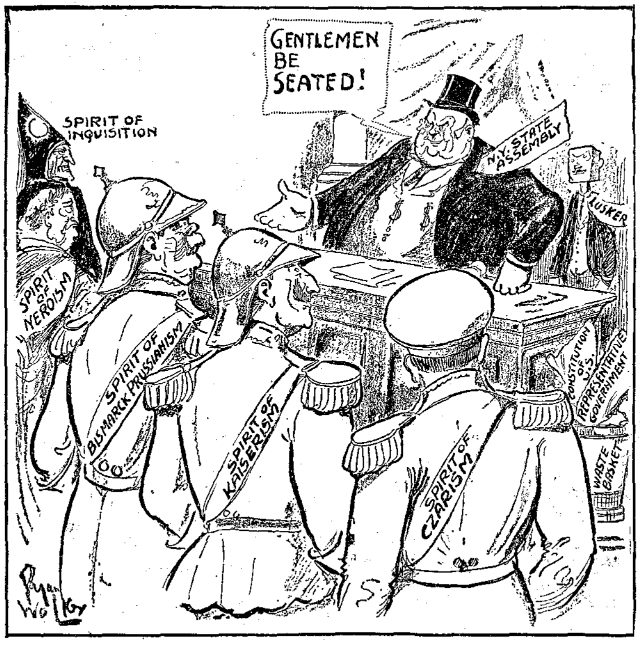
> "*Whereas*, Louis Waldman, August Claessens, Samuel A. Dewitt, Samuel Orr, and Charles Solomon, are members of the Socialist party of America; and whereas the said Socialist party did at its official party convention, held in the city of Chicago, Ill., in the month of August, 1919, declare its adherence and solidarity with the revolutionary forces of *Soviet* Russia, and did pledge itself and its members to the furtherance of the international Socialist revolution;
>
> "*And whereas*, instructions may be given by an Executive Committee made up in whole or in part of alien or alien enemies owing allegiance to governments or organizations inimical to the interests of the United States and the people of the State of New York;
>
> "*Whereas*, the said members of the Socialist party of America, having been elected upon the platform of the Socialist party of America, have thereby subscribed to its principles and its aims and purposes against the organized government of the United States and the State of New York, and have been actively associated with and connected with an organization convicted of a violation of the Espionage Act of the United States.
>
> "*Therefore be it Resolved*, That the said Louis Waldman, August Claessens, Samuel A. Dewitt, Samuel Orr, and Charles Solomon, members of the Socialist party, be and they hereby are denied seats in this Assembly pending the determination of their qualification and eligibility to their respective seats."

Pithy Socialist comment and criticism are indulged in by the Schenectady *Citizen*, which declares that "taxation without representation is still tyranny, just as it was in 1776," and thus calls our attention to the fact that approximately fifty thousand constituents of the Socialist assemblymen are now unrepresented in one branch of the legislature. "The Socialists refuse to be stampeded into lawlessness, and still have faith in the ballot," *The Citizen* assures us, and regrets that "representative government in New York State was killed by the action at Albany." "Even the Czar of Russia in his palmiest days," it goes on, "permitted Socialists to sit in the Duma."

Well in the forefront of critics of the Speaker's arbitrary action is former Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes. His open letter, the New York *Tribune* says, "so completely covers the issue raised at Albany that little remains for others to say." "The utterance," continues *The Tribune*, "is one that rises to the dignity of a state paper to guide the future." Part of the letter follows:

> "I deeply regret the action of the Assembly in suspending five members of the Socialist party who have been duly elected. It is not, as I view it, in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, but, on the contrary, it is absolutely opposed to the fundamental principles of our Government for a majority to undertake to deny representation to a minority through its representatives elected by ballots lawfully cast.
>
> "I understand that the action is not directed against these five elected members as individuals, but that the proceeding is virtually an attempt to indict a political party and to deny it

> representation in the legislature. That is not, in my judgment, American government.
>
> "Are Socialists, unconvicted of crime, to be denied the ballot? If their candidates are elected and are men against whom, as individuals, charges of disqualifying offenses can not be laid, are they not entitled to their seats? Why should these privileges be denied to representatives of the Socialist party? Is it not clear that the Government can not be saved at the cost of its own principles?
>
> "I have sufficient confidence in our institutions to believe that they will survive all the onslaughts of discussion and political controversy. But democracy can not be preserved if representation is denied. Apart from the matter of principle, the procedure is futile. To shut out the duly elected representatives of the Socialists is merely to multiply Socialists by the thousand.
>
> "Instead of protecting us from revolution, it will do more to encourage the spirit of revolution and to strengthen the advocates of violence than any conceivable propaganda could accomplish."



THE FIVE NEW MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.
—Walker in the New York *Call.* (Socialist).

Concurring in the views of ex-Governor Hughes are dozens of jurists, lawyers, ministers, senators, and assemblymen of New York who declare that the action taken at Albany was "hasty," "politically unwise," "extraordinary," "dangerous," "legally unjust," "unwarranted," "reactionary," "biased," "the result of prejudice," and "unfair." Other legislators who set forth their views in the New York *World* are for waiting for the decision of the Judiciary Committee before rendering a decision; some are for barring the Socialist members if they are guilty, and still others would bar Socialists merely because they are members of that party. The majority of public opinion, however, seems to be in favor of giving the suspended members a hearing. For instance, we are informed by the New York *Tribune* that "a protest movement against the action of the legislature is developing among the most prominent clergymen of the city." These gentlemen have circulated a statement protesting against this "proposed infringement of representative popular government" as intolerable. A resolution of the Bar Association of New York, signed by a score or more of lawyers and jurists of international reputation, protests against the action of the Albany legislators.

The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* reminds us that "the Socialist party is a political party under the laws of the State of New York, having the same standing in the eyes of the law as the Democratic and Republican parties." The Newark *Evening News* ascribes the action taken at Albany to "present-day anti-Red hysterics," and directs our attention to the fact that the British Labor party, or Socialist party, holds forth in Parliament, and says "it would be just as wise for Parliament to expel the British Labor party, bag and baggage," as it is for the New York legislature to suspend Socialist members.

Criticism hostile to Socialists in general, and approval of the move made by the Assembly at Albany, however, come from two Baltimore papers. *The American* avers that Socialists "do not belong under our system—not any more than a quintet of safe-breakers would belong in a convention of savings-bank directors"—while *The News* sees in the practically unanimous vote of the Assembly the desire of the country "to proceed with firm purpose to stamp out disloyalty." In the same vein the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* questions the advisability of permitting "certain types of Socialist agitator to sit in our legislative assemblages if we are to require, as we do, an oath of allegiance as the prerequisite for sitting." "So help me God," this newspaper asserts, "is meaningless to most such." The New York *Commercial* believes that the case of Victor Berger and of the five Socialist assemblymen are analogous.

In the meantime, the Springfield *Republican* looks forward to interesting developments if the older parties should take a notion to get rid of each other by the Albany Assembly method:

> "And where will it end? Shall we sometime see Republicans excluding Democrats and Democrats excluding Republicans from our law-making bodies, on the ground that the other party's principles are 'inimical to the best interests' of the United States? Every party has always thought that of its rivals, but it is something new in America for parties to translate the idea into action."

WHY UNCLE SAM "GIVES UP THE SHIP"

NO ACTIVITIES AT THE BAR were requested by the great poet when he put out to sea, but in the case of Uncle Samuel it is the very lack of anything doing in the bar region that decides him to come ashore. In short, it seems that with water, water everywhere, and not a drop of anything else to drink, our government-owned "dry" passenger-vessels will not be able to compete with foreign liners equipped with well-stocked bars. At least so our Shipping Board officials are inclined to believe, and it is mainly for this reason, according to press reports, that they are proceeding to sell the merchant fleet which the Government has acquired by seizure, purchase, or building. Ultimately the ships must pass to private hands, says the Baltimore *Sun*, speaking for a number of its contemporaries, for "operating a big fleet of steamships is not one of the functions of government; everybody but the Socialists and government-ownership people concede that." And the big question is, "When and how are they to be disposed of?" As rapidly as possible, answers Chairman John Barton Payne of the Shipping Board, unless Congress steps in and blocks the program. First of all, the ships seized from Germany and Austria are to be put up at auction, including the *Leviathan* and the *George Washington* and the *Mount Vernon*, and then steps are to be taken looking toward the sale of other passenger- and cargo-vessels, now completed or in course of construction in American yards. Several ships have already been disposed of by private sale. One reason for so promptly getting rid of the big German liners is the cost of refitting for passenger service. It will cost $500,000 for the mere rewiring of the *Leviathan*, for instance, and the Shipping Board is said to feel that the public would rather have such expenses laid upon private owners than upon the heavily burdened taxpayer. With this policy the New York *Sun* is in hearty accord. "Bars or no bars, for soft drinks or hard drinks," there are, it insists, "economic conditions, political evils, and fool laws which scuttle the efficiency of American bottoms as against foreign bottoms and of government-owned and operated bottoms as against privately owned and operated bottoms."

But Mr. Holden A. Evans, president of the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, is one of those who do not like the idea of throwing some 2,000 ships on the market almost at once. For one thing, it would "knock the bottom out of the ship market," and for another the effect "would be to put all these ships in a few strong hands, and these interests would naturally do all they could to stifle competition." Mr. Evans sees no need for any great haste in getting the ships out of government hands. As he says in the Baltimore *Sun:*

"Every one of them can be operated at an immediate direct or indirect profit, the indirect profit being in the establishment of trade-lines new to the American business man and which will have to be built up. But the fleet as a whole, if properly handled, will pay its way and yield a profit on operation to the Government."

It will be interesting, the New York *Times* thinks, to see whether the Government can sell the ships on its terms. As it notes:

"Only Americans are allowed to buy, but they are likely to be as shy of the costs of conditioning the ships as the Government, which is selling for that reason. The ships must be operated on the routes designated by the Shipping Board and in competition with vessels not under our 'dry' laws."

Perhaps Chairman Payne will find it necessary to sacrifice "either the ships or the policy of scuttle," *The Times* suggests, and it should be noted that Mr. Payne has, in fact, announced that the Government will continue to operate the ships rather than sell them at too great a loss.

Congress is said by the Washington correspondents to be hard at work on this problem of how to give up the ships in such a way as to bring all this shipping, to use one Senator's words, "ultimately into private hands, insure its maintenance and development to meet the needs of national safety and commerce, and at the same time return to the people the greatest part of their investment." And several bills are under consideration, providing for the sale of the ships or setting up machinery for the transition from government to private ownership and operation.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The German mark is now barely visible.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Wild oats from January 16 will be unmixed with rye.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The dove of peace must be a blue bird—a very blue bird.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

We know we are big enough to lick Mexico; but are we big enough not to?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

In the census even those who don't count will be interviewed by those who do.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The only thing that could make a labor party popular in this country is a little labor.—*Philadelphia North American.*

If Mr. Ford really wishes to keep his profits within bounds, let him take over the railroads for a few weeks.—*New York Evening Post.*

No sentence passed upon the Kaiser should be allowed to interfere with his writing of memoirs for the warning of understudies.—*Boston Herald.*

Somebody could make a fortune by going into business to sell those moderate-priced goods which dealers say the people do not want.—*Albany Journal.*

Viscount Grey is to report on how the United States stands on the Treaty. Wish he would hurry up and let us know.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Much is said about an alleged leak in the Supreme Court, but wets do not believe anything as dry as that court can leak.—*Westerville (Ohio) American Issue.*

The President maintains that he will fight for the League of Nations to the bitter end. At least he realizes that the end is going to be bitter.—*Manila Bulletin.*

The convention will be San Francisco's most interesting contribution to history since the earthquake. The degree of difference is yet to develop.—*Springfield Republican.*

Possibly the census-takers' job would be simplified if they would first tabulate the Presidential possibilities and then count what few of us remain.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Our own idea of an ideal Presidential ticket would be Admiral Sims for President and Josephus Daniels for Vice-President on a platform of "medals for everybody."—*Grand Rapids Press.*

In re the high cost of living, our guess is that the manufacturers will continue making $20 shoes and $15 shirts as long as the public will buy them.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

A woman's tears are the greatest water-power known to man.—*Atchison County Mail.*

Nowadays a nickel is about as useful as a glass eye at a keyhole.—*New York American.*

Our "melting pot" is like others: it can not convert refractory ores.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Bolshevik movement in America is assuming the guise of a Back Home Movement.—*Columbia Record.*

Much of the opposition to prohibition lies in the fear that 'Bacca will follow Bacchus.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

It is a good thing for United States Senators that they are paid by the year. They would starve to death on piecework.—*Dallas News.*

An exchange professor says that education has passed from a luxury to a necessity. Then nobody will want it.—*New York Evening Post.*

First thing you know the public will die of starvation, and then capital and labor will have had all their trouble for nothing.—*Kansas Industrialist.*

Why blame the ladies for being ahead of time in wearing their spring hats in January? We are wearing our next winter's hat now.—*New York Evening Mail.*

Mr. Burleson did not speak at the Jackson-day banquet, but it is understood that he sent a letter, which unfortunately was delayed.—*New York Evening Post.*

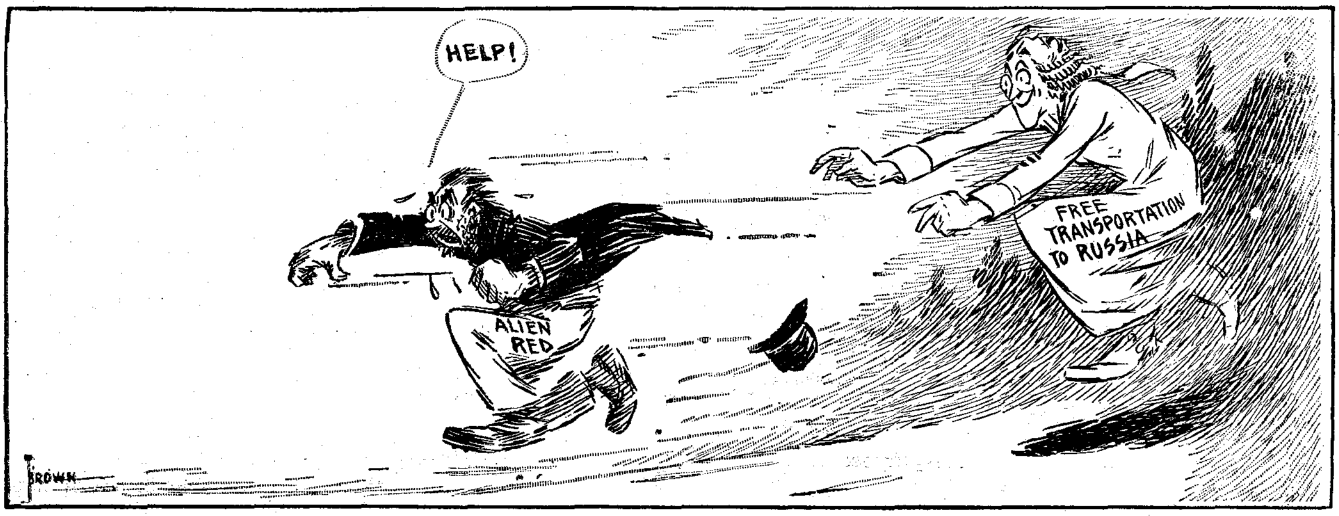
Federal trade figures on auto sales would indicate that one of the chief causes of labor's demands for higher wages is the high cost of flivving. —*Manila Bulletin.*

Toledo puts in its bid for the Carpentier-Dempsey contest. If those Toledo fans keep trying, they're going to see a prize-fight yet.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

We have received from Brentano's "The Wisdom of Woodrow Wilson." It is a small book which can be carried in a vest pocket.——*Heywood Broun, in the New York "Tribune."*

While there may be, here and there, a vague doubt that *The Trib* is the world's greatest newspaper, there is no questioning the claim of the Wilmington *News* that it is "Delaware's Greatest and Only Morning Newspaper." —*Chicago Tribune.*

The Allies owe us 450 million dollars' interest on the ten billion other dollars they owe us, but we're not going to collect even the interest just at present. For two reasons: first, we're sorry for them, and, second, they haven't got it.—*Kansas City Star.*

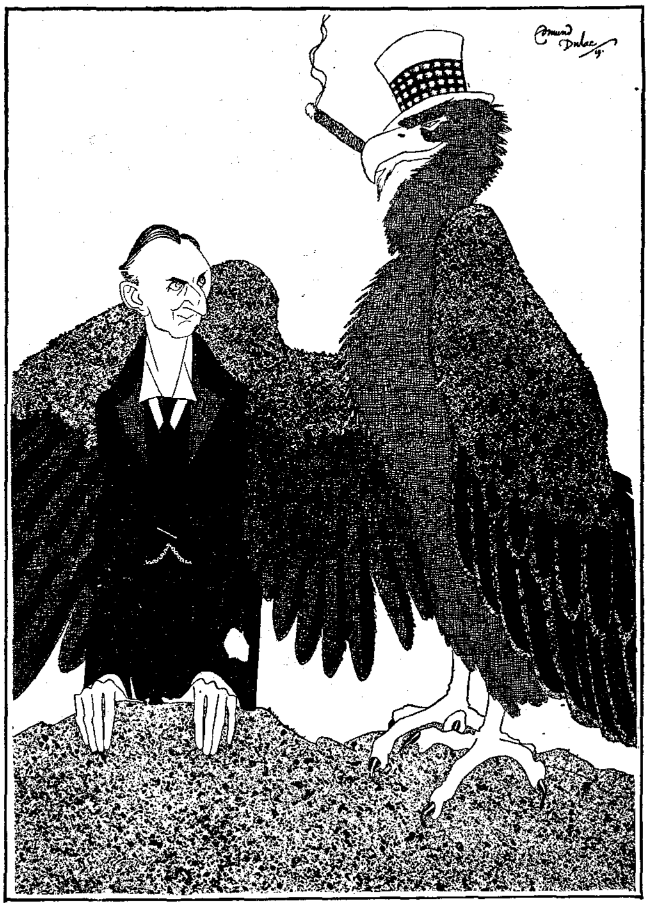


LEAP YEAR. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

LORD GREY'S "ILL-FATED MISSION"

NOMINALLY ON LEAVE, Viscount Grey returns to England, but there is "little probability" that he will come again to the United States to resume his duties as Ambassador. This is the prediction of some Washington correspondents of the London press who say that Lord Grey's mission has been "unfortunate," not through any fault of his own, but through "unavoidable circumstances." He accepted the appointment as Ambassador on a special mission principally to arrange with the President certain matters arising out of the Peace Treaty, we are reminded, but the Senate has failed to ratify the Treaty, and "so far as the United States is concerned the League of Nations is non-existent." The illness of President Wilson has also been a link in the chain of contrary circumstances that fettered Lord Grey's mission. As he had accepted it for not more than a few months, it is reported, he felt it would be useless for him to remain in the United States any longer. According to the Washington correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, Lord Grey believes it would be better for Britain to appoint a permanent ambassador now, rather than a few months hence. Having been on the scene and met American public men, he has gained insight into American political methods and will be in "a position to advise the Government as to the selection of his successor." Meanwhile, this informant tells us, Lord Grey has made many warm friends in the United States and "in a quiet and an unobtrusive way, with great tact, has done much in the last two months to strengthen Anglo-American relations." On his departure from New York for London Lord Grey said through his secretary, Sir William George Tyrrell, that he desires to return to America as Britain's Ambassador, and gave the press the following statement:



"PROTECTIVE MIMICRY."
A British notion of the "Eaglet" Ambassador.
—*The Outlook* (London).

"I am going home on leave of absence because for special reasons my presence at home is desirable at the present moment.

"I have no public statement to make about public affairs, but I should like to say that the time I have spent in the United States has not only been very interesting, but I have been shown so much kindness and personal good-will that I have been given strong inducement to return, and I shall look forward to continuing acquaintance with the many good friends I have met here."

The London *Morning Post* says that the return of Viscount Grey "virtually signifies that, owing to adverse circumstances, he has been unable to accomplish the purpose of his mission," and adds:

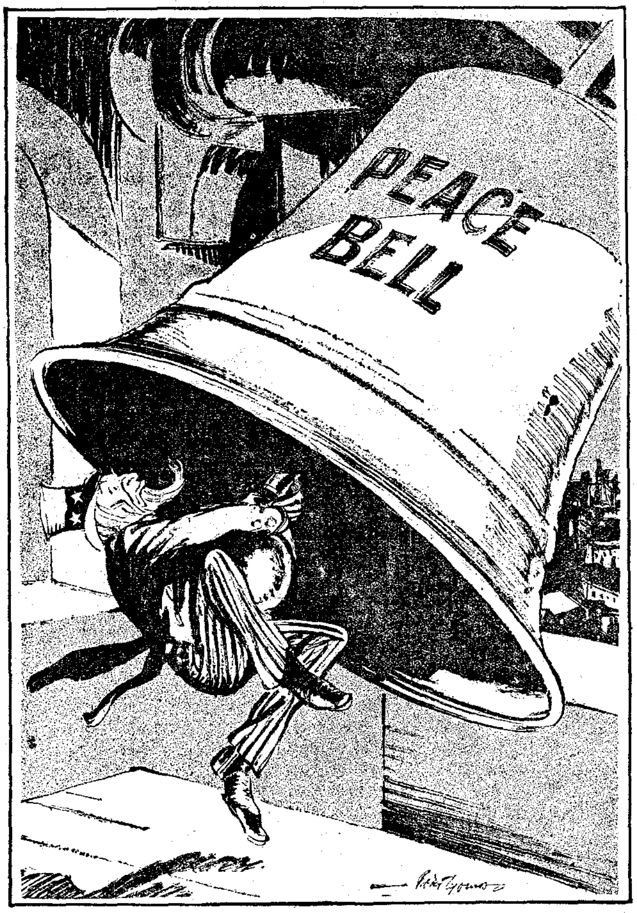
"For all immediate practical purposes it must now be understood that the United States refuses to become a party to the League of Nations, and the implications of that decision are of the first importance. The League of Nations was primarily the project of President Wilson, and it was an essential part of the scheme that it should be incorporated in the terms of peace to be imposed by the Allies. Again and again Mr. Wilson insisted that a durable peace must be founded upon the League of Nations, and that in default of the League the war would have been fought in vain. And it was another essential element in the scheme that all nations (including Germany) must become members of the new society. The terms of peace were accordingly framed upon the assumption that the League of Nations would be established, and that, having been established, the League would become responsible for a part of the settlement under the Peace Treaty, and, further, that it would discharge the office of a kind of Supreme International Council. Now, by virtue of the action of the Senate of the United States, America drops out of the League, and in default of the membership of America what becomes of the League of Nations?"

The Morning Post further informs us then that the visit to England of Signor Scialoia, Italy's Minister for Foreign Affairs, is interpreted by the Italian press as signifying the proposal of a Franco-Italian-British alliance in place of the alliance of France, Great Britain, and America. It has always been difficult to understand, observes this London daily, why Italy was not originally included in a pact upon whose loyal observance depends the peace of Europe. Italy has been invited to join in the peace alliance with Great Britain and France, we are informed in Milan dispatches, and, according to an American correspondent in that city, this announcement suggests not only military and naval agreements between the three countries in case of armed aggression, but also a reshaping of Italian policy in accordance with the joint interests of the three great Western Powers. Acceptance of the alliance proposal, it is reported, would involve a pledge from Italy to persevere in her afterwar political tendencies by cooperating in the solution of national questions, colonial problems, and economic difficulties. In the view of the Milan *Corriere della Sera* Italy has reached the point where she must decide either to enter an alliance with the prospect of attaining a satisfactory settlement of thorny national questions, or else she must summon courage to liquidate these questions by great sacrifice in order to reserve her entire independence of action. At the same time this Milan newspaper warns Premier Nitti to proceed cautiously, because the Anglo-Italian agreement concluded in London by Baron Sonnino marks for the Italian people the "gravestone of secret treaties," and the promise to transfer from the Crown to Parliament the sole right and power to declare war would be regarded as inadequate unless accompanied by a reservation of the right to veto or sanction foreign treaties. The preference for an alliance between Powers rather than an agreement under the Covenant of Nations is justified in sections of the British press by the explanation of the London *Morning Post* that the League of Nations "is and always has been a fantasy, which might some day become a reality; but an alliance is a fact." America's refusal to depart from her policy of traditional neutrality must not be misunderstood even by those who set great store by the League of Nations, and tho they may regret her decision, they "can not possibly reproach any nation for maintaining a national principle." Those who view the project of the League with suspicion welcome the enforced return of the Allies to the treatment of things "as they are, not as they might be," and this journal adds:

> "It is a far from encouraging reflection for this country that her representatives at the Paris Conference deliberately chose to subordinate British interests and to waste months of invaluable time solely in order to build a palace in the air which is now dissolving into the blue. The Allies were assured by President Wilson that in carrying into execution the scheme for creating the League of Nations he was supported by the people of the United States. The President was mistaken. The duty of the Allies was clear from the beginning. It was to impose the terms of peace first, to secure the execution of those terms by the guaranty of armed force, and to refuse to discuss the formation of a League of Nations until peace was signed and ratified. That course would not have precluded the consideration of the President's scheme. On the contrary, it would have provided a firm basis for its foundation. Had they stood fast the present situation would never have arisen. Under existing conditions the whole policy of the Allies must be reconsidered and shaped anew."

In one of his vivid portrait sketches in the London *Outlook* Mr. E. T. Raymond notes that Viscount Grey "was among the first to see that the old-world order is doomed, and that mankind must learn new ways or perish." While the old order endured, he was "rather emphatically of it in method, if not in conviction," but it has broken down, and he recognizes that there must be "a new synthesis or indefinite disintegration." We read then:

> "In some superficial ways he may not be too well suited for his task of bringing about that intimate understanding with the great Republic which is the best, and perhaps the only, security for a tolerable readjustment. . . . He is not a man, in brief, who seeks or inspires the scare-heading. But, after all, we do not want to create in the United States a legend of English brilliance, of English after-dinner aptitude, of English *finesse* and cleverness. It is sufficient that Americans should believe us straight, dependable, and sincere in our wish to be yoked with them, honestly and disinterestedly, in all community of noble end. And Viscount Grey, with his plain integrity and the simplicity of mind which so often 'gets there' when the oversubtle are baffled, is as good a certificate of character as we can well proffer."



ANOTHER CURFEW.

UNCLE SAM—"Curfew shall not ring—yet."

—*London Opinion.*

RUSSO-GERMAN PERILS IN THE BALTIC

TWO DANGERS THREATEN the new Baltic states, and authoritative warning is issued to the nations of the West that unless these perils are forestalled there will be no security in Europe. This twofold danger proceeds in part from Germany, in part from Russia, says a writer in *The Baltic Review* (Paris), who speaks for the little countries situated in the northwest corner of the former Russian Empire which have suffered both from the oppression of the German Baltic barons and the Czar's bureaucracy. If these nations are allowed to become the first victims of an imperialist policy, all Europe will follow in turn. We hear word of a Russian-German alliance, he says, and asserts that Germany and Russia would not play the same part or have equal rights in such an alliance. Some consider that a Russian alliance is a matter of necessity for Germany, and the writer observes:

> "They are right if they mean by this alliance a means for Germany to evade the Treaty of Versailles and begin undertakings of revenge. And they are right if they further maintain that it matters little whether Germany concludes such an alliance with a Monarchist or a *Soviet* Russia. What is above all necessary for such a German policy is that Russia be attenuated and enfeebled as much as possible so that under the cloak of alliance she will be obliged to submit to economic and political domination. Toward this end have been aimed all efforts of German policy in Russia before the armistice under William II. and since the armistice down to the present."

Looking closer into the matter, we discover that the Russian menace and the German menace to the Baltic region are in essence one. Germany threatens the Baltic countries from the west by her actual presence, she threatens them on their own terrane by her barons and by the German colonies which she is trying to establish in the stead of evacuated populations. In the east she threatens the Baltic countries by the authority she expects to wield over the government at Moscow, whatever its eventual make-up. This unified menace is the most disquieting feature of the situation, according to the writer, who proceeds:

> "I do not believe that the present policy of the representatives of the Baltic nations is calculated to form a durable bulwark against the perils they face. This policy consists in forming national independent states and in constituting among them a union. It is true that in the present circumstances the Baltic peoples must organize as sovereign states and form a close-knit group in order to safeguard themselves against the Germans and the Bolsheviki.
>
> "But, it may be asked, can such a union be depended upon later when, the present crisis passed, Russia will have an apparently stable government, which, let us suppose, is dominated by the Germans. The answer to this question is obviously in the negative. That the politicians of Latvia, Esthonia, and Lithuania answer the question so is evident from the fact that they would like to reenforce their group, which they consider too weak to resist the formidable pressure expected from the

east and from the west. At one time they wished to extend the coalition toward the north to reach Finland, a very prudent idea, and to reach the Scandinavian countries, which was an illusory plan. At another time they counted on the support of Poland, a project not to be managed without difficulty and disturbance. Again, they imagined a league of buffer states from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea, which is a chimerical notion."

But, after all, the system of coalitions is a bad one, according to this writer, who tells us that even now the union of the Baltic countries loses considerable force in functioning as a union. What will be the case when peace comes—a disquieted and uncertain peace—when Germany, either in person or through Russia, will have a thousand occasions to bring influence to bear upon the little countries that lie between them? No coalition can withstand such a Germany as there is to-day and a Russia dominated by Germany. It would be in constant discord and its members would gradually one after the other be inevitably Germanized. Are we to conclude that there is nothing to be done, the writer asks, and himself makes reply:

"Certainly not. Calm reasoning shows that the one way to escape the German menace is to do everything that can be done to save Russia from being Germanized. This is the indispensable condition of salvation for the whole world as well as for the Baltic peoples. As to the statement that an alliance with Germany is necessary to Russia, whether it be a Monarchist or a *Soviet* Russia, it is my belief that in either case an alliance will not be precisely necessary to Russia, but rather unavoidable. But supposing that Russia should be neither Czarist nor Bolshevik. If we have a democratic Russia the German danger of the east, which we call the Russian menace, would disappear. Even if there remained a specific Russian menace to the Baltic peoples, it would be infinitely less grave. So the main problem confronting the Baltic peoples, in order to insure their future, is to ascertain how best they can help to make the new Russia democratic and what their relations will be with her."

THE BRITISH "MASSACRE" IN INDIA

"TO MAKE A WIDE IMPRESSION" on the elements of discontent in the Punjab, according to their commander, Brig.-Gen. R. E. H. Dyer, British and Indians troops fired without warning last April on a meeting of Indians at Amritsar, killing 500 persons and wounding about 1,500 in ten minutes. The wounded were left to die or recover in the place where they fell, because, as General Dyer explained, "That was not my job. There were hospitals." In the view of some severe British critics, General Dyer has "made a wide impression," not only in the Punjab, but also "throughout the world," and an impression which must be removed at all costs, "if our credit and honor are not to be fatally impaired." On the other hand, certain British editors give credit to General Dyer and other British officials, civil and military, for having "saved northern India from a danger comparable only to the Indian mutiny." But even these defenders of the strong hand at Amritsar regret that the British public was not allowed to know at the time all that happened in the Punjab. Full disclosure of these happenings began with the opening of an inquiry at Lahore on November 11 by a committee headed by Lord Hunter. The violent outbreaks of disorder in Calcutta, Bombay, and the Punjab, we are told, eventuated from the "passive-resistance" movement against the Rowlatt Act, which is directed at revolutionary and anarchical crime. The Rowlatt Act, says the London *Morning Post*, is a measure continuing in milder form the Defense of India Act, made necessary by the attempts to overthrow British rule during the war. Agitators seized upon this measure, this daily tells us, to organize an agitation which "threatened the very existence of British rule in India." Events in Afghanistan, and even in Bolshevik Russia, "may or may not have had a connection with the movement," but at all events they made the situation more dangerous. All humane men deplore such a loss of life as occurred at Amritsar, remarks *The Morning Post*, "but all men of sense agree that it is a mere trifle compared with the loss of life which must certainly have occurred if these heroic men had not done as they did—and as we hope Englishmen will continue to do in similar situations." The shooting at Amritsar was preceded by earlier trouble there, in the course of which four Europeans were murdered and two banks and the town hall were wrecked. In testifying before Lord Hunter's Committee, General Dyer said that last April—

"In response to a request from Amritsar for help on April 10, he sent one hundred British and two hundred Indian soldiers to that city. The number he sent was one hundred in excess of what was asked for, because he heard there was serious danger. When he arrived at Amritsar he found the railway station had been made general headquarters, and he had a conference with the Deputy Commissioner, the Police Superintendent, and other officials. The Deputy Commissioner told him he could not deal with the situation, and that witness could take matters in hand. He understood roughly that civil law was at an end, and military law would have to take its place. In an ordinary case he could not supersede the civil power, but this was an extraordinary case."

The testimony at Lord Hunter's investigation, as reported by the Madras *New India*, shows that General Dyer and his troops, after forming picketing parties, proceeded at a walking pace to Jallianwala, an enclosed park, which they reached at about 5 P.M. He deployed his troops right and left, and we read:

"He led the Gurkhas in. There were very few exits, probably one large and two or three small ones. He had never seen the place before.

"When he got to the place he opened fire. 'At once?' asked Lord Hunter, evidently surprized.

"Witness said, 'Yes.' He had thought about the matter. He explained it did not take him more than thirty seconds. In the center of the crowd a man was standing, his demeanor showing that he was making an address. He ran away to the right and managed to climb over the wall and got away. A great mass was on the farther side. So far as witness knew there was nothing going on, but his addressing the meeting. Witness estimated the crowd roughly at 5,000. He was told afterward many more were there.

"It was possible that many of them could not have heard the proclamation prohibiting meetings to be held. It did not occur to him to warn. He merely felt his orders were disobeyed and martial law defied. So he felt his duty to fire. Only a few of them ran away. When he began to fire the big mass began to run away. Altho martial law had not been proclaimed he did not think it necessary to consult the Deputy Commissioner (the civil officer in that town). Besides, there was no Deputy Commissioner. Witness looked at it from the military point of view. If he did not fire he thought he was failing in his duty. When he left Rambagh (the park where his troops were encamped) he had thought of firing. It did not occur to him to have civil authority with him. There were two police officers, but he did not consult them. Witness made up his mind as he came along that if they did not obey, he would fire.

"As soon as firing was opened, the crowd began dispersing. Still he continued firing, because he thought a little firing was bad. The firing lasted about ten minutes or less. He thought less from the number of rounds fired.

"He could not say if the crowd had sticks. He assumed they had sticks. He knew they would be arriving with sticks. . . . It was possible the crowd would disperse at the sight of the troops. But they would all be coming back again and only making a fool of him. His view was that the situation was serious. He thought they wanted to isolate him, and the movement was not confined to Amritsar, but was wide-spread. He looked on the crowd as rebels and enemies of the Crown. They wanted to isolate him. So he fired and fired well. No other consideration weighed with him.

"After firing he returned to Rambagh and counted the number of rounds. He did not ascertain the casualties. He guessed, from the number of rounds fired, about three hundred must have been killed. He had since seen the figures in the papers. Instead of dividing the rounds by six, if he had divided by five, it would have worked out very nearly to the published figures. It was individual and not volley firing, and the crowd was dense in the center. If the fire was directed on the center there was no chance of missing. It was quite possible that the deaths numbered four or five hundred.

> “He did not render aid to the wounded. He should have done if they had asked there. It was not his job. It was a medical question. The next day he issued an order regarding the disposal of the dead.”

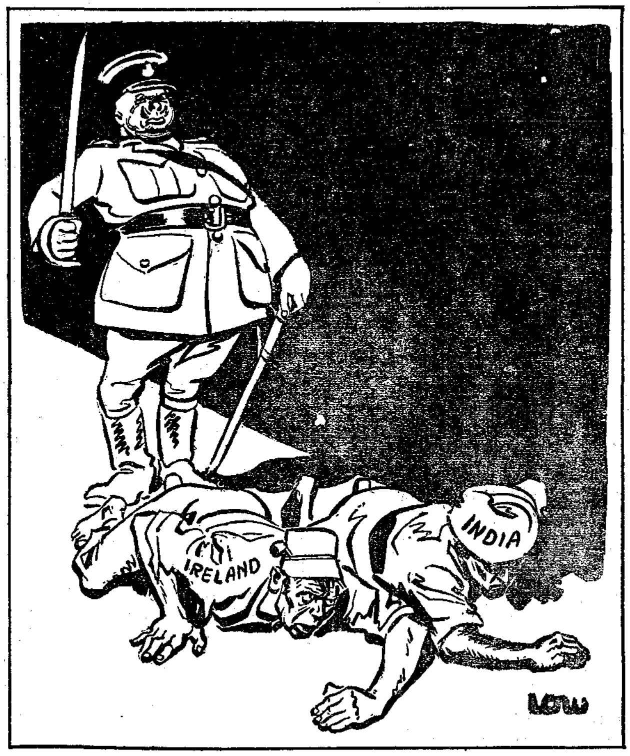
Besides ordering wholesale shootings of persons suspected to be seditionists, all Indians desirous of passing a street in Amritsar, where an Englishwoman who had been jostled from her cycle by a mob, but had been rescued and taken care of by other Indians, were made to crawl on their stomachs.

Questioned about the crawling order and the reason for issuing it, General Dyer explained that women had been brutally assaulted, and added:

> “We look upon women as sacred. I searched in my mind for a form of punishment that would meet this action. I did not know how to meet it. I felt the street should be looked upon as sacred, and said that no Indians shall pass along here, and if they have to pass they must do so on all fours. It never entered my mind that any man in his senses would voluntarily go through that street.”

The Manchester *Guardian* believes we must wait for the report of Lord Hunter's Committee in order to judge of the extent and seriousness of the disturbances which, on April 13, were at Amritsar “quenched in blood,” but “it may be said at once that few more dreadful incidents can be found in the history of British rule in India than the story of their suppression.” The appalling story of the shooting at Amritsar reads “as tho a madman had been let loose to massacre at large,” says this daily, which proceeds:

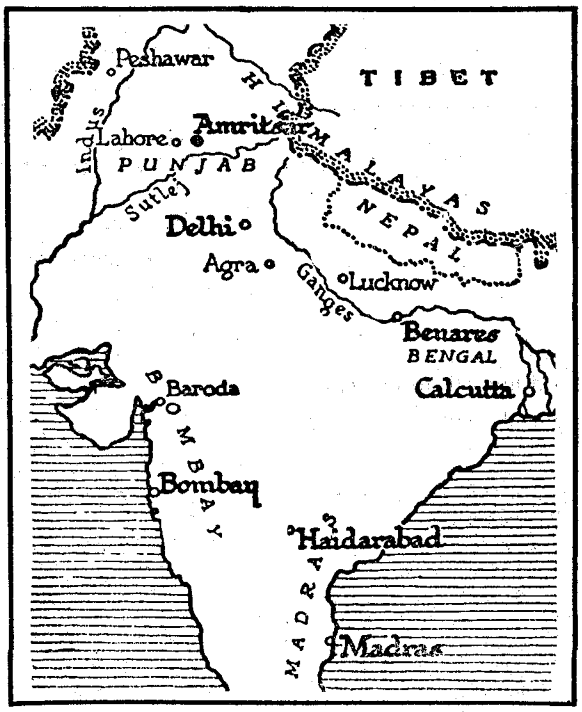
> “It is unnecessary to recall the further incidents in Amritsar itself of public floggings, apparently without any sort of trial, and the order given by General Dyer that all native Indians passing through the street in which Miss Sherwood was attacked (including those residing in it) must go on all fours. The question for Englishmen is how far proceedings of this kind are to be regarded as necessary incidents of our Indian administration, and how far, when they have occurred, they are to be treated as venial errors to be lightly regarded or condoned. General Dyer appears to be an honest soldier who, however deeply disqualified for the wise exercise of the powers entrusted to or assumed by him, believed and believes that the measures he took, however dreadful, were necessary under the circumstances, and that, in fact, they saved the situation. It is quite true that, whether as a consequence or not of his action, the outbreak at Amritsar had no sequel elsewhere, and that the movement of discontent died down or went underground. But that does not in any degree absolve the British Government from its responsibility.”



PROGRESS TO LIBERTY—AMRITSAR STYLE.

—*The Star* (London).

Various other journals defer final judgment until the conclusions of Lord Hunter's Committee are made known, and among them is the London *Times*, which remarks, however, that on his own showing General Dyer's conduct “appears to us indefensible, and its worst feature is that he did not stop firing when the crowd began instantly to disperse.” The public is shocked by these revelations, *The Times* continues, but it is shocked also because “disclosure has only been made in Great Britain nine months after the event occurred.” It was innocently assumed in England, observes the London *Daily News*, that when the armistice was signed the reign of frightfulness was over. That assumption was wrong, and it adds:



THE PUNJAB—AN INDIAN TROUBLE-CENTER.

The Daily News (London).

> “The scene of this new ‘frightfulness’ is not Belgium, but India: the general responsible is not German, but British. The Government which has practised this concealment—in its way one of the most shocking features of the whole concern—is British. The victims are not even technically enemies, but ‘rebels,’ in General Dyer's words, that is to say, British subjects who innocently or otherwise ventured to act in contravention of his decrees. We do not ignore the gravity of the crimes previously committed. . . . We do not forget the difficulty and delicacy of the position. It is just to remember, moreover, that the case is in a sense *sub judice*, and that the final conclusions of the Commission of Inquiry may to some extent modify the story as we know it at present. We hope profoundly that it will, for what could be more futile than to talk of Indian reforms, of ‘self-government for India,’ of Indian government as a trust held by the British Parliament and people if wholesale massacres could be perpetrated without the British Parliament or people knowing a word about them for months?”

The appalling news from Amritsar is a revelation to the British people of what their rule in India might have come to but for the change of course set up by the measure of self-government now passing into law, according to the London *Westminster Gazette*, which continues:

> “Whatever may have been the impression made in the Punjab, this amazing narrative will recall to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom chiefly the episodes of the early German occupation of Belgium and the old ‘Peterloo Massacre’ in England. . . . Not the least astonishing thing of all is that such an episode did not precipitate a real rebellion.”

CHINESE PRAISE FOR SENATE OBJECTORS

EVERY SINGLE ONE of the four hundred vernacular newspapers in China has commented favorably on the action of the American Senate in refusing to "swallow" the secret agreements to turn over the former interests of Germany in Shantung Province to Japan. This we learn from *Millard's Review* (Shanghai), which says also that next to the note of friendship and gratitude that runs through all the comment the significant element is the evident determination of the Chinese to do something themselves to justify America's friendship and confidence in China. One Shanghai newspaper compares the American Senate's reservation on the Shantung question to the open-door policy of John Hay and the return of the Boxer indemnity. Regardless of the final outcome of the Senate's action, observes *Millard's Review*, it has been "hailed with delight all over China and has done much to renew the confidence of China's millions in America's traditional friendship for China and America's interest in helping China help herself." *The Shanghai Gazette* publishes a host of opinions from the vernacular press and the suggestion that China must so act as to be worthy of America's stand is emphasized in many of them. Thus the *Chung Hua Hsin Pao* remarks:

"The American Senate has passed the reservation vetoing three articles of the Peace Treaty concerning Shantung. Let us drink to the health of the victory of right and justice. China feels gratified that by such action the United States has demonstrated its readiness to uphold the attitude of China, namely, the Shantung settlement is an injustice to China. It is certain that the reservation will not be accepted by Great Britain or France, to say nothing of Japan. Hence it affects not only the Peace Treaty but also the League of Nations. If President Wilson can not find a satisfactory solution his only course is to withdraw from the world-Power organization. Hereafter the solution of the Shantung question must be attended to by China. The situation in the Far East is, therefore, entering upon a critical stage. It is to be hoped that the people of our country will rise to the occasion and act in a manner worthy of the friendly attitude of America. . . . The friendly attitude of America has increased our own responsibilities. First, we must do everything we can to prevent the Peking Government from having anything to do direct with Japan in this connection. Secondly, we should demonstrate our appreciation of the attitude of the American Senate and urge them to maintain the same."

The caution that the Peking Government should be prevented from dealing directly with Japan indicates a feeling general in South China, but seems to have been comparatively futile if we may depend on the Tokyo dispatch to *The New World*, a Japanese newspaper of San Francisco, in which it is reported that Japan and China have started negotiations concerning the restoration of Shantung to China.

Another journal of South China, the *Min Kuo Jih Pao*, also opposes discussion of the Shantung question between Peking and the Japanese, and it observes:

"It is natural for all Chinese to feel gratified to the American Senate for passing the Shantung reservation and to rejoice over it. We want to ask our own people what they propose to do after rejoicing. If we continue to slumber Shantung remains in others' hands. Furthermore, failure to help ourselves places on our shoulders an unredeemed obligation to the people of the United States. The words 'gladly approve' uttered by the Northern Government effectively stopt the mouths of our delegates. The reservation at its most can only temporarily stay the force to the articles concerning Shantung. The people may resolve to fight for the possession still in their hands or for the regaining of possession of the territory and rights already lost, but a move of the hand of the Peking officials by signing such words as 'gladly approve' on the agreement with Japan will nullify all their efforts and resolutions. If Peking should sign 'gladly approve' to the request of Japan to open direct negotiations, will not the action of the American Senate appear ridiculous? We should, therefore, give all our attention to preventing direct discussion of the Shantung question by Peking and the Japanese."

The immediate task of China, says the *Sin Wao Pao*, is to save herself by stopping internal quarrels, and it analyzes the American Senate's action as follows:

"It is true that the Treaty becomes effective once it is ratified by three big Powers, but the attitude of the United States, as voiced through the Senate, is bound to have far-reaching effect, as the United States did undisputed service during the war to all the victorious countries. The defeat of Prussian militarism ushered in a new régime, which is practically marred by the Shantung settlement. The fact that the American Senate has voted it down is a sign that there is yet hope for the world. America is not at all concerned with Shantung, yet its Senate has done its best to uphold right and justice. It is our first duty, therefore, to do what we can to save ourselves and to compel our officials to stop internal quarrels."

The Shantung reservation is a stimulus to China in proper self-assertion, according to the *Hsin Shen Pao*, which adds that the news of its adoption gives China cause for rejoicing, but—

"It does not by any means give us absolute reliance. Shantung is our territory. We are grateful to America for the expression of sympathy for our own salvation, but unless we help ourselves and do something for our own salvation the sympathy of the American people will not avail. Its outcome is that it stimulates us to greater efforts."

The passage of the Shantung reservation, declares the *Shih Pao*, is another proof that "no injustice can have smooth sailing all the time," and it proceeds:

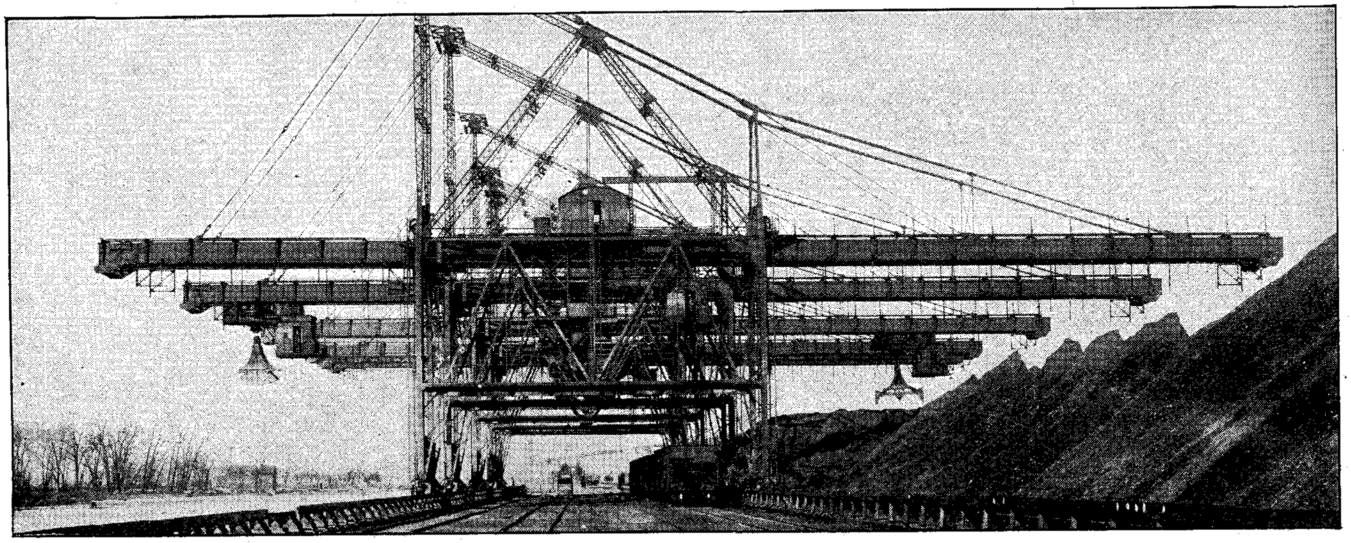
"The proverb says, if you do not stop tiny drops they may become a powerful river. The Shantung question is one of these drops. It is a flaw in the Peace Treaty. Justice was seemingly smothered for good before the war in Europe. When the war was ended the world thought Right had conquered Might. Unfortunately Right was overcome by Might soon after the end of the world-war. It thought then that the saying 'Right is might,' will never come true. The fact that the American Senate has passed the Shantung reservation shows that Right and Justice are still alive. There is no doubt that the reservation will have far-reaching effects. To say the least, it may prove to be the turning point of world history."

But it is to be noted that, however wide-spread the satisfaction of the Chinese press with the action of the American Senate objectors to the Peace Treaty, there is apparent also a mood of disillusion about the whole business of the peace-making at Versailles. For instance, we have the remark of the *Chung Hua Hsin Pao* that—

"The world is as much in confusion as it was during the war. The reason for such continued disturbance is injustice. The Peace Treaty of Versailles is by no means a document of justice. If the Great Powers were united it might have passed for the time being, but the right attitude of the United States has thrown a dark shadow over it as a whole. We regret, therefore, that the people of Great Britain and France do not agree with the people of the United States in this matter. The possible breaking up of the big Powers is not the cause, but the result of the injustice done to smaller nations by the Peace Treaty, which is the making of the big Powers. To expect good results after sowing the seeds of injustice after the defeat of Germany is like climbing a tree in quest of fish. Peace will only come with justice for all. Without it the world will never be peaceful. Statesmen who depend on maneuver for success are bound to fail."

A Japanese sneer at the relations between America and China is vented by Mr. Tetsu Idzumi in *Gwaiko Jiho* ("Diplomatic Review"), who questions whether they have been those of active friendship from 1844, in which year America concluded her first treaty with China, until 1895, the year of the Russo-Japanese War. Mr. Idzumi recalls that America was the first foreign country against which China ever resorted to a boycott, and that was in 1907. Up to that time Americans had been wont to look contemptuously on China, while the Chinese regarded Americans with execration.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



A GIGANTIC BRIDGE-CRANE FOR HANDLING BULK MATERIAL.

MACHINES REPLACING MEN IN LOADING SHIPS

PHYSICAL LABOR has been "largely eliminated" in the handling of freight and cargo at terminals and warehouses by the use of mechanical devices for loading and unloading, and great saving in time and money has been effected. From an article on "Mechanical Cargo-Handling Devices," contributed to *The American Exporter* (New York) by Zenas W. Carter, secretary and general manager of the Material-Handling Machinery Manufacturers' Association, we learn that now that ship-building is progressing throughout the country and American tonnage is tremendously increased, the manufacturers of the United States are giving special attention to the problem of improving and simplifying cargo-handling operations at port and harbor terminals. The war with its endless tonnage of food and supplies to be shipped abroad is largely responsible for forcing this subject to the attention of the railroad and steamship interests. Says Mr. Carter:

"At Seattle, San Francisco, Astoria (Portland), Oregon, and Los Angeles, on the Pacific coast, there is now under way a construction program on which literally tens of millions of dollars will be spent to provide adequate piers and automatic mechanical equipment.

"At the port of New York plans are under way for the development of immense tracks which include plans for building numerous piers, large warehouses, and terminable distribution yards, adequately to connect railroad arteries with the cargo-carrying vessels which will traverse the sea-lines to all ports of the world. At Philadelphia, Baltimore, Savannah, New Orleans, Boston, and Portland (Maine), other immense sums of money will be expended in the next few years in port development. . . . . . .

"On the Great Lakes and at the harbors of Cleveland, Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo, where bulk cargoes of coal, grain, and iron ore comprise a majority of the water-transportation, the development and use of mechanical handling devices have been so rapid that the results are almost unbelievable.

"For instance, in handling bulk ore there are hundreds of automatic loading and unloading machines many of which will almost instantly and automatically transfer ten to fifteen tons of ore from the ship's hold to storage pile in one operation. Through the use of this handling machinery the idle time of lake ships in port has been actually reduced to hours instead of days.

"In the handling of miscellaneous cargo of a character involved in overseas shipping, entirely different problems are met and entirely different types of equipment must be used. These shipments vary in box and package size and weight from twenty-five pounds of food-products to steel castings weighing tons. However, a majority of the individual units average less than five hundred pounds, and it is therefore entirely practical to handle them rapidly by machinery.

"Among the automatic devices designed and now being utilized, there are two types of machines for miscellaneous ship unloading which may be termed 'continuous elevator conveyers.' These conveyers will handle barrels, boxes, sides of beef, bags of grain, nuts, chemicals, bundles of hides, etc., where the weight carried does not exceed 300 to 350 pounds.

"With the use of gravity conveyers in conjunction with these ship-unloading machines, miscellaneous cargo may be fed directly from the hold of the ship, over the ship's side, and on to the piers, and even to points of storage, with a minimum of manual handling involved from ship-hold to pier-shed.

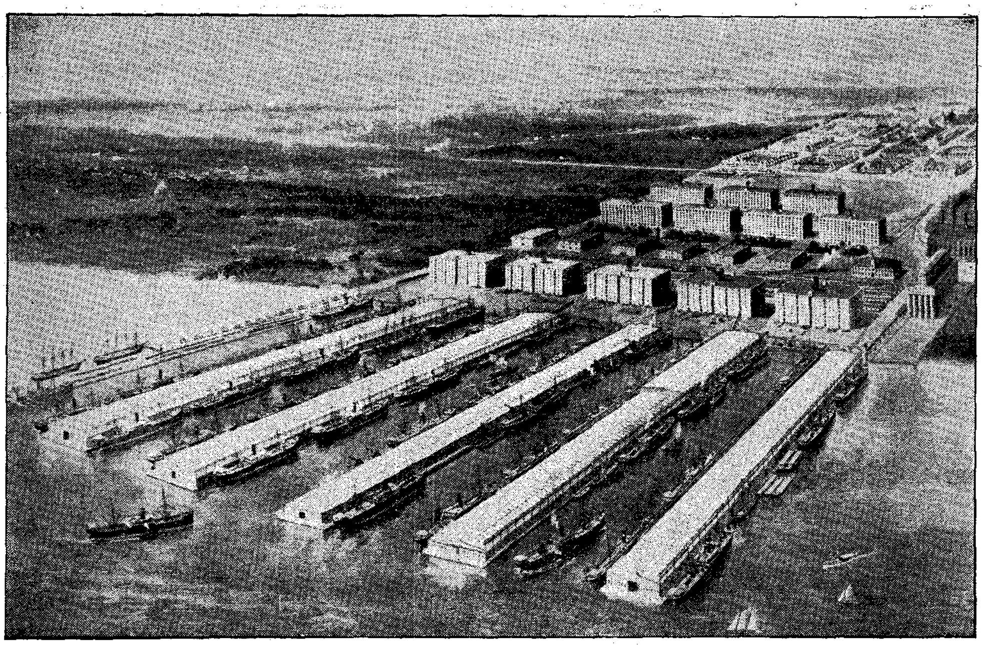
"These machines are portable and may be quickly placed or removed by means of the ship's gear at the hatches, or through the use of cranes on the wharf. These automatic unloading machines require only a portion of the hatchway, and in many cases it is possible to work heavier freight in and out of the same hatch by crane or winch and ship's gearing, while the machine is in operation. . . . . . .

"The modern electric 'gantry' and 'half-gantry' cranes, such as have been installed at the Boston and New York army bases, and by the Erie Railroad at Hoboken; by the municipal authorities at New Orleans, Galveston, and Beaumont (Texas), and other ports, have greatly speeded up the transfer of quantity of miscellaneous freight and heavy cargo from ship-hold to railroad-car or pier-shed.

"Through the use of gantry cranes the handling of freight may be speeded up from a quarter to a half additional, while the labor required is much less than by the old-style methods, and the physical effort involved on the part of the laborer is almost entirely eliminated.

"Being electrically operated, these cranes are perfectly controlled, and this practically precludes the danger of breaking shipments of goods when loads are being placed either in ship-hold or on the pier. This saving of breakage alone results in the elimination of thousands of dollars' loss from damage claims.

"The use of these rapid unloading devices and cranes is made still more economical by the use of internal-handling systems in the pier-sheds. These economic handling systems are duplicates, in a large measure, of the handling equipment used in industrial plants throughout the United States, and include bulk-handling machines, cranes, hoists, winches; both overhead



NEW MUNICIPAL TERMINAL AT NORFOLK, VA.

It would probably be more efficient, we read, with rail connections outside of pier-sheds and with modern electric "gantry" cranes such as have been installed by the municipal authorities of New Orleans.

loop, rail, and hoist conveyers; telephone systems, tiering or stacking and detiering machines; gravity and belt and apron conveyors, portable conveyors of various styles; 'operatorless' automatic and manual elevators for vertical handling; industrial tractors and trailers, etc.

"Where the overhead trolley system is used, a man rides in a cage suspended from the trolley. He has complete control, and the machine will rapidly carry sling loads to any part of the pier-shed or warehouse. The use of these trolley systems will permit high stacking of goods for temporary storage—thus economizing pier-shed or warehouse space.

"Overhead traveling cranes are also suitable for similar service. In each of these cases pier-sheds must be originally constructed of sufficient height and structural strength to provide for the installation."

At the Brooklyn army base trackless trains, made up of an electric tractor and four to six trailers, will handle from eight to ten times the tonnage of cargo per man per hour that it is possible to handle by the use of hand-trucks operated by man-power. The tractors haul the trailers directly on to the elevators which are placed in banks of eight or ten. This installation has recently been described in these columns. To quote Mr. Carter again:

"Through the installation of modern handling equipment at Seattle, Wash., the port officials estimate they made a profit of approximately 38 per cent. net last year. At Beaumont (Texas) a pair of modern cargo-handling cranes made a record on March 6, 1919, of handling 2,103 barrels of asphalt in eight and one-half hours. This showed a movement at the rate of four and one-half barrels per minute, and the municipal authorities reported that the total cost for the entire shipment unloading was $25.16. . . . . . .

"At New Orleans numbers of special machines are in daily service unloading banana ships. These machines have an operation similar to that of ship-merchandise unloading devices; the bananas being carried on an endless belt which will convey thousands of bunches of bananas per hour without bruising or damage of any kind. These banana unloaders not only facilitate the quick turn around of ships but enable the carriers to start the bananas north in refrigerator-cars within a few hours after the ship arrives, and this enables shippers to get bananas to far-northern points without loss by deterioration due to delay and reloading in cars. . . . . . .

"Coupled with the handling of ship cargoes is the need for rapid and inexpensive bunkering of ships. Comparison of modern automatic bunkering machinery with the methods used in China read like a fairy-tale.

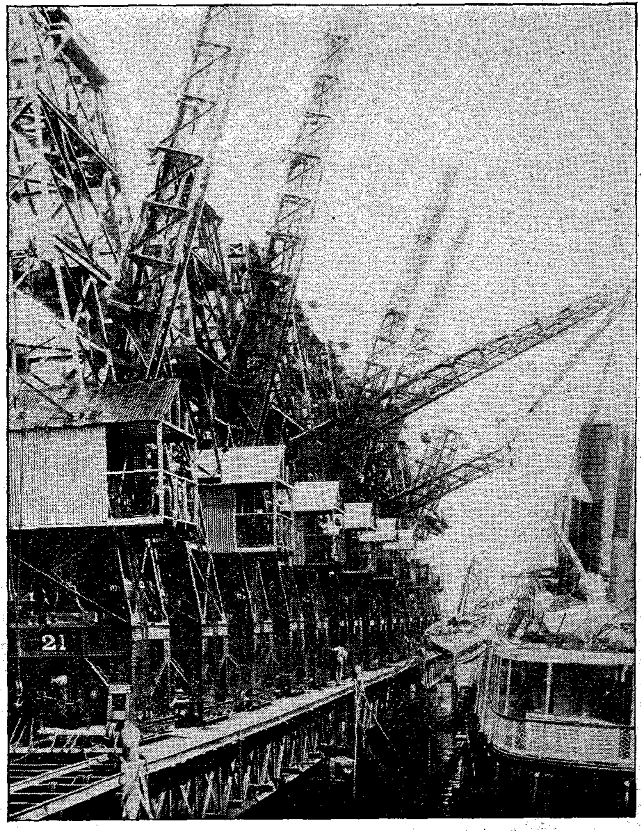
"In China baskets of coal are passed from hand to hand by an endless chain of coolies. Throughout the world generally barges and derricks with grab buckets deliver the coal into the ship's bunkers, which is then properly stowed away by hand. Even with this latter method, rapid as it is and mechanical, only a speed of approximately twenty to twenty-five tons per hour can be secured.

"Where conveying and planned special machinery is used ships may be coaled at double and treble the barge and derrick speed. At some points in the United States coal is now being loaded into colliers by car-unloading machinery which automatically lifts, overturns, and dumps a car of 110 tons of coal as easily as one may shift the gears of an automobile.

"During the war automatic bunkering machinery used in coaling the United States steamers *Leviathan* and *George Washington* made it possible to coal these ships and almost entirely eliminate the use of human labor in the delivery of the coal to the ship and the distribution of it in the bunkers, even including the trimming of the ship.

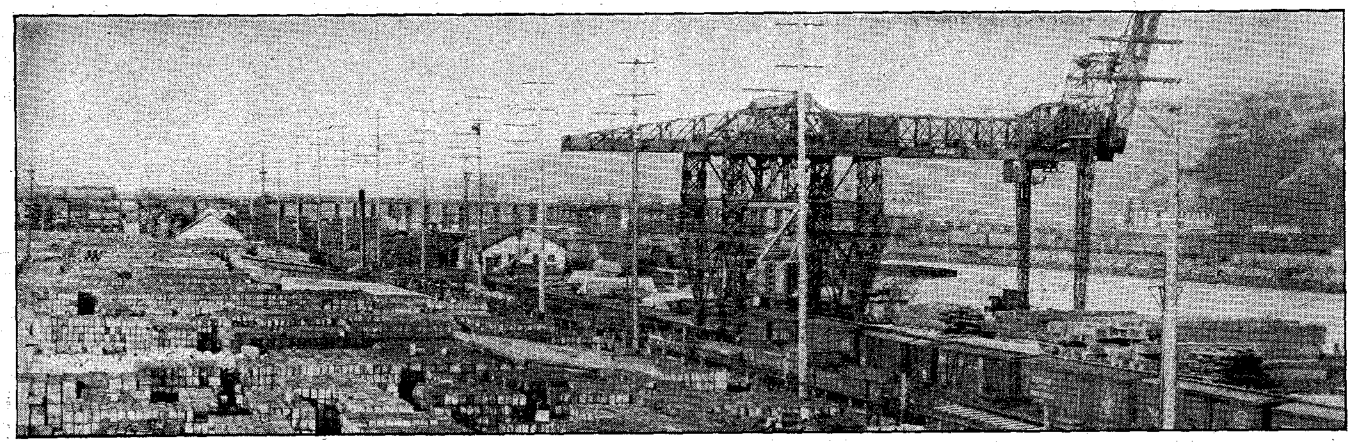
"This automatic bunkering machinery is a series of portable stocks or elevators which may be placed against the ship's side, and each elevator is capable of delivering from 100 to 150 tons of coal per hour direct from the lighter to the bunkers, making it possible to coal the *Leviathan* in a single day, and tremendously reducing labor cost as well as saving thousands of dollars by the quick turn around thus made possible.

"The coal is lifted direct from the barge by means of a small bucket-conveyer, the weight of the elevator mechanically providing the feed of the coal into the buckets. The coal is lifted



PART OF OUR PANAMA EQUIPMENT.

These eight big cranes may all work on one ship at the same time, thus greatly speeding up the transfer of freight.



4,000,000 CASES OF SOYA-BEAN OIL BEING HANDLED MECHANICALLY AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

and then it falls by gravity from the top of the elevator through a conveyer to the bunkers, where the coal is distributed and the ship is trimmed by means of belts and whirling disks installed in the bunkers. . . . . . .

"American manufacturers have long held an enviable record for their ingenuity in inventing economical material-handling devices for various industrial plants and for the rapid and adaptable handling of bulk products at mines and in quarries and in the lumber-producing districts of the United States, and this very fact insures a quick extension in the application of industrial devices and invention of new types of equipment to meet the needs of shipping."

CHANGING THE MIND GEARS

WHEN THE MENTAL MACHINE has been running "on low" through life, it is hard to change it over to "high." Dr. Einstein would probably be the first to acknowledge, regarding his theory of relativity, that the average citizen must shift his gears before accepting it. The editor of *The Scientific American* (New York) reminds us, however, that this sort of gear-shifting has marked every advance in human thought. It took place when our fathers first realized that the earth was no immovable flat plain but a whirling sphere, and again when they had to face the novel facts that chemistry laid before them. We ourselves had to shift gears when we were called open to believe that our skeletons could be photographed through our opaque bodies. Every such shift, moreover, is an advance—not a scrapping of all our old knowledge and a painful construction of something new—only a building on old foundations. We read:

"Dr. Einstein has had his name in the papers very freely of late; and a great deal of information, together with an appreciable quantity of misinformation, has been laid before the public with reference to the revolution which he proposes to effect in our physical science. We plan to contribute our share to this exposition in due time. There is, however, one phase of the matter which has not been discust at all, and that is the position which Einstein's work occupies as a phase of human thought.

"There was a time when it was believed, as a result of centuries of experience, that the world was flat. This belief checked up with the known facts, and it could be used as the basis for a system of science which would account for things that had happened and that were to happen. It was entirely sufficient for the time in which it prevailed.

"Then one day a man arose to point out that all the known facts were equally accounted for on the theory that the earth was a sphere. It was in order for his contemporaries to admit this, to say that so far as the facts in hand were concerned they could not tell whether the earth was flat or round—that new facts would have to be sought that would contradict one or the other hypothesis. Instead of this the world laughed and insisted that the earth could not be round because it was flat; that it could not be round because then the people would fall off the other side.

"But the field of experimentation widened, and men were able to observe facts that had been hidden from them. Presently a man sailed west and arrived east; and it became clear that in spite of previously accepted 'facts' to the contrary, the earth was really round. The previously accepted 'facts' were then revised to fit the newly discovered truth; and finally a new system of science came into being, which accounted for all the old facts and all the new ones.

"At intervals this sort of thing has been repeated. A Galileo shows that preconceived ideas with regard to the heavens are wrong, and must be revised to accord with his newly promulgated principles. A Newton does the same for physics—and people unlearn the 'fact' that motion has to be supported by continued application of force, substituting the new idea that it actually requires force to stop a moving body. A Harvey shows that the things which have been 'known' for generations about the human body are not so. A Lyell and a Darwin force men to throw overboard the things they have always believed about the way in which the earth and its creatures came into being. Every science we possess has passed through one or more of these periods of readjustment to new facts.

"Now we are apt to lose sight of the true significance of this. It is not alone our opinions that are altered; it is our fundamental concepts. We get concepts wholly from our perceptions, making them to fit those perceptions. Whenever a new vista is opened to our perceptions, we find facts that we never could have suspected from the restricted view-point. We must then actually alter our concepts to fit these new facts.

"As a fair example, see what the acceptance of the earth's sphericity did to the idea represented by the word 'down.' With a flat earth, 'down' is a single direction, the same throughout the universe; with a round earth, 'down' becomes merely the direction leading toward the center of the particular heavenly body on which we happen to be located. It is so with every concept we have. No matter how intrinsic a part of nature and of our being a certain notion may seem, we can never know that new facts will not develop which will show it to be a mistaken one. To-day we are merely confronted by a gigantic example of this sort of thing. Einstein tells us that when velocities are attained which have but just now come within the range of our close investigation extraordinary things happen—things quite irreconcilable with our present concepts of time and space and mass and dimension. We are tempted to laugh at him, to tell him that the phenomena he suggests are absurd because they contradict these concepts. Nothing could be more rash than this.

"When we consider the results which follow from physical velocities comparable with that of light, we must confess that here are conditions which have never before been carefully investigated. We must be quite as well prepared to have these conditions reveal some epoch-making fact as was Galileo when he turned the first telescope upon the skies. And if this fact requires that we discard present ideas of time and space and mass and dimension, we must be prepared to do so quite as thoroughly as our medieval fathers had to discard their notions of celestial 'perfection' which demanded that there be but seven major heavenly bodies and that everything centers about the earth as a common universal hub. We must be prepared to revise our concepts of these or any other fundamentals quite as severely as did the first philosopher who realized that 'down' in London was not parallel to 'down' in Bagdad or on Mars."

THE HUMOR OF MINING

THE FLOWERY CIRCUS ADVERTISEMENT and the gorgeous mining report are often to be classed as humorous literature without any intention on the part of the authors. The humor of the mining report is appreciated chiefly by the real mining expert. It often reads like justifiable romance to the citizen, who joyfully disburses his dollars on the strength of it. When the expected golden inflow fails to materialize, he is in no mood to appreciate either romance or humor. It is to a technical journal, *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco, December 20), that we owe the exposition of one of the latest of the mining promoter's efforts. The remarks of the editor are illuminating to the layman, dwelling as they do on some of the more obvious tricks of the trade, which are so moth-eaten as to be funny to the one who knows, while the gullible investor accepts them seriously at their face value. Says *The Press:*

"Humor is no more lacking in mining than in other human affairs. We were privileged recently to read a report, meant to be serious, on a mine in California. The writer of the report starts by stating his intention 'to ascertain facts, not fancies, conditions, not theories, avoiding always the sinking shafts of the imagination into chimerical bonanzas of hope.' That augurs well; but he ends by doing exactly what he set out not to do, and soon has to acknowledge that he may be charged with indulgence 'in optimistic dreams or driving Utopian drifts into exhaustless pay-shoots of wealth, deep-seated but opaque.' This characterization of flapdoodle is not as good as the one with which he started. Unabashed, however, he proceeds to dwell upon 'the romantic, marvelous tale' of El Dorado County, where gold was first discovered in California, and to expatiate upon the early days 'when every stream, every flat, every bench, and every hillside [why not say "the entire landscape"?] was literally [and apparently "illiterately"] strewn with gold, released by ages of erosion from the gold-quartz veins and from the break-outs [what a breaking out of verbiage is here!] in the ancient channels of gravel which occupied the ridges.' Then comes a description of pioneer mining, followed by a reference to the Mother Lode, thus: 'The gathering of this enormous harvest of gold revealed the existence of many thousands of gold belts and districts, gold lodes, and veins, of which the most remarkable, permanent [meaning "persistent"] and greatest is the famous Mother Lode.' Again, he says: 'The Mother Lode is a vast system of fissure-veins with fillings of gold [as if Nature were a dentist] containing quartz, talc, lime, schist, serpentine, etc. [that "etc." saved us from the index of a treatise on petrography or mineralogy, or both], a complex of both igneous and sedimentary rocks [what is the matter with eolian formations; surely windy agencies might be dragged into the description with some appropriateness], which have undergone deep-seated dynamic and metamorphic alterations.' So has the language of this gentleman's technology, which is metamorphosed English pseudomorphic after piffle. We expected the old yarn about persistence of ore in depth, and here it is: 'The developments of more than fifty years have proved that, on each and every quartz-vein lying in and on this central belt of the Mother Lode, those leading mines which have fortunately had the capital and the luck to be continuously worked, have never been bottomed.' Some of them bottomed the pockets of their owners. But El Dorado County will do even better, says our writer, presumably a 'professor' in his own right and an 'expert' in the eyes of his uncritical acquaintances. 'The veins of El Dorado County,' says he, 'have not been any more than merely scratched, and these magnificent, powerful, potential [he throws adjectives with the lavishness of H. G. Wells] producers of enough gold bullion to liquidate the world's war-debts, now lie awaiting capital to extract their vast wealth; they rest silent, eloquent [our scribe ought to imitate them in the eloquence of their silence] implorers, alluring the attention of men of courage, men of energy, and justifiable greed of gain,' and presumably, shall we say, just to alliterate, of glorious gullibility? Then come several 'conclusions,' each failing to abate the flow of verbiage. Among them we find the assertion that 'the pay-ores in the veins are free-milling and can not be worked out for 4,000 feet of depth in one hundred stamp-mills in fifty years.' Which might be true if his estimate of a cost of $1.50 per ton could be confirmed. He attributes the idleness of the mine to 'the prankish peculiarities of crank owners,' and suggests that the property 'is not a squeezed lemon, but a virgin mine with its millions of valuable, incalculable treasures lying in Nature's safe-deposit vaults.' Then, at last, comes the real conclusion, in which he states, in a grand flourish of words, that his 'professional, mineralogical, geological opinion and his academic, economic, and financial view of the property is, it is phenomenal, illimitable, fascinating.' All this is meant to be serious, and for that reason it is funny."

HOW GOOD LIGHTING AIDS PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION IN A BADLY LIGHTED PLANT may be speeded up as high as 35 per cent. by the substitution of proper lights and reflectors for antiquated equipment. Tests to ascertain the exact dependence of production on lighting, as well as instances drawn from experience, are described in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland, December 18) by Ward Harrison. It has been only in the past three or four years, Mr. Harrison says, that lighting, in the minds of factory executives, has been taken out of the janitor-service class and placed with automatic machinery and labor-saving devices, where it belongs. Now manufacturers are beginning to realize that it is a substantial aid to production. Six States have adopted codes of lighting requirements for industrial establishments, and in three other States prospective codes are being drawn up. We read:

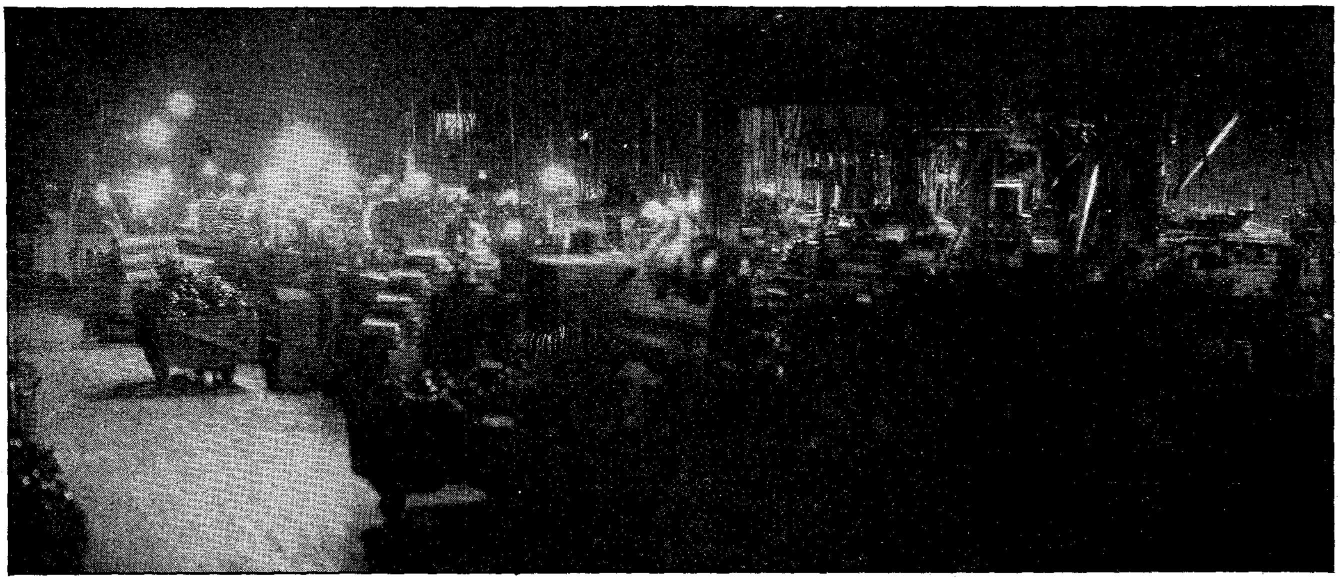
"In the State codes, intensities of lighting for various classes of operations are specified depending upon the nature and fineness of the detail to be observed, the closeness of application required, and the color of the working surfaces. These intensities are designed only to protect the life and to a reasonable extent the eyesight of the operative who must work long hours under these conditions. In halls, passages, and stairways, the codes provide for intensities just high enough to enable the workman to find his way in safety. A well-known insurance company is responsible for the statement that more people are killed by tripping or falling in poorly lighted areas than are killed by automobiles in the United States. It is also stated that 24 per cent. of industrial accidents, as determined by an analysis of 91,000, are due wholly or in part to inadequate lighting.

"However, government requirements for lighting are concerned only with protection and have no bearing upon economical production, which necessitates considerably higher intensities than are specified in the State codes. Recommendations for the proper intensity of illumination for a particular plant depend upon numerous factors such as cost of producing light, the number and wages of employees, and the value of their output."

Tests to determine the relation of lighting to production, made in Chicago under the direction of the lighting committee of the Commonwealth Edison Company, have aroused considerable interest because of the care with which they were conducted and the conclusiveness of their results. These tests show increased production under improved lighting conditions of 10 to 20 per cent. Mr. Harrison continues:

"In a recent survey of industrial lighting conditions it was found that 25 per cent. of the work is done under artificial lighting. If artificial light could be had for the asking, no manufacturer would be content with a lower standard of illumination by night than by day.

"Frequently the presence of direct glare in an artificially lighted room leads to the conclusion that the room is 'overlighted,' when in reality the illumination is inadequate. In order to approach the daylight standard in artificial illumination, the diffusion or softness of natural light must be reproduced by artificial means. For this reason, glare, specular reflection, and quality of shadow are factors now receiving increasing attention. All are dependent primarily upon the area of the source of light. In common usage any source of light which is uncomfortably bright is termed glaring, but whether or not a source does produce discomfort is dependent in a large measure upon the brightness of its surroundings and the length of time during which the eye is exposed to its rays. For example, a person scarcely will notice whether or not a bare tungsten filament lamp out of doors in daylight is lighted, but at night the same source is decidedly uncomfortable if close within the field of vision. Again, one may casually look out of an office window during the day, and unless the landscape is unusually bright, he



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Iron Trade Review," Cleveland.

A POORLY LIGHTED MACHINE-SHOP ADJOINING THE WELL-LIGHTED ROOM SHOWN BELOW.

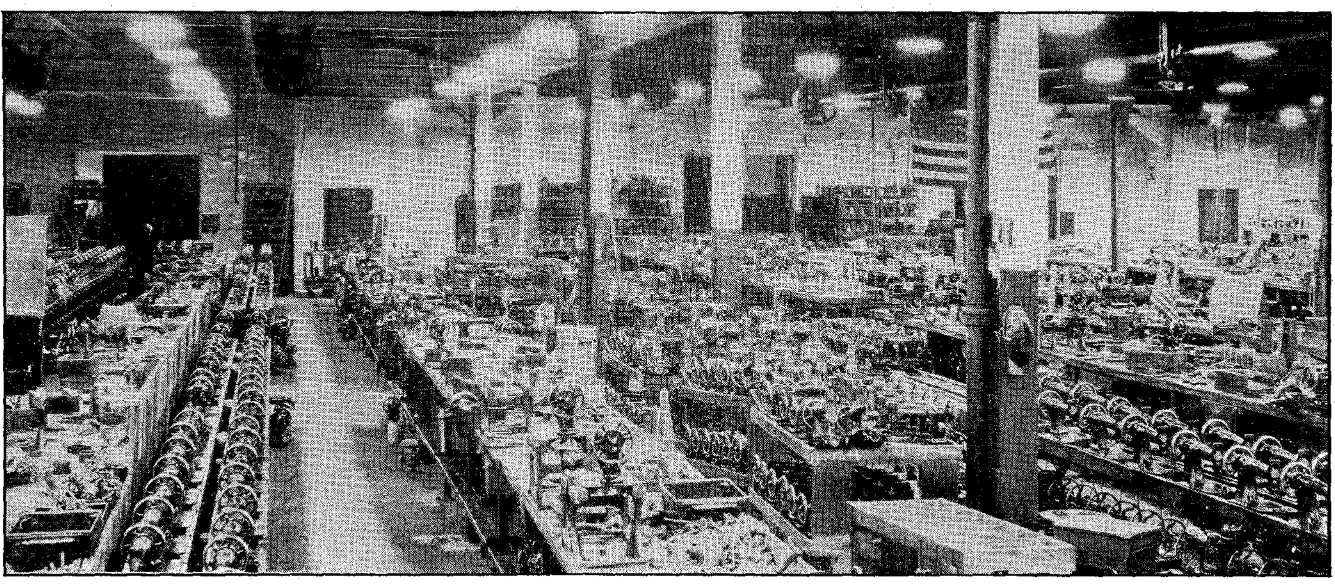
will not experience a sensation of discomfort; yet to sit all day at a desk facing this window no doubt would cause fatigue.

"From the standpoint of glare, light sources may be divided into three classes—namely, those, such as an arc or bare-lamp filament, which cause discomfort at once; those, like the window, which after a time give rise to fatigue; and those which may remain in the field of view indefinitely without producing any sensation of glare. The conviction is growing that under no circumstances should sources of the first class be tolerated within the field of vision. Those of the second class are usually satisfactory for all lighting installations where the light source need not be within the range of vision for a long period, or, at worst, not focused continually on the same portion of the retina. In the third class must be included all places where the field of view remains fixt over a considerable period of time.

"In addition to direct glare from light sources, the element of reflected glare or specular reflection is under certain conditions of equal or even greater consequence. The eyes may be shielded from the direct rays of a lamp, yet the image of this light source—reflected from the polished metal parts of a machine—may be the source of most serious discomfort.

"The illumination of vertical surfaces is an important factor of industrial lighting. In most factories objects of three dimensions predominate and the illumination of their vertical surfaces is of nearly as much importance as that of the horizontal planes. A good intensity of light on the vertical wall-surfaces is also conducive to an impression of brightness and cheer throughout a room. To produce satisfactory vertical illumination, a source of light must have fairly wide distribution and must give satisfactory intensity at angles as high as from 65 to 75 degrees from the nadir. The important question of shadows must be considered. For satisfactory general lighting there must be no shadows so dense as to make vision difficult where the direct light from one or two sources is cut off, nor so sharply defined as to confuse the worker—in other words, shadows should be soft and luminous. It must be remembered that the elimination of shadows is not to be desired in industrial illumination.

"From successful trials of indirect lighting in offices, some factory managers have concluded that the indirect system is ideal for all conditions and that it is simply the question of operating cost and maintenance which has prevented the general application of this system. It is universally recognized that evenly diffused light makes sculpture appear flat and uninteresting, and for the same reason that directed light is best for works of art, it is required for the easy vision of objects of three dimensions in factories."



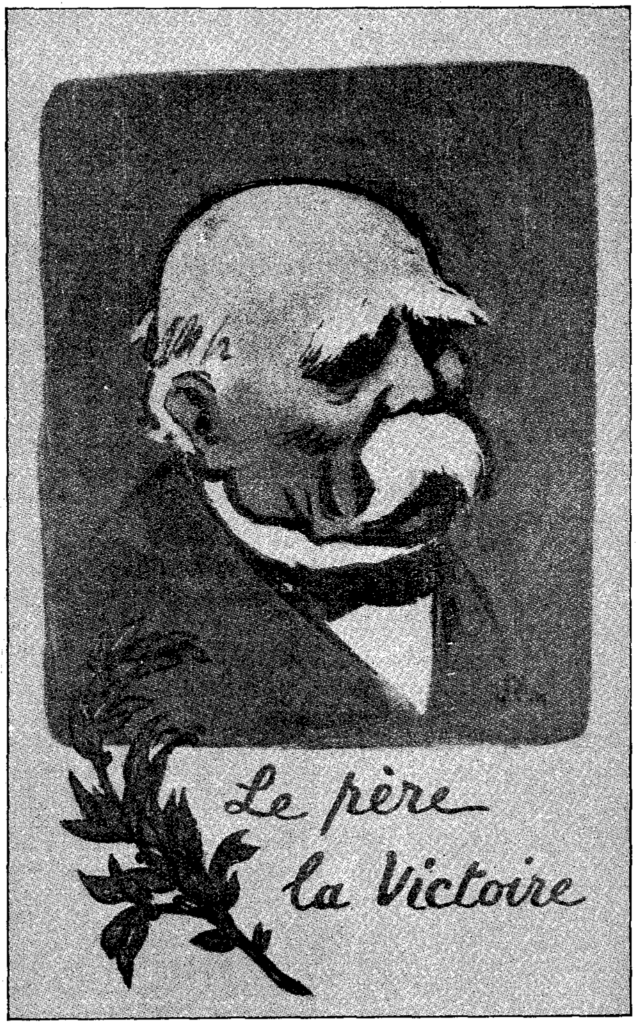
A WELL-LIGHTED DEPARTMENT OF THE SAME PLANT.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 85

LETTERS - AND - ART

CLEMENCEAU THE ARTIST

NOT LESS AN ARTIST than statesman and publicist the next President of the French nation will fitly represent his nation's genius. Two expressions of Mr. Clemenceau's artistry were shown on the last Fourteenth of July, when the victorious Allied troops marched in Paris. The "most decorative idea" manifested then, says a French writer, was the "two enormous piles of German cannon, heaped up like old scrap-iron and surmounted by the victorious Gallic cock." Next to that in appeal to the French heart was "the most delicately touching thought, that of the solemn funeral-watch around the monument of the dead," which "had been erected under the Arc de Triomphe." When the marching troops passed under the famous arch and saluted those who gave their lives for the liberty of the world, it was possible to turn one's gaze to the double mound "piled up like detritus of war, to symbolize the overthrow of Prussian militarism, the shattering of the old German dream of violence and oppression." These were "the beautiful ideas of a poet," says Georges Lecomte, president of the Society of Men of Letters and director of the École du Livre, and "they deeply affected the people, who well understood their significance." Furthermore, these things "did not come as a surprize to those who knew the artist in Clemenceau and to what a high degree the sense of expressive beauty was reached in him." How much of all this is in the French mind in their spontaneous call to him to take the Presidency? One of his most striking characteristics, says Mr. Lecomte in *Art and Life* (New York), is "the very rare combination of a vigorous nationalism and the talents of an artist" We read further:



SEM'S POSTER-IMPRESSION OF "THE TIGER."

Clemenceau's visage is typically French, but some caricaturists—not so "Sem" in this instance—give him a "Mongol or Tatar character" conceived, says Georges Lecomte, "with a cheap sense of humor."

> "He is at once a logician perfectly at ease in the austere realm of thought and an observer who takes an ardent interest in humanity, who is enchanted by the skies, the seasons, the noises, the odors, and the toil of country life, a man who knows how to adapt such impressions to reasoning. . . . Even from his youth Mr. Clemenceau inclined toward art and literature, and he favored a sincere, deeply human class of writing, of a broad Socialistic tendency, which accorded with his political ideals and with a form of art of sincere expression which satisfied his mind, his sincerity, his love of nature, and his passion for the real, exprest with great contrast, in an original form."

From the general statement Mr. Lecomte considers the particular artists and schools for which Clemenceau shows a predilection:

> "Edouard Manet, our great French painter, whose name is famous to-day, but whose genius long remained unrecognized, especially in France, an artist bold in his drawing and daring in his handling of colors, one of the originators of the school of Impressionists, was the first to paint a portrait of Mr. Clemenceau. Such a selection, such a friendship, shows clearly how early free and living art had all the fervent sympathy of Clemenceau. At that same early period of few Japanese *objets d'art*, masterpieces chosen with a careful discrimination, works of great decorative beauty, adorned Mr. Clemenceau's own apartment, the door of which was indicated to the visitor by a Japanese mask of terrifying and wonderful expression. It was this taste for oriental art, perchance, which inspired certain adversaries of Mr. Clemenceau with the extraordinary idea of representing his visage, so typically French, as presenting some Mongol or Tatar character. This spirit of facetiousness was exprest by numbers of outrageous caricatures, conceived with a cheap sense of humor.
>
> "While Mr. Clemenceau admired Japanese art, because of the broad and decorative manner in which it represents the picturesque in life, closely observed, he also sought out those among the French artists who showed evidence of an equal sincerity in their study and in their work, inspired by that same love of life, maintaining at the same time a care for original and striking expression.
>
> "Thus he had, in his apartment, works of our glorious sculptor Rodin, whose ardent sensitiveness was so much based on science; and canvases of the master-painter, J. F. Raffaelli (of whom the great museums of America possess many examples), impressionist in drawing and in color, whose talent is always modern and in such perfect harmony with realistic literature, then more flourishing than ever in France.
>
> "Toward 1875, conscious, in his realism, of all the beauty which an artist, if he has sensitiveness and talent, can draw from scenes of squalor and the most sordid phases of the world, Mr. Raffaelli (who, later, had the perseverance to learn the English language well enough to undertake to give art lectures in the United States) had the daring to paint the rag-pickers, the wagons, the chimneys, and the factories of the suburbs of Paris; the leprous zone and the somber sights around the fortifications of the great city; the bluffs of the Seine as it winds through smoky industrial districts. He did this while waiting to paint, with the same concern for truth and with the same originality of vision, the Paris quarters of the world of elegance, the charming houses with their flowers, and the splendid avenues of our small provincial towns.

"In a celebrated picture, which has long been one of the most important works of our Musée du Luxembourg in Paris, Mr. Raffaelli represented Mr. Clemenceau, surrounded by his principal political friends and contributors to the paper *La Justice*, and explaining, in 1881, the radical-republican program to the electors of Montmartre, of which he was at that time Deputy (to-day, it is Mr. Marcel Sembat, Socialist orator, Minister of Transportation during the Great War, a man no less devoted to the most advanced art). Mr. Raffaelli portrayed Mr. Clemenceau, energetic and keen, with all the intensity of his characteristic oratorical posture. He placed him towering in the midst of swarming listeners, head erect, the very emblem of intelligent thought, in the familiar gesture of emphasizing his argument with his forefinger."

Paris political newspapers tend to ignore art and literature, but Clemenceau wished literature and art to have an important place in his *La Justice:*

"Almost every day, books, expositions, the works of writers and artists, were discust with appreciation, discrimination, and fairness. No newspaper is more literary or artistic than the political paper of this public man, who is ever engaged in combat. For this reason, as well as for many others, no files are more interesting than those of this periodical, the influence of which has been considerable.

"Almost every morning, stirring poems touching on humanity, romances of strong and frank passion, the lifelike studies of customs, the strong and vital pictures of modern society, according to the wishes of Mr. Clemenceau, were the subjects of profound articles or of substantial serials. There is no French periodical in which the books of our most original writers have been reviewed with greater conscientiousness or understanding.

"This good fortune—alas, only too rare in this experience—came from the fact that Mr. Clemenceau was a politician with the mind of a philosopher; a man of letters, as well as a man of action; and he was convinced that in any given epoch, all the manifestations of mental activity are correlated and that they reciprocally influence one another; and, moreover, that if the director of a newspaper has a little intuitive foresight, he can not afford to fail to bring the one and the other to the attention of his readers. . . . . . .

"In *La Dépêche de Toulouse* (an important provincial gazette, whose circulation extends over several Departments); and later, in *L'Aurore*, of which he was director for several years, then in *Le Bloc*, a weekly pamphlet, which he edited all alone, he express his opinions with the greatest possible understanding and enthusiasm, which brought out vividly the beauty that he desired to have his readers feel.

"With what just appreciation he extolled those subtle and daring painters of light, exalting that poetry with which the most sordid reality becomes veiled! These were marvelous artists, who developed the early efforts of the French masters of 1830; and who knew how to reproduce the mysticism of the various shades of the atmosphere, changing, in all their phases, according to the hour, the season, or the light. Claude Monet and his followers were hailed by him with warmest appreciation. The sculptor Rodin, who, a few years ago, made a lifelike and characteristic bust of Clemenceau, received his homage."

The war even did not quench this Frenchman's preoccupation with art:

"When, two years ago, he was recalled to power by the nation which was unwilling to perish and had faith in the power of his energy, the artist in Clemenceau still remained faithful; he found his best recreation from his immense labor in the unexpected visits to the Château de Versailles, or to that of Fontainebleau, or to a recently reinstalled hall in the Musée du Louvre. And his colleagues of the Ministry know his taste so well that, last November, upon the occasion of the first anniversary of the Clemenceau Cabinet, when they wished to offer him a souvenir of their association during these critical hours, they bought for him a picture of our artist, Daumier, who is as great a painter as he is a poignant and striking caricaturist.

"Again, in the midst of the deepest patriotic preoccupations, he encouraged the French sculptor, Sicard, by his support of his monument, 'Le Retour du Poilu,' temporarily on exhibition in the Champs Elysées, between the Grand Palais and the Petit Palais. In this, Clemenceau proves how much he has at heart the desire to see our anguish, our sorrows, our emotions, and our pride in the war, inspire such works, worthy of the virtues, of the long heroism and of the martyrdom of France."

SHAKESPEARE MUST GO

THE SCOTS have ever cast a jealous eye on Shakespeare. When John Home's tragedy of "Douglas" was first produced on the Edinburgh stage it is said that an admiring Scotsman rose and cried out, "Whar's your Wully Shakspere noo?" In his mind the new luminary had quite extinguished the old light. But Shakespeare has survived for another blow from the Scots. This time the insurgents are the members of the League of Scottish Veterans of the World War and their petition addrest to the Newark Board of Education to drop "Macbeth" from the school curriculum follows hard upon the action taken there and elsewhere in regard to the "Merchant of Venice." Nobody except the Brooklyn *Eagle* has seemed to question the utter good faith of the Scots dissidents and suggest that they are only perpetrating a solemn joke on the body who yieded to the importunities of Jewish protesters against the implied race-slander in *Shylock*. On the other hand, alarm is seen in various parts of the country that Shakespeare will come to be the target of other nationalist groups with injured sensibilities—the Danes, for example, over "Hamlet," the Italians over *Iago*, and even the English themselves over the representations of some of their shady kings. It may turn out that the Scots are only serious on the surface and as usual hide their real feelings in their protest which is signed by officers of the Gordon Highlanders, the Black Watch, and the Royal Scots Fusileers:

"In view of the action of the Newark Board of Education in barring the 'Merchant of Venice' from the school courses because of the slander of the Jew by the character of *Shylock*, we, the veterans of the Great War who fought in Scottish regiments, do call upon the American people to extend the same courtesy and privilege to Scotland as to Jewry. We, therefore, demand that, to remove the anti-Scottish prejudice, 'Macbeth' also be barred from the school courses of Newark and elsewhere in the United States. The glorious clan of The Macbeths and the whole Scottish race has been traduced by the misrepresentations of Shakespeare in presenting the *Macbeth* as a traitor and a murderer. We consider that if the Jewish gabardine is to be cleaned by the American Boards of Education, the stain should likewise be removed from the Scottish kilt."

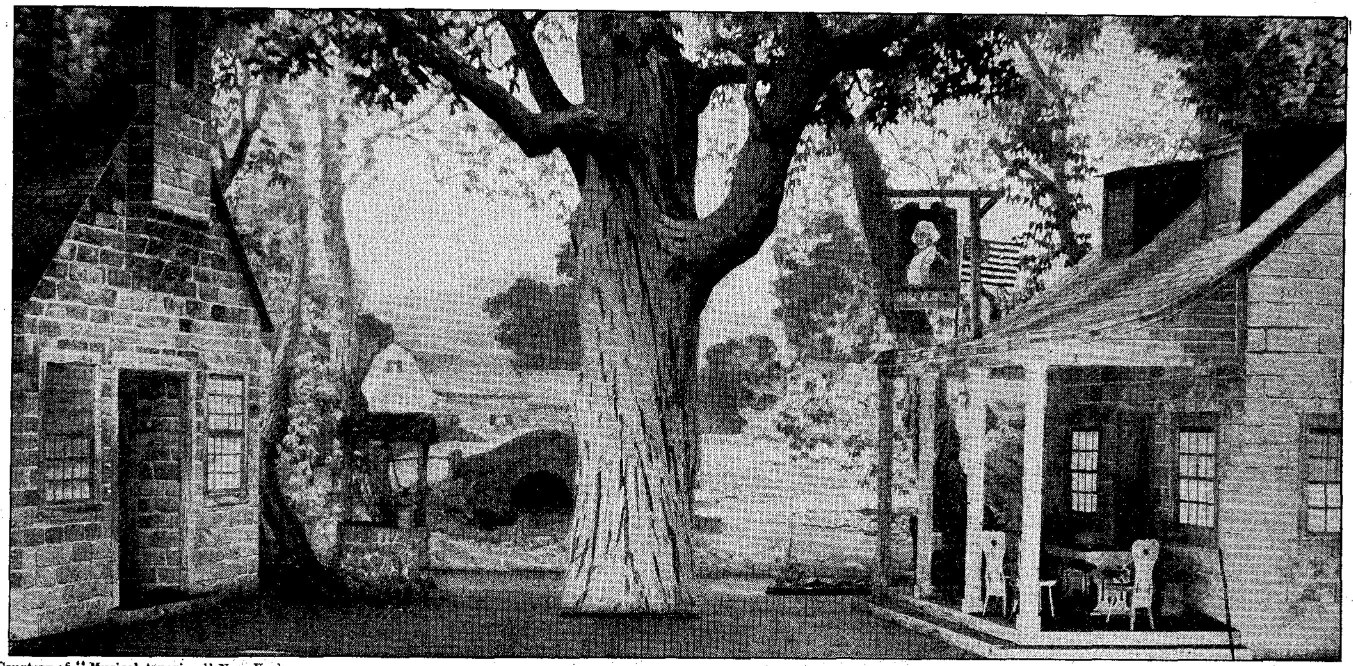
The Buffalo *News* observes that "the Scot abroad is a more intense Caledonian than the Scot at home," and also quite a different person, for "when he leaves home he leaves his sense of humor behind him." It also sees that with this spirit of elimination under way there will be no end to it, and we shall "wind up by making laughing-stocks of ourselves." The Brooklyn *Eagle* takes it that the Scots were not overserious, and in telling the Newark School Board that it has made itself "fair game for subtle jokers" compliments the Scots as the "subtlest if not the driest." Both it and the St. Louis *Star* conjures up a sort of a regiment of other protesters. *The Eagle* sees that—

"On behalf of Venice, Italians may denounce the merciless depiction of the Machiavellian *Iago* in 'Othello.' He is no true type of the Venetian. He is a parody, a travesty, a cartoon.

"Englishmen, slow of wrath, will be stirred by this appeal. Both parts of 'Henry IV.' bring a prince and royal family into disrepute; an espionage law would brand them as attacking government. Also the despicability of *King John* and the brutal egoism of *Richard III.* have no place on the modern stage or in modern school courses. The Lord made them what they were. Let it go at that. The greater the truth the greater the libel.

"Last of all, the National Federation of Women's Clubs will rise to condemn the treatment of *Goneril* and *Regan* in 'King Lear.' Are there ever been such daughters? Did the Bard of Avon offer any affidavits of his essential allegations? Cut out 'King Lear.' His is a non-essential industry.

"Hard times are coming, we can see, for the recklessly libelous Mr. Shakespeare. Our conjecture is that he will survive, nevertheless. He may even cry across the Styx a defiance like that of John G. Whittier when a delegation of dignified Southern brigadiers informed him that 'Barbara Frietchie' was all wrong, and that Stonewall Jackson never entered Fredericktown:



Courtesy of "Musical America," New York.

RIP'S HOME IN THE CATSKILL VILLAGE.

The bare literalism of the Colonial scene shows that Chicago sticks for truth with no compromise with modernism in stage decoration.

'Gentlemen, a very good day to you. History will record the facts precisely as I have put them down.' Shakespeare will never apologize."

The Star imagines an assault upon "King Lear," but from another body of indignant protesters:

"The League of Women Voters may have something to say about 'King Lear.' Just at a time when the capacity of women to exercise political sway is being urged throughout the country, infinite harm may be done by showing what happened when governmental authority passed from *Lear* to his tigerish daughters, *Goneril* and *Regan*. The Association of American Geographers, at its annual meeting in St. Louis, might have seized the occasion to press the long-standing grievance against 'The Winter's Tale,' with its preposterous falsification of the geography of Bohemia.

"The legion of Americans who have been demanding the death of Santa Claus can not look with tolerance upon such plays as 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' and 'The Tempest,' which put absurd fancies into the minds of children. In fact, once a start is made, there seems no logical stopping-place short of the absolute elimination of Shakespeare from the study courses of the public schools. It might save much trouble to confine the education of the young to propositions that every reasonable being agrees to, such as the doctrine that two plus two is four, and four times three is twelve."

The New York *Evening Sun* then goes outside racial boundaries and gathers up the trades and the cults that may yet be heard from:

"Speaking of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' that reminds one of the case of the United Textile Workers of America against that comedy and the character of *Nick Bottom*, the weaver.

"The textilers may complain that nowhere, not along the whole Merrimack river 'of a million spindles,' will be found such a silly ass of a weaver as *Nick* was.

"If occupational kicks are started, however, the druggists will rise against 'Romeo and Juliet,' and the character of the wretched, fear-shaking apothecary who sold the poison. He was a lean and desperate apothecary, nothing like the scientific compounder of to-day.

"If the Italians ever get the Fiume muss all smoothed over they might consider whether their racial and ancestral altars have been soiled by 'Julius Cæsar' and 'Antony and Cleopatra.' These two tragedies show up some Roman traits of questionable merit.

"Egyptians—women especially—can hardly approve of Egyptian femininity as revealed by *Cleopatra*. The less said about her the better, anyhow.

"But the play of them all to which women of to-day may take most exception is 'Taming of the Shrew.' When one considers the domestic jumps that *Katherine* of Padua was put over by the resourceful *Petruchio*, it is a wonder that modern women—with their suffrage ideas—have not abolished the play long before now."

AMERICAN OPERA IN CHICAGO

WHETHER OPERA IS GOOD FOR CHICAGO, or Chicago is good for opera, seems to have been a point debated at the première of De Koven's "Rip Van Winkle." All "the big men and women of the city who are doing big things in a big way to help make Chicago" turned out to witness the first performance on January 2, which seems to show that opera is one of the means determined upon to make bigger the spot on the map named Chicago. These big people, by the way, were all "millionaires," according to the special report of the proceeding furnished the New York *Sun*, and one of them is quoted as saying "after the first act": "If they would give Chicago a few more operas in English, with popular themes set to music, it would not be necessary for Harold F. McCormick, president of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, to foot a deficit of close to $200,000 every year."

There are so many millionaires in Chicago that "the auditorium is getting too small," and the hint is plainly given that something, perhaps opera of the right kind, might be done for them. The operatic purveyor must consider, however, the tastes of the homespun school of critic turned millionaire, for they seem to show that opera must descend from its high horse and deal with simple, every-day things—even cats and dogs. The reporter says:

"Beauty and fashion, representing millions of dollars, in the boxes let loose storms of applause in approval of this picturesque story, and the upper balconies joined with wild acclaim.

"To many of the audience the presentation was disappointing. There was no dog in the production. Mr. de Koven explained as follows regarding the opera without a pet:

"'In the original story of "Rip Van Winkle" there never was a dog. Nobody has ever seen a dog in "Rip Van Winkle." Joseph Jefferson always talked about a dog. He was continually mooning about it. It was the only thing in the world who loved him. But did the dog come on the stage? I have been asked the question a hundred times during the last three days. "How about the dog?" Yesterday at rehearsal Baklanoff, who plays *Rip*, asked what kind of a dog I was going to wish on him, and said he'd like it if it was a Russian wolf-hound. He said he knew of a Russian wolf-hound that was just the thing.'

"The first folk-opera ever created by American talent, De Koven and Mackaye, is destined to become one of the biggest successes from a box-office point of view. The operatic version of this old friend of Americans is really delightful. *Little Peterkee,* the cutest girl one ever saw, helps the story along mightily, so that it is just as funny as the familiar outlines of the tale in the Joseph Jefferson form of it."

The composer, Mr. Reginald de Koven, is an old-time resident of Chicago, and so Chicago was paying tribute to her own. In fact, the Chicago Opera Association has already done the same thing twice before this season in the production of new works. The commission given by Mr. Campanini did not insist on the purest parochialism, but the result turns out almost "100 per cent. American," as *Musical America* shows:

"The commission given Mr. de Koven last winter by Cleofonte Campanini thus came to realization in the production and performance of an American opera founded upon an American subject and created by both an American librettist, Percy Mackaye, and an American composer, Mr. de Koven, and also in the fact that it was sung in English with several members of the cast Americans.

"Then also the scenery and stage settings and the costumes were all designed by an American artist, Peter J. Donegan, and the opera was conducted by Alexander Smallens, an American.

"The opera and its performance mark another milestone on the rugged road toward the final goal of having grand opera sung in English in this country.

"Mr. de Koven's opera is a delightfully tuneful work, light in construction, tho romantic in character. Several typically American turns of melody and rhythm abound in the score.

"Slightly varying from the Irving story and also from the Jefferson-Boucicault play, the book of the opera by Mackaye is somewhat modified in that an extra personage is introduced to lend added interest in the love-story. *Peterkee,* a younger sister of *Katrina,* is added; she is a lovable, childish character in the first two acts and becomes mature later. She goes up into the mountains with *Rip* to join the merry crew of *Hendrik Hudson's Half Moon,* but while *Rip* remains there for twenty years, she descends immediately, bringing with her a magic flask, which she preserves until *Rip* returns after twenty years. Then the flask's contents restore *Rip's* youth and he marries her instead of *Katrina.*

"Here is a story right from the folklore of America, and (to the writer's mind) the right kind of material for American music drama. It is at least equal to many a folk-tale utilized by European composers for opera texts."

The work achieved an instantaneous success in Chicago, and of course offers a challenge to New York, doubtless to be taken up during the company's season here. A few more details:

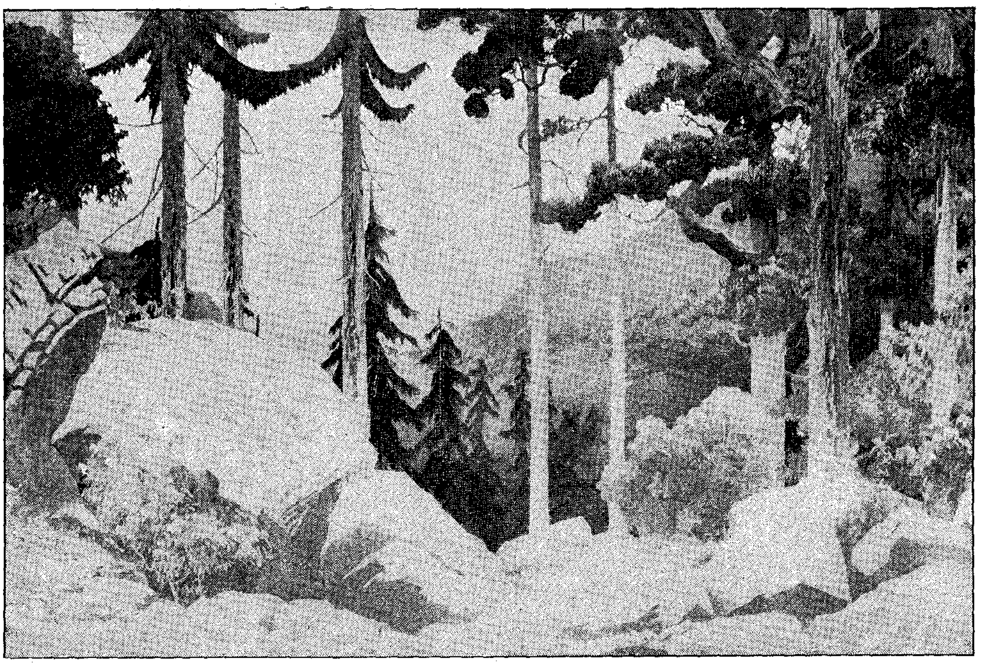
"While it is consistently interesting there were apparent at this first production some slight halts and discrepancies, which later careful editing will surely eliminate. As in all grand operas there will be found, no doubt, some places which could be blue-penciled with good advantage to the conciseness and rapidity of the action.

"The scoring is clever, and while not harmonically abstruse nor intricate, is sonorous and sounds well. Especially good are the interludes between the acts and scenes and also the finale of the first act, which brings out a quintet of notable musical value.

"*Rip Van Winkle* was impersonated by Georges Baklanoff, the Russian barytone, who gave a dramatically impressive and a musically effective reading of the vocal part. His English was clear and, as with most singers who articulate carefully, the text came forth as smoothly as that of any other language.

"Evelyn Herbert, the young American lyric soprano, was the *Peterkee* and made a rollicking, likable ragamuffin at first, and later a very pretty and romantic maid. She sang with exceedingly pleasing vocal quality, her light voice possessing a silvery timbre.

"Edna Darch was the shrewish *Katrina* and managed her rôle with skill and accuracy. She also looked well. Emma Noe did some good singing as the goose-girl. Dufranne was a resonant *Hendrik Hudson;* his enunciation deserves special mention; Huberdeau was good as *Vedder.* Cotreuil, Nicolay, and Warnery completed the cast.



THE CATSKILLS IN DE KOVEN'S "RIP VAN WINKLE."

Where *Rip* enjoyed his twenty years' sleep.

"The work marks a decided stride toward a consummation wished for by many musicians in this country, of having opera sung in the vernacular as a start toward the creation of a genuine school of American opera by our own composers."

The barring of German and Austrian works draws attention to "the extent to which we are dependent on foreigners for our music," says the Pittsburg *Sun,* so this De Koven production becomes an "important event," if not a novel one:

"American grand opera is no new thing. Nearly every year the work of a citizen of the United States is produced by one or the other of the leading companies. De Koven had 'The Canterbury Pilgrims' produced by the Metropolitan Company in 1917. Other American operas include: 'The Scarlet Letter' (1894) and 'Cyrano' (1913) of Walter Damrosch; 'Mona' (1914), by the late Horatio W. Parker; 'Shanewis' (1918), by Charles Wakefield Cadman; 'Poia' (first produced in the Royal Opera, Berlin, in 1910) and 'A Daughter of the Forest' (1918), by Arthur F. Nevin; 'Natoma,' by Victor Herbert, and 'The Legend' (1919), by Joseph Carl Breil. Pittsburg has been conspicuous for the fact that it was at one time or another the home of four of the well-known writers of American opera.

"Now the unfortunate thing about these works is that none yet produced, with the possible exception of De Koven's new piece, has possest the qualities necessary to give it a lasting place in operatic repertories. Unlike 'Faust,' 'Il Trovatore,' and a score of others that might be mentioned, none of these American works gives promise of being presented year after year without losing its charm. Large sums of money have been offered as prizes, without stimulating native composers to produce works of exceptional merit. And yet it is too soon to become pessimistic over the matter. American music is just in its infancy. How unfair to expect to it produce at once works of the same excellence as have come out of the European countries where music has been cultivated for many centuries!"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"WILDCAT ECCLESIASTICAL CAMPAIGNING"

THINKING IN MILLIONS has become the habit of the American people since the success of the Liberty Loans, and the various relief funds have shown that immense sums could be raised. When the churches and colleges took up the slogans no dissenting voices were raised, tho the plans for millions seemed to vie with those projected during the war. Dr. George A. Gordon, of the Old South Church of Boston, rises up and calls the church drives "wildcat campaigning by ecclesiastics." This term is specifically applied to the projects of "the Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, and the Episcopalians, who have each set out to raise for church work, covering the next five years, sums ranging from $40,000,000 to $140,000,000." Dr. Gordon points out that "these stupendous sums, if raised, must be raised largely in promises to pay," for "only a fraction of them can be goods delivered." He is not optimistic of the business stability of the times, and declares that "if anything should happen to the business world within the next two or five years, these pledges would not be worth the paper on which they are written." Having paid this compliment to the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Presbyterians, Dr. Gordon takes his own church in hand. "The national council of our order," he says in a recent sermon that was reported in both the lay and the religious press of Boston, "influenced by zealous secretaries of our mission boards, and by other bold men, whose names have not been announced, to none of whom has any authority been given, so far as I know, by the churches, proposes to follow up the drive for the Pilgrim Fund with a modest campaign for an extra forty-five millions to be realized during the next five years." The glitter of so much gold may make the church forget its moral calling, thinks this pastor, who goes on:

> "I confess that I am appalled by the magnitude of this scheme, by the secrecy in which it has been devised, by the utter disregard shown for the judgment of the ministers and laymen on whom the burden would fall, if the plan should be put into operation, by the peril to organized religion among us, if the church is looked upon mainly as the subject of enormous irresponsible taxation, and not supremely as a place of moral influence and spiritual power. All the money in the world by itself can not save a single soul. . . . . . .
>
> "It is my duty to present to you for your consideration objects and causes that I believe to be wise and promising, worthy and urgent; it is my duty to defend you against appeals that I think unwise and unpromising, and, therefore, I am now to state to you in few words some of my reasons for withholding my approval from the scheme of the National Council for a fifty-million drive to be realized in the next five years.
>
> "First, it is the boldest and the most ruthless piece of autocracy that I have ever known. Certain men whose names I have been unable to learn have for years, or for a long time, been devising a scheme by which every moral and religious need of the inhabitants of the planet shall be investigated and tabulated, and the condition of every Protestant in this country learned; this scheme has been taken to the National Council, adopted by that body with unthinking haste, and in the first months of the new year is to be applied to the Congregational churches of the nation. It calls for an army of paid promoters; it will take millions of money, so we are informed, to set it going; and from it in a period of five years a grand total of fifty millions is to be raised. It is further hoped that this scheme will become a permanent force in the denomination, and that every five years at least five millions will be raised for the use of our several mission societies.
>
> "Not a word of all this has been submitted to the churches. Probably not one minister in twenty in this Commonwealth knows anything about the scheme. Few, if any, of the best informed laymen in this church have any idea of the colossal design. The whole thing has been devised by elect spirits, who are as clear of all responsibility and ability to pay the bills as the poor remnant of the American aborigines; this colossal scheme, devised in secret, and passed by the generously unthinking National Council, is in three months to fall like an avalanche upon the unsuspecting churches. This is not Congregationalism; it is Cæsarism, and Cæsarism gone mad.
>
> "The sum sought is wildly excessive. Fifty millions in five years for 600,000 Congregationalists, men, women, and children —does any sane man expect such a scheme to prosper? Would it not be a calamity to the business stability and efficiency of these persons if it should prosper? Exhaustion in giving is a duty to no community; exhaustion of the power to maintain a healthy industrial life is not good, but evil. Religion here needs to go to school to the clear intellect of sound business. When business prospers, religion is encouraged; when business is broken, even if it be by the burden of philanthropy, religion is crippled.
>
> "By its friends and promoters the scheme is called the most splendid piece of idealism that modern Protestantism has known."

The Congregationalist (Boston) does not share Dr. Gordon's views, accuses him of speaking "without adequate knowledge," and goes on to show that the plan was not "foisted" on the Congregational Church:

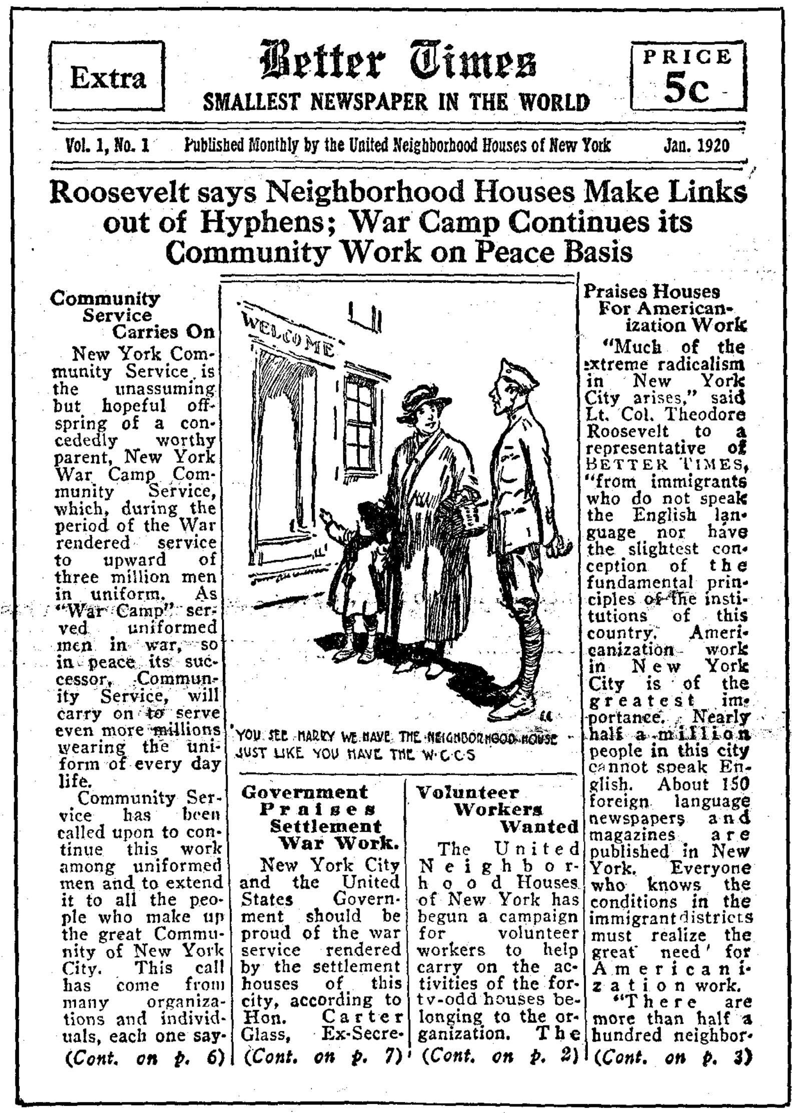
> "As we have more than once pointed out, this Forward Movement is not the attempt of overzealous secretaries to enforce upon the churches in a distinctively uncongregational way a totally unauthorized scheme. Such men as Secretaries Herring, Patton, Barton, Sheldon, and Burton are as little tinctured with ecclesiasticism as any group of religious leaders in the world. They are the servants, not the masters, of the churches and of their common undertakings whose adequate maintenance is a constant and serious problem. The Commission of Missions regularly instituted by the National Council, with which these men are in constant touch, brought to Grand Rapids conservative suggestions looking toward denominational growth and service during the next five years, but purposely refrained from mentioning any financial objective. The Council itself, aware of what other denominations are doing and of the pressing needs of our missionary work, declared with but little dissent in favor of a definite $50,000,000 goal. The Council, while it has no authority over the churches, is as representative and influential a body as American Congregationalism can devise. Its officials would certainly be guilty of autocracy if they now sought to thwart what seemed to be the mind and will of the churches as represented at Grand Rapids by six hundred intelligent delegates."

The peril that spiritual interests will suffer from overemphasis upon money is one of which *The Congregationalist* has not been unmindful:

> "In a recent editorial we dwelt upon this danger. But this Interchurch Movement and our Congregational Forward Movement are not destitute of idealistic elements. This is not to be a sordid campaign for material results only. People who give generously and systematically are not likely to degenerate spiritually.
>
> "Perhaps this country is going to smash financially during the next few years, but we doubt whether Dr. Gordon's leading members are conducting their business or their households according to this theory. At any rate, the Christian churches can not stand still even in uncertain times. . . . . . .
>
> "The great probability is that the Christian Church, of which the Congregational body is a part, will need vast sums of money during the next five years, not only to maintain its going work, but to reach out in a statesmanlike way into many unoccupied fields. The probabilities are that a good many people in this country during the next five years will have not only sufficient money to support themselves comfortably, but enough to give on a far more liberal scale than ever before to the work of Christ among men."

NEW YORK SETTLEMENT WORKERS UNITE

NEW YORK'S FORTY-ODD neighborhood houses and settlements, including such well-known institutions as the Henry Street Settlement, Greenwich House, Hudson Gild, and the University Settlement, have in the past cooperated but little. Recently, however, they have realized that in peace as in war a unified command is one of the essentials of success. They have, therefore, formed a federation called the United Neighborhood Houses of New York and are issuing a monthly organ known as *Better Times*. This periodical, which will keep the different houses in touch with each other's work, and also will keep the general public informed about the work of each and all, calls itself the smallest newspaper in the world, and the accompanying reproduction of its first page shows the exact size. Through the new organization, we read in an editorial in *Better Times*, it is believed that many social reconstruction problems hitherto most difficult will be solved. United action has already been taken in many fields. For instance, a committee on summer activities has arranged with the city traction companies for the free travel of tenement children to the country. There is a publicity committee which sends forth weekly articles to the newspapers and magazines telling of settlement activities. A unified health program is now being worked out under the direction of an expert. The federation headquarters will be a center of information about the work of neighborhood houses throughout the city. It is further explained that—



Extra

Better Times

SMALLEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD

PRICE 5c

Vol. 1, No. 1 Published Monthly by the United Neighborhood Houses of New York Jan. 1920

Roosevelt says Neighborhood Houses Make Links out of Hyphens; War Camp Continues its Community Work on Peace Basis

Community Service Carries On

New York Community Service is the unassuming but hopeful offspring of a concededly worthy parent, New York War Camp Community Service, which, during the period of the War rendered service to upward of three million men in uniform. As "War Camp" served uniformed men in war, so in peace its successor, Community Service, will carry on to serve even more millions wearing the uniform of every day life.

Community Service has been called upon to continue this work among uniformed men and to extend it to all the people who make up the great Community of New York City. This call has come from many organizations and individuals, each one say-

(Cont. on p. 6)

"YOU SEE HARRY WE HAVE THE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE JUST LIKE YOU HAVE THE W·C·C·S"

Government Praises Settlement War Work.

New York City and the United States Government should be proud of the war service rendered by the settlement houses of this city, according to Hon. Carter Glass, Ex-Secre-

(Cont. on p. 7)

Volunteer Workers Wanted

The United Neighborhood Houses of New York has begun a campaign for volunteer workers to help carry on the activities of the forty-odd houses belonging to the organization. The

(Cont. on p. 2)

Praises Houses For Americanization Work

"Much of the extreme radicalism in New York City arises," said Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt to a representative of BETTER TIMES, "from immigrants who do not speak the English language nor have the slightest conception of the fundamental principles of the institutions of this country. Americanization work in New York City is of the greatest importance. Nearly half a million people in this city cannot speak English. About 150 foreign language newspapers and magazines are published in New York. Everyone who knows the conditions in the immigrant districts must realize the great need for Americanization work.

"There are more than half a hundred neighbor-

(Cont. on p. 3)

"All important matters of administration of the federation must be passed upon by the Association. Each neighborhood house is represented on the Association by six members, one of whom is the head worker, two of whom are members of the board of directors, and two persons are interested residents of the neighborhood.

"Associate membership is open to individuals who are actively engaged in social work and to those who recognize the value of such activity."

Cooperating with the United Neighborhood Houses in the publication of *Better Times* and in other ways is that "peace-time offspring of a universally acclaimed war-time forbear," the Community Service, which will continue the work of the New York War-Camp Community Service. According to *Better Times*, the call has come from many organizations and individuals to the leaders of the war-camp service, each saying: "War-Camp's war-work has been a revelation—a demonstration—of New York people's desire to get together as a community. Carry on to make New York a friendly city—a community." The editor goes on to show how useful the new service will be in the field of social service in the metropolis:

> "Community Service will itself carry on various activities growing out of its war-work; it will carry on for the soldier and sailor in a number of clubs in Manhattan and Brooklyn. But its most valued community service will be its assistance to organizations and groups of people who may need assistance in organizing and conducting their recreations, their avocations, in the pleasantest and most profitable ways.
>
> "Almost certainly you yourself have been one of a large gathering of people who have joined in singing under the leadership of a Community Service song-leader—and assuredly you have enjoyed it. Perhaps, too, you have had occasion to stop at one of the Red Circle Information Booths with the sign reading 'Information of Every Kind for Everybody,' and had your question answered.
>
> "Community Service has an almost unlimited field of usefulness in New York City, for the field is the recreation or spare-time needs of the people themselves, of all ages and of both sexes. Community Service will stand ready to assist either with counsel and advice, with trained ability to organize, or even actually to promote and sustain where that form of assistance is necessary and proper.
>
> "The city itself is the field of Community Service and its scope the needs of the city's people.
>
> "The true community character of this outgrowth of a well-done war-job is assured by the fact that its general direction will be in the hands of a general volunteer committee of about one hundred well-known men and women of Greater New York, representing its community interests—such as social and civic agencies, business and labor. The executive organization under this committee will embrace an organizing division and an operating division."

THREE BESETTING SINS OF RELIGIOUS EDITORS—The religious journalist has three pet delusions, according to the editor of *The China Christian Advocate*, whose views are briefly reported in *The Christian Register*. There is first "the delusion of responsibility." The editor is said to permit his official relation to the Church to act too often as a gag and to become official in his opinions about mooted questions, which means "conservative and timid and willing to do almost anything so that the established order will not be disturbed." This involves a distinct loss of leadership, we are told. Secondly, there is "the delusion of quantity." *The China Christian Advocate* editor fears that the greatest number of pages is the aim of many editors and that they write more than people can be expected to read. The third delusion is that "of shears."—

> "These are the editor's chief accessories, for considerably more than one-sixth of the space in the six papers was filled with reprint. From a journalistic standpoint, the religious editor stands condemned."

MR. GOMPERS AS AN APOSTLE OF CHRISTIANITY

THAT PEWS ARE EMPTY while theater seats are full is the fault of the Church itself, in the opinion of *The Labor World*, of Spokane, Wash., a leading labor organ and the only one in eastern Washington and northern Idaho, which finds in the labor ranks examples by which the Church might well profit. In defending Samuel Gompers against a ministerial charge that he is an unbeliever, *The Labor World* upholds him as a more practised and practical exponent of Christian precept than often is to be found among pulpit occupants. It believes that the real reason that many people do not attend church is because the ministers preach anything but the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and in the life of Gompers—"a fervent and devout Christian man"—points a moral. Closer cooperation between Church and labor is advised, and the Church is asked to "proclaim social aims worth fighting for, not a mere selfish gospel of safety." Man, we are told, "has deliberately ignored the basic principle of nature's economy—namely, the right to live," and "this civilization of exclusiveness, which permits one man to live while his neighbor starves, makes entirely for material development, not spiritual development." Whereas, we read on:

"The minister of to-day should teach that. Further, he should proclaim the need of a social day that will give to the toiler an opportunity to know God better. Let the Church teach men that human life is a sacred thing; that wealth is a secondary consideration. Let the Church touch the hearts of men that they may realize there is a human element to be considered in industry; that employees are not mere pieces of machinery. Labor is doing this. Will the Church help, not hinder by misrepresentation?

"Whoever the man, be he minister or what not, he has no right to proclaim himself a teacher of God's word when he says 'Gompers does not believe in Christ,' 'Men who control baseball do not believe in Christ,' 'Ninety-five per cent. of vaudeville houses and companies and ninety-five per cent. of the great film corporations are controlled by those who do not subscribe to the divinity of the lowly Nazarene, and who also scoff at his teachings.'

"Such words might have come from an irresponsible individual who had a real grievance against Gompers and theatrical people, but they have no business coming from one who should know better. We venture the assertion that the majority of the people in question are Christians and attend church frequently. It isn't necessary to be a regular attendant at church to lead a Christian life.

"We wonder if the Church—especially the Church whose pastor utters such statements—would reject all contributions from Samuel Gompers and the members of the trade-union movement, all contributions from men who own baseball teams, vaudeville houses, traveling shows, and film corporations? We fear not. At least let the Church be sincere."

The Labor World was aroused to criticism and judgment by a recent effort on the part of certain ministers in Spokane to close the picture-houses and other places of amusement on Sunday and the remark attributed to one minister that "practically all the great radical and Bolshevistic leaders, from Gompers to the reddest of the red—Trotzky and Bela Kun—are those who do not believe in Christ." The statement is characterized as an untruth and as delivered in ignorance, and in reply to the attack on the president of the American Federation of Labor we read:

"Sam Gompers has fought all his lifetime for the very things Christ would have advocated were he here on earth. For the abolition of child labor, the elimination of long hours of labor for women, for a decent living-wage for girls in industry that prostitution might be wiped out, for a free education that all may become better citizens—for everything which will make for better children, better women, better men.

"Samuel Gompers is a fervent and devout Christian man. He believes in the Great Creator who watches over all of us, and much of his time and energy has been devoted in joint effort with the churches of all denominations to make the world better and brighter.

"To say that Sam Gompers does not believe in Christ and scoffs at his teachings is to say that which is not only unjust, but false. If those who make such statements had done as much for the human race as has Sam Gompers during his lifetime, the world to-day would be far in advance of what it is now.

"Sam Gompers has worked constantly for social betterment and the righting of wrongs. Can some ministers say the same?"

WHEN THE KAISER WENT TO JERUSALEM

THE KAISER'S visit to Jerusalem in 1898 has been often treated by outsiders, but the world scarcely expected that the "inside" story from the ex-Kaiser's own hand would eventually turn up. Such is one of the by-products of Bolshevism. The Russian Red Government, making free with the ex-Czar's possessions, came upon the famous "Willy-Nicky" letters, of which the world has heard rumors since the war began. They have recently been brought out of Russia by Mr. Isaac Don Levine, a staff correspondent of the New York *Globe* and the Chicago *Daily News*, where the letters are now running in a copyrighted serial. One of them shows the religious reactions of the Imperial mind in the presence of the sacred spots of Christ's life upon earth. William, it appears, was shocked at the signs of competition among sects and races for "the highest towers or biggest churches," and apparently concluded that the only way to still these battling tongues was to build a church and tower "o'ertopping all." The German church on the Mount of Olives with the portraits in fresco of the Kaiser and Kaiserin was the visible memorial of this visit, an edifice that we described for our readers some time ago. The Kaiser's letter itself, so far as it pertains to matters of the faith, is as follows:

"In the first place, Jerusalem has, of course, occupied our attention on account of the many places filled with reminiscences of our Savior. The thought that his eyes rested on the same hills, that his feet trod the same ground, is most stirring to one's heart and makes it beat faster and more fervently. But I must frankly own that not all one sees relating to the Christian faith is exactly adapted for the promotion of this feeling. The manifold and different confessions and sects of our common Christian faith have done too much in the way of church-building, the erection of monasteries, chapels, etc., on so-called 'traditional holy places,' which has led to a sort of concurrence or race for the highest towers or biggest churches, which do not at all harmonize with the sites they are erected on. In fact, one could call it an exhibition of church models!

"This has also affected the clergies of the different churches, who have a pleasure in intrigues and political designs fostering hatred instead of love, and leading to free fights and battles in the churches instead of psalms and friendly intercourse. But, what is worse still, they have created a worship of stones and wood forbidden in the second of the Ten Commandments, instead of the Divinity itself. A Frenchman characteristically said to me: *'C'est l'adoration de la pierre aux lieux soit disant saints, dont la sainteté ne peut être garantie, et la divinité n'y est pour rien!'* ['It is the worship of stone of so-called holy places of which the holiness can not be guaranteed, and the divinity stands for nothing.'] Very true, but most distressing to our Christian feeling. Very naturally this—I beg your pardon—fetish adoration has created a supreme contempt for the Christians with the Moslems.

"My personal feeling in leaving the Holy City was that I felt profoundly ashamed before the Moslems, and that if I had come there without any religion at all, I certainly would have turned Mohammedan! The way religion is understood in Jerusalem will never lead to the conversion of a single Moslem, or the growth of a single tree, or the digging of a single new well. I am afraid that religion in Jerusalem is often used by the clergies as a cover for political devices and designs, and that is very wrong and does Christianity a very great harm, as the Moslems have long ago perceived this and treat us accordingly. I return home with feelings of great disillusion and with the firm conviction that our Savior's grave quite certainly is not beneath that Church of the Saint Sepulcré [holy sepulcher], which, in its appearance and decoration, compares very badly with the Mosque of Omar in its simple and awe-inspiring grandeur! Alas!"

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF CAMPBELL'S SOUPS

Campbell's
PORK
AND
BEANS
WITH TOMATO SAUCE
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.
U.S. TRADE MARK REGISTERED NO. 69788

Your plate goes back for more!

And you need not be afraid of eating all the Campbell's Beans you want. They are as wholesome as they are delicious. They are made to the Campbell's standard of quality—famous for half a century. Choice beans, slow-cooked until thoroughly digestible and flavored with the tempting sauce of luscious tomatoes. A splendidly healthful food.

15c a Can

Except west of Mississippi River and in Canada

Campbell's BEANS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT-POETRY

POETIC tributes to Mr. Roosevelt have been appearing now and then throughout the year that marked its completion on the first anniversary of his death, January 6. In many of them is sounded, besides the burden of our troubled day, the note of regret that Mr. Roosevelt's guiding hand is not still at work in our service. A sonnet that was printed in the New York *Tribune* on January 6 speaks in a confident voice of the persistence of his influence tho his presence is removed. The writer sees an intimation of this in the lines of a recent bust of the ex-President executed by James Earle Fraser:

THE DEATH-MASK OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(The Bust by Fraser)

BY MARION COUTHOUY SMITH

Calm after tempest; stillness clear and long;
Stirred with far echoes dimly understood,
As when the winds cease in a lonely wood;
Rest after haste—the glad rest of the strong,
Whose fall is victory and whose sighs are song,
But since his lips are closed that evil brood
Whom all earth's mighty prophets have withstood
Now gather sullenly to defend the wrong.

They stand with ready weapons, darkly sure
Of ultimate conquest, since his fight must cease;
They know not that his word shall yet endure,
Sweeter in silence, stronger in release.
—See how the battle-scars are smoothed to peace,
And God's deep comfort makes his rest secure!

Not so confident is another sonnet-contributor to *The News-Herald* (Franklin, Pa.). Indeed, there may be those who fail to see our case either so desperate or so lonely. On the other hand, the writer, represented solely by initials, may also find many sympathizers:

ROOSEVELT

BY W. P. F. F.

We miss him so! In clash of men and things,
While discord reigns and class and interest jar
And futile voices clamor, loud and far,
And systems shake with overturn of kings
And loosing of old bonds; while crashing rings
The storm of alien hands and thoughts, to mar
And desecrate the Temple wherein are
Our things most holy; while still Cowardice clings
To Sloth—Oh, for his voice to sound the call!
Oh, for his arm to lift the standard clear,
Where loyal men may throng to do or die!
To lead us forth from farm and flat and hall
To battle for the Right he held so dear!
Oh, for his hand to brand the lie a lie!

A more personal note comes from California, where, in the Los Angeles *Evening News*, a lyrist imagines the apotheosis of the dead fighter and the reunion with those kindred warriors who preceded him into the shades:

ROOSEVELT

BY ROGER STERRETT

Gray is the pall of the sky,
Drear are the sea and the hill,
Bitter and shrill is the cry
Of gray gulls from the shore,
White are the blossoms of snow
Strewn in his pathway to still
Footsteps of one who would go
From his lov'd Sagamore.

Free! He has gone to his own,
Gone to the men that he knew
(He was not ours, alone);
Men who were hopeful and strong,
Men who were simple and true,
Freemen who battled with wrong,
They of San Juan and Luzon,
They from the shades of Argonne,
Gather at call of the drum,
Proudly they pass in review,
Shouting, "Our Leader has come!"

Age had no rust for his blade,
Bright broke the steel in the fray.
Way for more heroes he made;
On the trail he has gone.
White are the blossoms of spring,
Blue is the arch of the day,
Young are his comrades who sing,
On their march to the dawn.

Aside from the line that credits to Mr. Roosevelt more than even he sought for himself, the following sonnet, published recently in the New York *Times*, celebrates the ideal that undoubtedly filled his mind:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

BY LEON HUHNER

Gigantic figure of a mighty age!
How shall I chant the tribute of thy praise,
As statesmen, soldier, scientist, or sage?
Thou wert so great in many different ways.
And yet in all there was a single aim—
To fight for truth with sword and tongue and pen!
In wilderness, as in the halls of fame,
Thy courage made thee master over men,
Like some great magnet, that from distant poles
Attracts the particles and holds them fast,
So thou didst draw all men, and fill their souls
With thy ideals—naught caring for their past,
Their race or creed. There was one only test:
To love our country and to serve it best!

If readers should pause to ask what is this United States that has need still of the leader it has lost, they may turn to two poems published in *The Nation* (New York), which, according to a commentator signing himself "The Drifter," seem to "symbolize and epitomize" us by "the contrast of the moods to which they give expression." Hopefulness, he says, has become for us "almost another faculty." "As a race we view the universe like young men seeing visions, not like old men dreaming dreams," and the vision of the white city is the expression of that mood:

WASHINGTON

BY ALOYSIUS COLL

The white-walled Rome of an unwritten epic,
Spreading like the waters of a new well-run;
Drinking at the lips of a clear green river
Rising in the fountains and the wells of the sun!

Nothing of imperial dust in her cellars,
Nothing of the torn old tower and dome;
Mistress of her clean white halls unhaunted—
City of the sunrise, altar, and home!

City of the sunrise hills unhaunted
By the skulls of kings and the ribs of decay;
Seeded in the earth like a clean deep tap-root—
The granite in the oak of her boughs to-day!

A white ship built in a cool green forest
And launched with the green leaves fresh on her bow,
Sun on her sails and foam on her anchors,
Half-way out on her maiden trip now!

The clean new Rome of an unwritten epic,
Spreading to the borders of a universal dream;
A white ship launched on a universal river,
Steering for the sun at the mouth of the stream!

"Into these gorgeous visions how deeply the war and the Treaty have cut we are only just beginning to realize," says "The Drifter," who admits that our deep-seated optimism will see to it that there be "fewer spokesmen for our disillusion than for our traditional confidence." Complacency is attacked in Mr. Masters's poem, but, says "The Drifter," "there still stands erect among us the spirit which sings through Mr. Coll's lines, the spirit still of great expectations and the vision of high hope." The poem following, in which the author of "The Spoon River Anthology" seems to despair of the Republic, is slightly abridged:

A REPUBLIC

BY EDGAR LEE MASTERS

Her faith abandoned and her place despised,
Her mission lost through ridicule, hooted forth
From the forum she erected, by cat-calls,
And tory sneers and schemes. . . .
A marsh Atlantis drifting, towed at last
By pirates into harbor, made a pasture
For alien hatreds, greeds. A shackled press,
And voices gagged, creative spirits frozen,
Obtunded by disgust or fear. War only,
Armies and navies speak the national mind,
And make it move as a man; for other things
Resistance, thought divided, ostracism,
Or jail for their protagonists. At the mast
The cross above the cross-bones, in between
The starry banner. A people hatched like chickens;
Of feeble spirit for much intercrossing,
Without vision and without will, incapable
Of lusty revolution whatever right
Is spit upon or taken. A wriggling mass
Bemused and babbling, trampling private right
As a tyrant tramples it, calling it law
Because it speaks the majority of the mob.
A land that breeds the reformer, the infuriate
Will in the shallow mind, the plague of frogs
That hop into our rooms at Pharaoh's will,
And soil our banquet dishes, hour of joy.
A giantess growing huger, duller of mind,
Her gland pituitary being injured!

Finally the voice of "the country," the conservative, the old family, the dead soldier in freedom's cause perhaps, speaks in the following address to the present-day insurgents more familiarly grouped as the Bolsheviki among us as in Russia. The New York *Tribune* prints it:

TO THE PACK

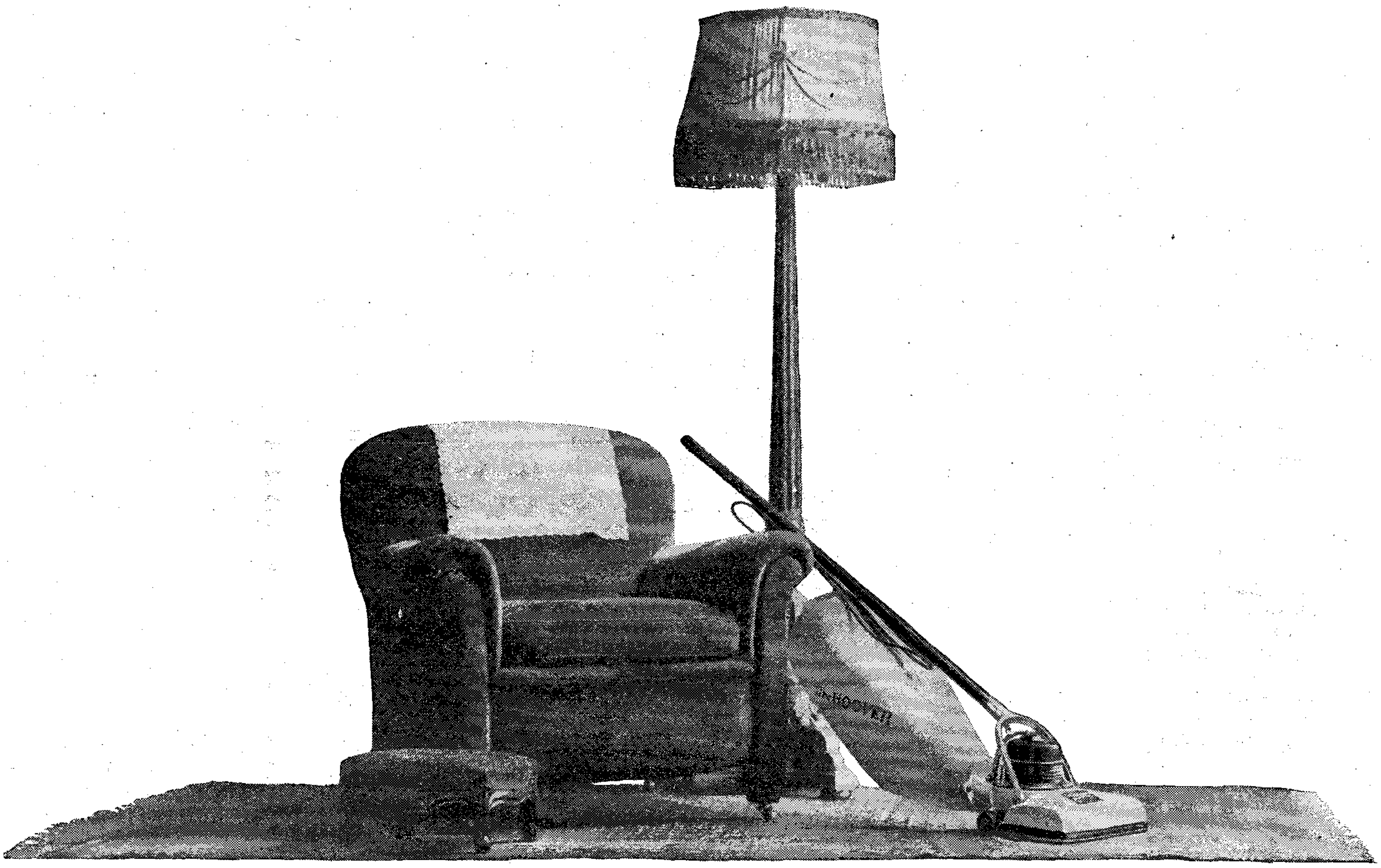
BY WILLIAM ROSE BENET

Something you tremolo of, you call *your* country,
Swelling your ego to that eternal brag.
I speak my mind. You shriek at my effront'ry
And, for a muffler, seize upon the flag.

Stars that were once the stars of independence,
Bars red with rebel faith—that now are black!
Those who once died for it—and *these* defendants
Padding together in a wolfish pack!

That faith you never kept—so soon forgotten;
"Liberty"—howled so long—you never knew!
False to the trust, before their bones are rotten
Who hurled themselves on tyranny—for *you!*

Give tongue, give tongue unleashed—rave, ruin, shatter,
So long as any free, brave thought endures!
I, too, have loved a land—what does it matter,
It was not yours, it never could be yours!



The Hoover lifts the rug from the floor, like this—flutters it upon a cushion of air, gently "beats" out its embedded grit, and so prolongs its life

Even the clinging hairs that the pets spread on rugs are instantly detached by the thorough sweeping of The Hoover. By its gentle beating it dislodges the destructive embedded grit. By its suction cleaning it withdraws the loosened dirt. These are the three essentials of thorough cleaning. Only The Hoover performs them all. And it is the largest selling electric cleaner in the world.

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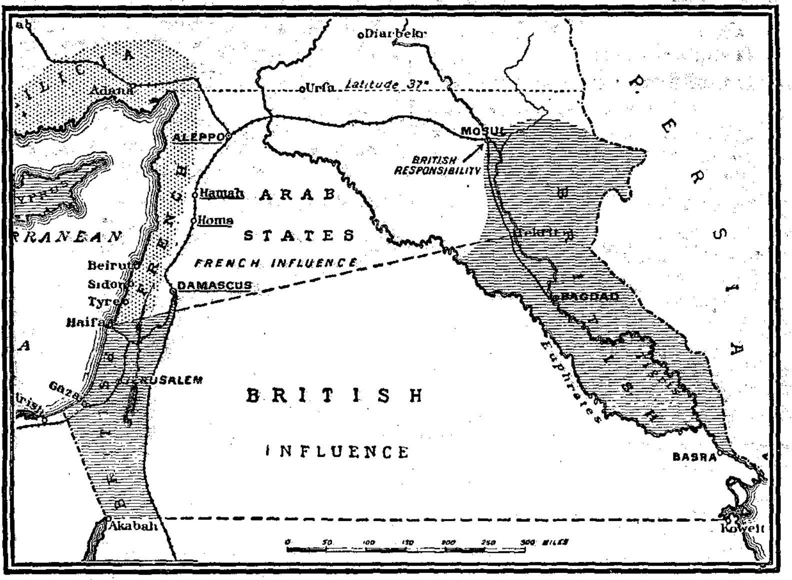
RECONSTRUCTION - PROBLEMS

"NATIONS IN REBIRTH"—a series of articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *and especially designed for School Use*

SYRIA

PEACE SETTLEMENT OF SYRIA—Not the least of the problems presented before the Peace Conference was the settlement of Syria, observes the London *Sphere*, which points out that the condition under which the British Army evacuated northern Syria rests upon the Anglo-French agreement of 1916. This agreement provides that Palestine is to be under British protection; Syria, properly so-called, under that of France. The four great cities of Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, and Hamah, it is provided, are to be autonomous as Arab states under the protection of France. The agreement has been amplified and modified, *The Sphere* goes on to say, so that Mesopotamia and Cilicia are included in it. We read further that:



From the London "Sphere." Copyrighted in U. S. A. by the New York Herald Company.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY IN SYRIA AND MESOPOTAMIA.

France to control North Syria and Cilicia, Britain to exercise supremacy in Mesopotamia and Palestine, while the Syrian island, with Aleppo, Homs, Hamah, and Damascus, is to be autonomous under European protection.

"Britain will exercise a protectorate over all Mesopotamia up to and including Mosul, while Cilicia is provisionally to be occupied by French troops. This provisional arrangement is indicated on the accompanying map. France's claims to exercise a dominant voice in Syria are based, according to Mr. Brenier, of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce, chiefly upon the grounds (1) that French commercial interests are by far the most important in the country; (2) that France has done much in protecting the Lebanon Christians from destruction, and has achieved admirable work in the direction of education and medical assistance; (3) that France has sentimental traditions dating back to the days of the Crusades.

"Setting aside (3), in which France can fairly be rivaled by other nations, France has a fair claim to a predominant voice in the settlement of Syria. In France's claim it appears that Britain fully acquiesces, with the proviso that Arab rights are to be respected. It is in settling the precise extent of these rights difficulties may arise. Prince Faisul, speaking for his own people, is naturally anxious to obtain for them the maximum of consideration, and the services which he rendered in the conquest of Syria add weight to his words. Certain French organs were scarcely in good taste in instituting comparisons between this prince of a great house and the shifty Moorish chieftain, Raisuli. Meanwhile the distribution of responsibility detailed on the map is proceeding. The French commander in-chief is to be General Gouraud, an appointment which promises the best results, for no man has won a higher reputation in all respects during the world-war than this great soldier."

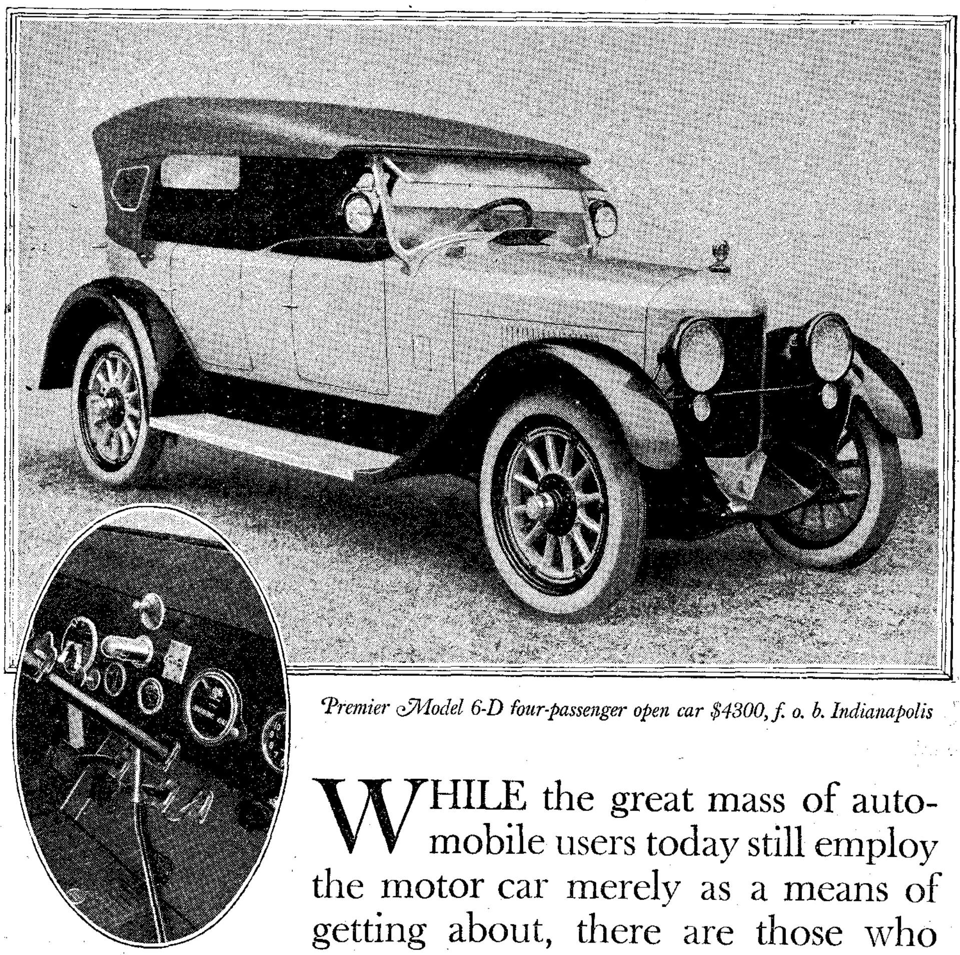
A FRENCH PICTURE OF SYRIA—Spirited discussion of French and British claims in Syria has been engaged in by French and British editors; and the attainment of accord by the two governments is welcomed on both sides. Between loyal allies, writes Gustave Hervé in his Paris newspaper, *La Victoire*, misunderstandings do not last long when a concerted effort is made to dispel them. As everybody knows, he says, Syria is that vast sun-burned territory, east of the Mediterranean, which is spread out between Asia Minor and Egypt. One enters Syria through Cilicia at the port of Alexandretta; through Lebanon at the port of Beirut; through Palestine, which is situated farther south, by the ports of Caifa and Jaffa. The seaboard is the least arid and most fertile section of Syria. Travel a hundred kilometers from the coast and you find desert land, a sort of Asiatic Sahara, which no one would covet if it were not that, at the entrance to the desert, there are to be found in oases four Arabian cities, of which Damascus and Aleppo are the most famous.

Beyond this desert, continues Mr. Hervé, far toward the east, we find Mesopotamia, the land of Mosul and of Bagdad, where verdure and culture reappear, thanks to the waters of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Before the war Syria, as also Mesopotamia, constituted an important part of the Turkish Empire. The Arabs, who formed the majority of the population, are nearly all Mussulmans. On the coast of Lebanon there is an important group of Syrian Catholics, the Maronites.

SYRIA IN WAR-TIME—In 1915 when the German-Turkish forces menaced Egypt Great Britain succeeded in winning the Arab population in the Syrian region to fight against the Turks. This objective was gained through the mediation of Prince Hussein, Arab chief of Mekka, who set as compensation for his cooperation the following conditions: That England favor the constitution of an Arab state, or a confederation of Arab states, in the interior of Syria; with reservations for the rights France could claim, notably in the coastal zone, and reservations for the rights England could claim both in Mesopotamia and in Palestine.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT OF 1916—In May, 1916, Mr. Hervé recalls, was concluded the agreement by which England obtained on the coast of Syria all of Palestine in order to safeguard the approaches to Egypt. France obtained the coast of Cilicia with the ports of Mersina and Alexandretta, and the coast of Lebanon with the port of Beirut. Of the interior of Syria Mr. Hervé relates that the section situated at the rear of Palestine became a zone of British influence; the section back of Lebanon—that is, the country of fertile oases and of the great Arabian religious centers of Aleppo and Damascus, became a zone of French influence.

This means, as Mr. Hervé notes, that the French will be the natural protectors and kindly tutors of the Arabs in this part of Syria and will furnish them such cooperation as they desire. As to the Emir Feisul, ruler of the Arab state, Mr. Hervé believes that as the result of the good counsels of British advisers, he will treat with the French, under whose moral influence he governs, "neither as an enemy, nor as a negligible quantity."



Premier Model 6-D four-passenger open car $4300, f. o. b. Indianapolis

NOTE the absence of the usual hand gear shift lever. Premier's gears are shifted electrically by means of a small lever on the control quadrant—no larger than the gas or spark lever, and requiring no more effort in its operation. The instrument board is noteworthy because of its completeness and the quality of the instruments, which include Waltham's best motor clock, a 75-mile speedometer, ammeter, oil gauge, extension dash and trouble light, and Delco control set.

WHILE the great mass of automobile users today still employ the motor car merely as a means of getting about, there are those who seek to express, in the equipages they own, something of the finer impulses and of the finer ideals that guide them in the choosing of their friends and of their homes. To such as these, the present post-war series of Premier motor cars will make resistless appeal. The aluminum motor and Cutler-Hammer electrically controlled magnetic gear shift are exclusive with Premier.

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THE ALUMINUM SIX WITH MAGNETIC GEAR SHIFT

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

CANADA LIVE STOCK

(United States Department of Agriculture.)

The estimated numbers of farm live stock for the whole of Canada, based upon returns collected during June and July, 1919, are as follows:

(The corresponding figures for 1918 are given in parenthesis.)

Horses, 3,667,369 (3,609,257); mules, 15,102 (10,261); milch cows, 3,547,437 (3,538,600); other cattle, 6,536,574 (6,507,267); total cattle, 10,084,011 (10,045,867); sheep, 3,421,958 (3,052,748); swine, 4,040,070 (4,289,682).

BELGIAN TREASURY RECEIPTS EXCEED BUDGET ESTIMATES

(*Bulletin d'Informations Depress*, October 12, 1919)

Figures have been published showing receipts on July 31, 1919, from indirect taxation and other proceeds figuring in the ordinary receipts of the budget of ways and means for the fiscal year 1919.

Estimates, in francs, for the first seven months of the year total	410,909,000.06
Actual receipts for this period total	421,036,916.56
Excess of receipts over estimates	10,127,916.50

It may be recalled that in 1913 receipts for the entire year exceeded estimates by only 2,114,539.28 francs.

BELGIUM'S INDUSTRIES

(American Exchange National Bank)

According to the Minister of Economic Affairs of Belgium, machinery valued at 2,884,000,000 francs has been recovered from Germany since April 1. In the same period coal production in Belgium reached 86.8 per cent. of the 1914 output; and 40 per cent. of the 125 coke-ovens operated in 1913 are again producing. There are 200,000 men registered as unemployed, against 800,000 at the time the armistice was signed.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CHIEF STAPLES

Product	*U. S. 1918 per Capita Consumption in Pounds*
Flour	180
Meat	178
Pulp and Paper	130
Sugar	77
Cotton	38
Butter	14
Coffee	10
Wool	7
Rubber	4

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Output of Dairy Products by Creameries and Cheese Factories in Argentina and Canada.

	1918	*1917*	*1913*
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Argentina[1]			
Butter	53,924,628	33,403,780	22,481,964
Cheese	45,010,743	35,051,019	12,542,898
Casein	17,237,637	10,609,496	14,835,505
Canada[2]			*1910*
Butter	93,266,876	87,526,939	64,698,165
Cheese	174,881,957	194,904,336	199,904,205
Condensed Milk	41,195,604	32,105,799	....
Evaporated Milk	38,612,367	29,415,012	....
Milk Powder	5,530,915	3,979,514	....
Whey Butter	891,543	....	....
Casein	243,763	....	....

[1] Review of the River Plate.

[2] Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

SIAM'S FOREIGN TRADE

(Guaranty Trust Co.)

The foreign trade of Bangkok for the fiscal year 1918–1919 established a record. Among the exports reaching, in each case, a value of one million ticals or over during the year, are rice, teak, hides, black silk piece-goods, pepper, salt, fish, dried mussels, and ducks' eggs. Imports of cotton goods reached a value of 25,000,000 ticals; foodstuffs, 12,400,000. Imports of electrical goods and apparatus showed a value three times that of similar imports in 1913–1914. (The par value of the tical is 37.4 cents.)

An increasing demand for tools and cutlery is reported.

RAILROAD REVENUES AND EXPENSES

In the nine months ended September 30 the railroads of this country showed a ratio of 89.67 per cent. of expenses, taxes, and rents to the operating revenues. This figure compares with 85.59 per cent. in the corresponding period in 1918 and 75.41 per cent. in 1917. The most superficial analysis, says the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, reveals the fact that the ruinous ratio reported for the first nine months of the year is wholly due to the abnormal increase in expenses. Where the operating revenues since 1917 have increased slightly over $800,000,000, the operating expenses have increased well over $1,100,000,000. It cost $361,000,000, or 12.3 per cent. more to operate the railways nine months in 1919 than in 1918, in the face of the fact that there was a decrease of $39,000,000, or 12 per cent. in the total ton-miles of freight moved. The operating ratio for September, 1919, was 77.02, which compares unfavorably with the normal ratio for that month, which should be one of the best operating periods.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR FROM UNITED STATES

(Report of the United States Grain Corporation)

Exports of wheat and flour, July 1 to December 12, amount to 72,764,000 bushels of wheat and 7,857,000 barrels of flour, making a total equal to 108,119,000 bushels of wheat compared with 89,316,000 bushels of wheat and 8,313,000 barrels of flour last year to December 12, the twelve days of December being prorated from the monthly total, making a total equal to 126,726,000 bushels of wheat.

Announcement made December 27 stated that the Allied Purchasing Agency, the Wheat Export Company, Inc., has purchased from the United States Grain Corporation $1,000,000 worth of flour, which will be shipped immediately from New York for the relief of Vienna.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SILVER

(*The London Statist*)

	1918 Oz.	*1917 Oz.*	*1916 Oz.*	*1915 Oz.*	*1914 Oz.*	*1913 Oz.*
	000's Omitted					
United States	67,867*	71,740*	74,415	74,961	72,455	66,801
Canada	20,000‡	22,151*	25,460	26,626	28,406	31,525
Mexico	38,000‡	31,214†	22,838	39,570	27,547	70,704
Central America	2,500‡	2,370†	2,602	2,920	2,755	2,135
Bolivia and Chile	5,000‡	4,107†	4,402	3,870	790	4,050
Peru	11,000‡	11,000†	10,787	9,420	9,214	8,351
Other S. American Countries	500‡	435†	391	397	445	725
Europe	8,200‡	8,123†	8,478	10,107	9,240	15,248
New South Wales	9,500‡	9,363*	8,069*	8,305*	13,360*	14,505*
Other Australian States	1,300‡	1,271†	1,062	1,214	870	3,964
Japan	7,000‡	6,844†	5,806	5,120	4,836	4,650
British India	2,500‡	1,500	629	285	236	—
Other Asiatic Countries	100‡	142†	92	79	69	532
Africa	1,200‡	1,194†	1,203	1,188	1,058	1,056
Total World	174,667‡	171,454	166,234	184,073	171,183	224,248

* Official figures. † U. S. Mint figures. ‡ Estimated.

In addition to the table above referred to, we give a list of prices of silver from 1909 to 1918 inclusive, and add further the present price of metal.

BAR SILVER

Highest and Lowest Prices

	Lowest Per Oz.	*Highest Per Oz.*		*Lowest Per Oz.*	*Highest Per Oz*
	d.	*d.*		*d.*	*d.*
1909	23 1/16	24	1914	22⅛	27¾
1910	23 3/16	26	1915	22 5/16	27¼
1911	23 11/16	26⅛	1916	26 11/16	37⅛
1912	25 3/16	29 11/16	1917	35 11/16	55
1913	25 15/16	29⅜	1918	42½	48 7/16

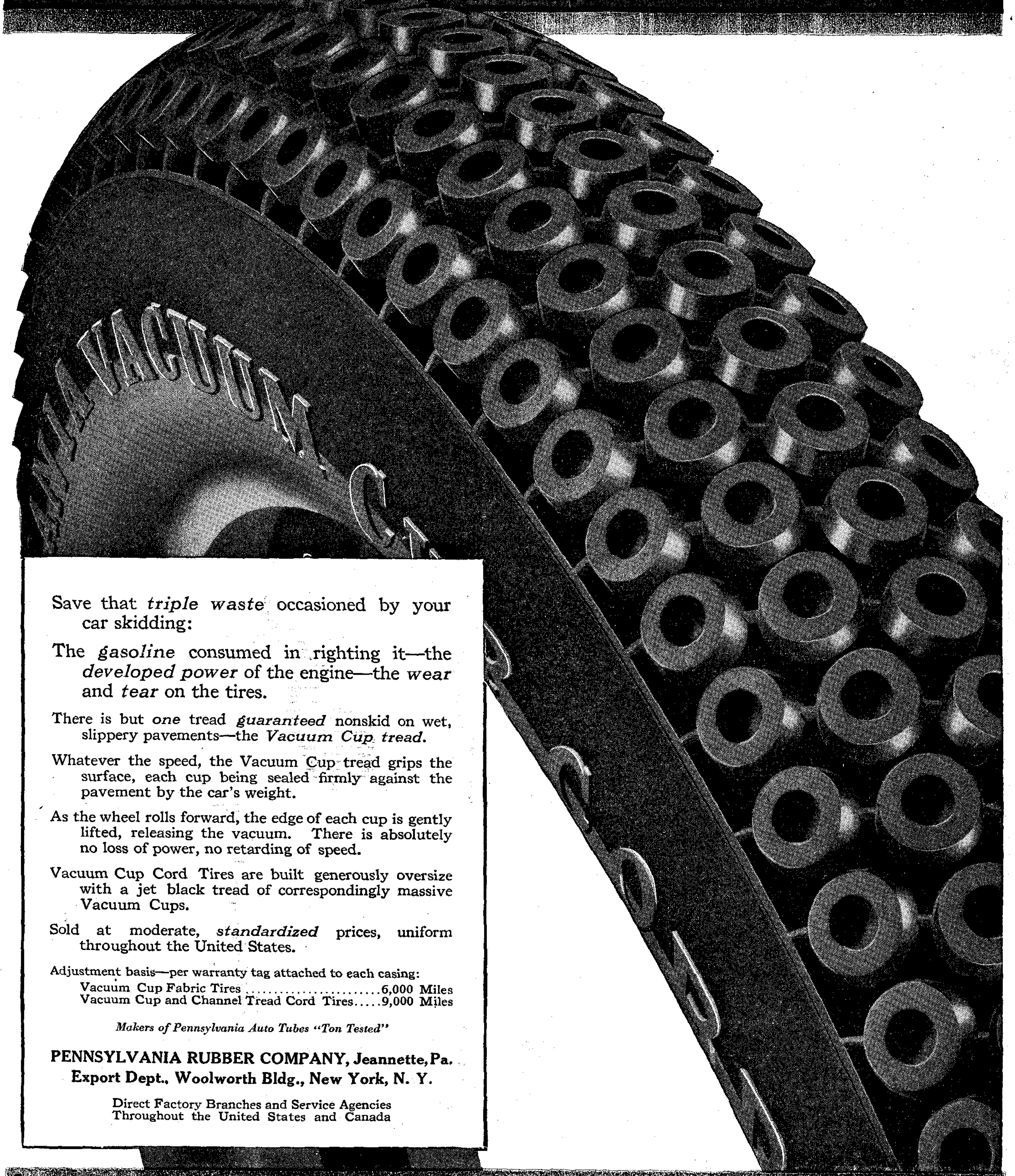
Present price, 73½*d.*

TRADE BRIEFS

As a result of the dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Austria has lost its chief sources of coal-supply. Only 5,000 tons daily—12 per cent. of the amount required in 1913 for railways, industrial, and household purposes—is now being produced.

Belgium's handicapped railway facilities will be relieved shortly by the receipt of five hundred locomotives just completed by the Germans, in accordance with the terms of the armistice. Coal production, so far for 1919, has been only 86.8 per cent. of that for the same period in 1913, but the average of 1,407,000 tons per month for the first six months of this year was surpassed in July with the production of 1,660,000 tons.

Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP CORD TIRES



Save that *triple waste* occasioned by your car skidding:

The *gasoline* consumed in righting it—the *developed power* of the engine—the *wear* and *tear* on the tires.

There is but *one* tread *guaranteed* nonskid on wet, slippery pavements—the *Vacuum Cup tread.*

Whatever the speed, the Vacuum Cup tread grips the surface, each cup being sealed firmly against the pavement by the car's weight.

As the wheel rolls forward, the edge of each cup is gently lifted, releasing the vacuum. There is absolutely no loss of power, no retarding of speed.

Vacuum Cup Cord Tires are built generously oversize with a jet black tread of correspondingly massive Vacuum Cups.

Sold at moderate, *standardized* prices, uniform throughout the United States.

Adjustment basis—per warranty tag attached to each casing:

Vacuum Cup Fabric Tires	6,000 Miles
Vacuum Cup and Channel Tread Cord Tires	9,000 Miles

Makers of Pennsylvania Auto Tubes "Ton Tested"

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY, Jeannette, Pa.
Export Dept., Woolworth Bldg., New York, N. Y.

Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies
Throughout the United States and Canada

"Know them by the Jet Black Tread!"

SINCE Lincoln knew Billings, we have made many friends less illustrious but equally steadfast, three of whom have unswervingly bought Billings & Spencer Drop Forgings for thirty-five years.

The belief of such men is like a great tree—slow of growth, but with roots deep sunken; permanent, so long as the reason for its existence prevails. That half-century-built belief in the minds of many men is our most priceless asset.

Rely on me

THE BILLINGS & SPENCER CO.
HARTFORD CONNECTICUT

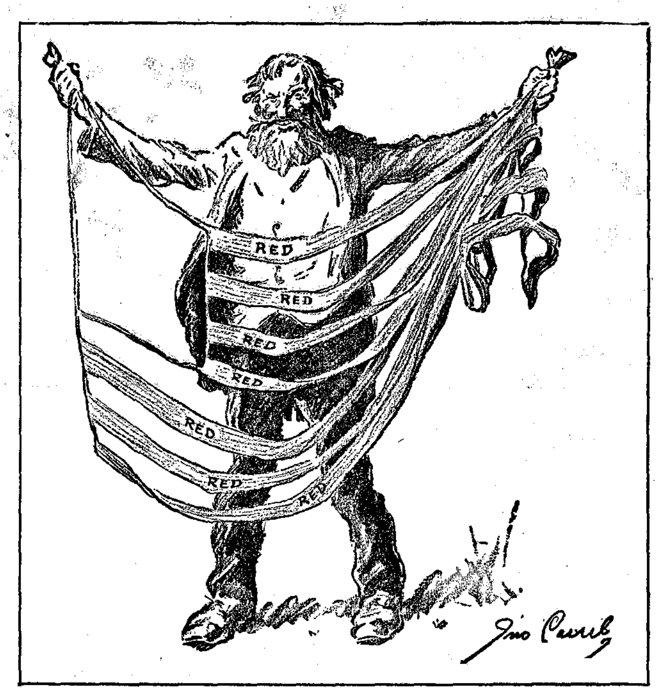
THE FIRST COMMERCIAL
DROP FORGING PLANT
IN AMERICA

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

HOW THE BOLSHEVIK MIND WORKS

WHETHER BOLSHEVISM is really "a world-wide social disease," as most Americans may believe, or merely "growing pains," as some other observers have maintained, the most vigorous of its opponents admit that its growth in America is startling. What sort of mentality provides the best soil for this doctrine? Peter W. Collins, who, from platforms all over the country, has opposed the spread of extreme radicalism, answers in a most direct way by producing some of the questions asked him by Bolshevik sympathizers. There may be a whole world of meaning, for instance, behind the question, "What has this Government ever done for the workers?" The astonishing state of mind of a considerable portion of our population is revealed by the often-repeated question, "Isn't Russia a real Utopia?" Mental conditions of this sort may be responsible for the fact that, as Mr. Collins says, "Bolshevism is spreading so rapidly in this country that it is almost impossible to keep pace with it, and it behooves the American people to wake up quickly to the peril."

The speaker of this warning "is probably in a better position than any one in the United States to know the extent to which revolutionary ideas have taken hold of the people," according to the New York *World*, which thus presents Mr. Collins's antecedents and credentials:



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ALL THEY WANT IN OUR FLAG.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

> He has for twenty years been engaged in a campaign to stem the tide of radicalism, and since the war has been stumping the country from one end to the other, gathering audiences in halls, armories, and public squares and answering the questions put to him by those whom he has challenged.
>
> Mr. Collins is a member in good standing of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of which he was for eight years the secretary; he was editor of *The Electrical Worker* for eight years, was the representative of labor on the Illinois Industrial Commission, is an honorary organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was once president of the Boston Central Labor Union, and during the war was the industrial expert for the United States Government whose PEP slogans—Patriotism Encourages Production—were posted in workshops from coast to coast.
>
> As Director-General of Reconstruction and Employment Service under the Knights of Columbus he has since the armistice put hundreds of thousands of soldiers and sailors into worth-while jobs.
>
> Mr. Collins has met in debate all the leading Socialists in America, except Debs, to whom he had standing for years an offer of $300 for a debate.
>
> In the anti-Bolshevism campaign he is now conducting he makes a specialty of seeking out the places where the Socialists are strongest and of offering to answer from the public platform any questions they may ask. He has addrest millions of people and answered many thousands of questions.
>
> I exprest astonishment at what seemed like an alarmist statement.
>
> "I am no alarmist," he said, earnestly; "but law-abiding, respectable people of this country have not the faintest idea of the cancer that is spreading in their midst. I myself have been amazed sometimes in some quiet Western town or village to discover that it had been already infected and that the poison was rapidly spreading through it.
>
> "There are 10,000,000 persons who are reading Socialist newspapers every week. There are 250 such papers printed in English and about 125 in foreign languages, and they are all thriving.
>
> "I have faced large audiences in which two out of three of those present were revolutionaries, and this not only in great industrial centers but in farming communities and small towns. In centers of manufacturing I have sometimes had as many as 5,000 at my talk, and of these almost all were rabid Socialists."

Mr. Collins, it appears, holds that all Socialists are Bolsheviki. "There is no difference; Bolshevism is only Socialism in action," he is quoted as saying. John Spargo, the eminent American Socialist, in a just-published work ("The Psychology of Bolshevism," Harper & Bros., N. Y.), takes the opposite view. "It has been observed that in every uprising the leaders of the Bolsheviki have manifested greater bitterness toward the non-Bolshevik Socialists than toward either capitalists or the political upholders of the old régime," he writes. "No political philosophy, no theory of society, no system of industrial organization, accepted by the upholders of capitalist society, is so diametrically and irreconcilably opposed to Bolshevism as modern Socialism when properly understood. Here in the United States, where Socialism is an insignificant political force as yet, this conflict is mainly rhetorical and academic. But in Russia and Germany it inevitably assumes the character of civil war." Mr. Spargo does not believe the principles of Karl Marx applicable, without modification, to present conditions. Lenine does. To quote Mr. Collins:

> "The greatest living Marxian, the shining orthodox Marxian of to-day, is Lenine. And it is for Lenine that a great many audiences in America have their loudest cheers."

Mr. Collins opened his portfolio, says the interviewer, and produced lists of questions that had been fired at him from audiences in the last few months, lists methodically tabulated under the names of cities and States. He suggested that the interviewer look over them and judge what was in the minds of the people who asked them. Herewith are printed some specimens of the sort of questions an anti-Bolshevik speaker has to face wherever he goes:

QUESTIONS ASKED AT TOLEDO

Shouldn't we follow Russia's example and bring about a revolution, here, now?

Isn't Trotzky a better man than President Wilson?

Shouldn't the workers take over the government at once?

Isn't direct action the only way to change the rotten system we have?

Wasn't George Washington a crook and Peter Faneuil a pirate?

Why is it that only the poor go to jail and the rich go to Congress?

As all governments are founded on force, aren't we justified in abolishing them by force?

(Photograph Courtesy by Paul Thompson)

Fire! Can you Master it?

THE allied steel and oil industries are the biggest users of *Foamite Firefoam* in the United States! Both Industries are dominated by brains and business foresight. Both Industries represent tremendous fire hazards.

Foamite Firefoam has been adopted by these two industrial giants as a sound business proposition. It saves life and property. It reduces fire losses to the minimum.

When oil or industrial fires start, they go! In the past, nothing could stop many of them! But Foamite Firefoam, a new product of American inventive genius, has revolutionized fire fighting. Fire at its worst *has been met and mastered. Foamite Firefoam smothers fire quickly.*

Foamite Firefoam not only masters blazing oil. It masters fire of every type and origin. It is *fatal to fire.* Furthermore it neither harms nor destroys. Applied on fire-threatened surfaces, it insulates against fire and heat.

Firefoam is a latherlike blanket composed of minute but durable bubbles of carbon dioxide gas. This blanket is highly adhesive, coating and clinging readily to all burning surfaces—even floating on the most volatile liquids. *It is the only extinguishing agent that readily puts out fire by smothering it and prevents re-ignition.*

Foamite Firefoam apparatus, endorsed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, includes protective systems for every fire hazard.

Knowing the enormous increase in the use of inflammable materials in every industry—knowing that these danger spots exist on every hand, we believe that plain business judgment will suggest that you look into this remarkable fire-fighting principle without delay. Write us.

FOAMITE FIREFOAM Co., Dept. 150A—200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Our own Sales Companies represent us in principal cities

Foamite Firefoam

Is it not true that there is no difference between Bolshevism and Socialism, that they are one and the same thing?

Notwithstanding that it is over 2,000 years since the promulgation of "love thy neighbor as thyself," do you find anybody living up to it?

Why is organized labor so bitterly hostile to Socialism?

What have you in your head for the future of the next fifty years, and what rule must we follow?

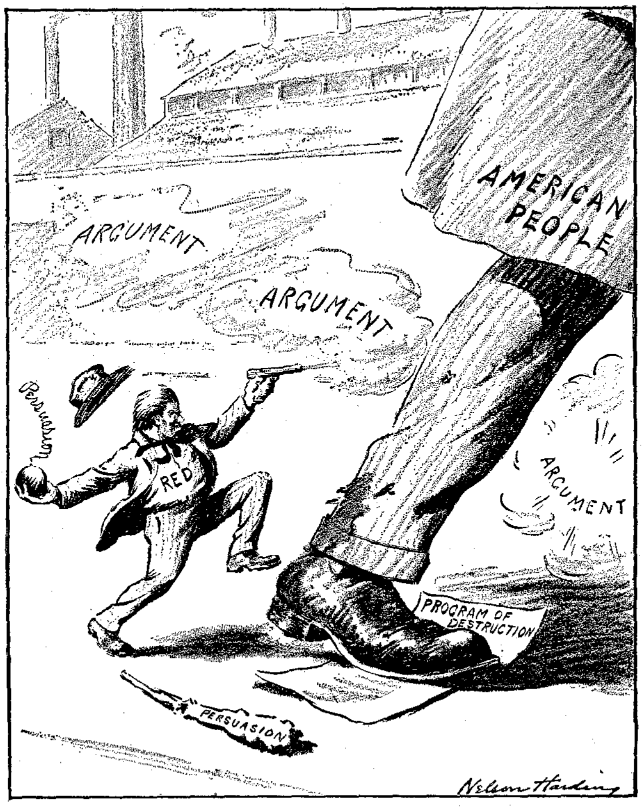
If the Bible denies the right to private property, why do you favor it?

If the Bible says "thou shalt not kill," why war?

If Christ was the "Prince of Peace," how do his followers justify war?

What has Christianity done for the world in 2,000 years? Don't you think it has had a chance to make good?

Isn't conscience opposed to reason, for there can be no such thing as morality, as men are victims of their environment?



A METHOD OF CONVERTING THE MAJORITY.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Should capital pay labor from the profits of good times when poor times come?

Is Socialism justified in opposing the American Federation of Labor?

Who made God?

If there is a God, why doesn't he cure wretchedness?

Were not chattel slaves considered private property?

Why doesn't the God you mention protect little children and do away with child labor?

Is it according to Christ to advocate preparedness?

How can you followers of the Nazarene take up arms and be consistent?

Why should we stand for this country when it never did anything for us?

Isn't it true that there is no free will?

Doesn't the Bible condemn interest?

Do you believe that fighting in the trenches shows love of your neighbor?

QUESTIONS ASKED AT YONKERS

Shouldn't we change our system of government for the *Soviet?* Isn't our system an oppressive one?

What has this Government ever done for the workers?

Doesn't our Government let the capitalists rob the people by making 2,000 per cent. profits?

Isn't Russia a real Utopia?

Aren't the coal barons running America instead of the people?

The American flag doesn't mean anything to us wage slaves!

Wasn't Debs sent to jail for saying exactly what President Wilson has often declared?

What good is the Constitution to the workers?

Shouldn't the workers of America tie up the country by a general strike to bring about Bolshevism?

QUESTIONS ASKED AT DETROIT.

Isn't Bolshevism the hope of the world?

Isn't class struggle the only hope of the workers?

If labor produces all the wealth why should our Government —if it is a just one—allow the capitalists to rob it from us?

Isn't the red flag a greater emblem than the Stars and Stripes?

Didn't they crucify Christ for doing just what the Bolsheviki are doing to-day?

When you say you stand behind the American soldier you are worse than a Prussian, because the American soldier is a murderer!

QUESTIONS ASKED IN OTHER CITIES.

If there is a God, why don't you bring him in here so we can see him?

Isn't force to destroy the present order justifiable?

How can capital and labor act in harmony when they have nothing in common?

Isn't the minister who holds his job a victim of economic determinism?

Isn't the I. W. W. the greatest hope of America?

Are you fighting Socialism and Bolshevism because they are opposed to labor or because they are opposed to religion?

Isn't the Declaration of Independence against the Christian law?

Is there any conflict between Socialism and the Catholic Church? If so, why?

Do you believe that all men have an equal opportunity to secure for themselves the right of life, liberty, and happiness in this land of the free with its robber system of government?

Were not the commercial interests of the United States responsible for bringing us into the world conflict?

"What kinds of persons asked you these questions?" asked the interviewer. Mr. Collins replied:

"All kinds, so far as their appearance was any indication. Old and young, Americans and foreign, men and women, shopkeepers, farmers, school-teachers, laborers, even members of the learned professions. At one sleepy town in an agricultural Western State, where my audience seemed to be principally intelligent-looking persons of old American stock, I apologized for devoting much time to Bolshevism, for it seemed to me that in that particular community there could be little need of a warning. After I had talked awhile, however, a man arose and began asking me questions of a nature that proved that he at least was a real Marxian revolutionist. And this man was the pastor of the principal church in the town and evidently highly respected and a leader of local thought. He was preaching his revolutionary doctrines from his pulpit every Sunday, and his people were absorbing them.

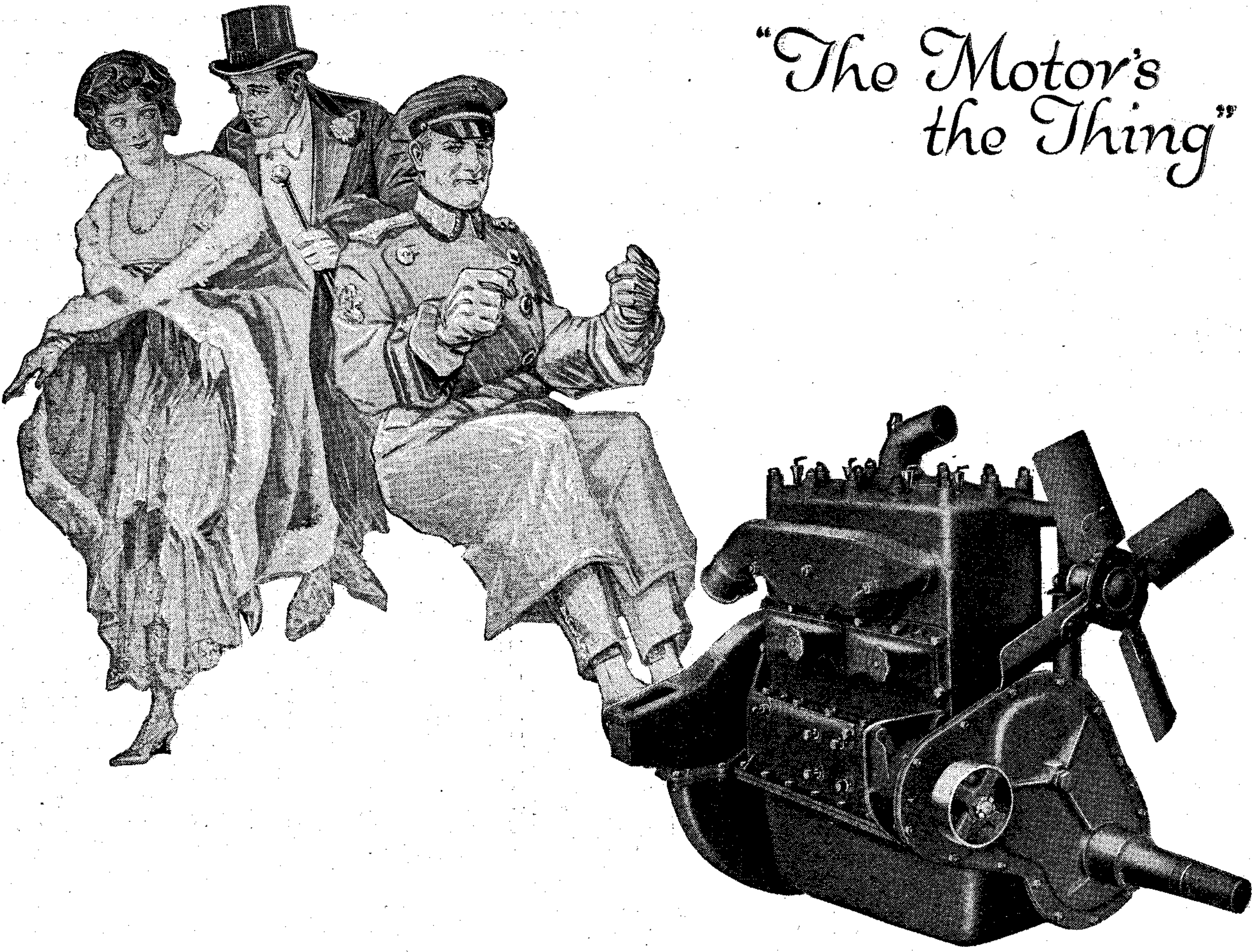
"While this is an exceptional case, it illustrates how the ideals of Bolshevism penetrate even into localities where they would least be expected.

"The Socialist propaganda has been conducted most insidiously. The principal effort has been to make it appear as a workingman's movement, tho it never came from labor, it has nothing in common with labor, it is false as far as labor is concerned, and is the greatest enemy of the workingman. It is the most scientific system of fraud in the history of the world. The Socialist leaders have done their best to undermine the labor-unions by insinuating their followers into them and trying to turn them to Bolshevism and capture them for their own purposes. A few of them, like Haywood, have been frank enough to attack trade-unionism, but others, like Victor Berger, have been wiser—from their standpoint—and directed their energies to undermining the unions from the inside. Others, like Robert Hunter, have tried by threats to bulldoze the unions into joining in the revolutionary tactics of the Socialists.

"The object of all of these is to destroy the labor-unions, for they realize that there is a great gulf fixt between trade-unionism and Socialism; the two are incompatible; their basic principles are in direct opposition. Union labor is the greatest bulwark against Socialism. Union labor is working for the benefit of the toilers; Socialism is working against them. One has but to read the writings of the real leaders of Socialism to see this violent antagonism between it and labor.

"And it is one of the most extraordinary paradoxes with which the world has been faced that this destructive movement called Socialism—which we can see now in active operation in Russia —founded by university graduates like Marx, Engels, and Lassalle, who were not laboring men, preached by men like Shaw, Bax, Carpenter, and Avelling in England; like Spargo, Hunter, Stokes, Patterson, and Herron in America; like La Fargue, Jaurès, and Guesde in France, none of whom were or are laboring men, should call itself a labor movement and should appeal for support on the plea that it is fighting for the toiling masses.

"But it is just these pleas that are winning the support of so many million Americans who are dissatisfied with much that is not right in our government and social system. Read those questions and remember that the men and women who ask them are sincere. They look toward destruction of the present Government as a remedy. If you have ever read Karl Marx



"The Motor's the Thing"

Herschell-Spillman Motors

GRAND Opera—Limousine—Herschell-Spillman Motor—aristocrats, all of them. Hence the choice of people who understand and have a penchant for the finer things in life.

These people appreciate the comfort of riding behind a motor whose noise does not drown their voices, whose vibrations do not jar their nerves, and whose caprices do not interfere with their plans as scheduled.

That is why Herschell-Spillman Motors have been put into some of the fine and exclusive cars. Increased post-war production will allow putting them in many more.

Builders of high grade motors since nineteen hundred

Four
3½" x 5"

Six
3¼" x 5"

HS MOTORS

"The Pick of the Field"

The HERSCHELL-SPILLMAN MOTOR CO.
North Tonawanda, N.Y.

you will recognize the food on which these American minds are feeding. It is not the rose-tinted, violet-scented dilute Socialism of the altruistic parlor-dreamers—but the practical, blood-red, direct-action, revolutionary Socialism of Marx and Lenine and Trotzky that is taking hold of our people and poisoning their minds against American institutions, government, law, order, the rights of property, religion, morality. The idea of 'revolution' is in their hearts and the word is on their lips. They want to overturn, not merely to improve our institutions. They frankly ask me if I do not think that Trotzky is a greater man than Wilson, and Lenine a greater man than George Washington. They think so, and they say so, not sporadically, here and there, but almost everywhere I go.

"They glibly quote the Bible; the words of our Lord are cited in their efforts to prove their case. Not because they believe that the Bible is the word of God or that Jesus was divine, for they ridicule any such ideas as these, but that they know that I and the majority of Americans believe them, and they glory in their efforts to make us seem inconsistent with our beliefs. Some of their questions will, perhaps, look silly and childish to you—'Why doesn't your God protect little children and do away with child labor?' 'Is it according to Christ to advocate preparedness?' for instance—but it will not do to laugh these aside as the questions of fools, for those who ask them are no fools, and they have to be answered frankly and simply."

Those who ask questions are not always ingenuous, however, according to the speaker, nor are they always honest, so "it is necessary to be ready with the answer and to be as full of guile as they." To quote Mr. Collins further:

"In my debate with Lewis, one of their leaders, he quoted Christ as having said, 'Unless you work you shall not eat.' My answer to him was this: It was not Christ but St. Paul who said that, and let me add for your especial benefit that the whole sentence was, 'Unless you work you shall not eat, because many among you are walking disorderly and curiously meddling.' Needless to say, I emphasized the latter part of the quotation.

"While there is much of this atheistical questioning, and there are many savage attacks upon the Catholic Church, which these Socialists look upon as their greatest enemy—Victor Berger says the great conflict of the future will be between the 'black international' (the Catholic Church) and the 'red international' (Socialism)—you will notice that the greater number imply hostility to the Government—to government in general, but also, and this for us is the most important, specifically to the American Government and its institutions.

"I think that neither you nor I nor any intelligent man will deny that there are faults in our government, but you and I and all other good Americans who believe that, imperfect as it is, ours is the best form of government yet devised by man, are interested in eradicating its faults, remedying its defects, and trying our best to make it perfect. We strive to build up on what we have. My questioners, however, have taken as their Utopia the chaos of license and tyranny that Lenine and Trotzky have imposed upon Russia, a despotism that makes the Czar look like a piker; they frankly and openly assert their ambition to tear down the whole edifice of American institutions even to its foundations. Destruction is their immediate object. You have only to read their questions, which are asked nightly in every city and hamlet in this land, to realize the truth of that assertion."

"Do you think many Americans have any idea of what is going on in their midst?" I asked.

"The vast mass of Americans have no idea of the extent or of the power of this appeal to class hatred, this menace to American institutions," was Mr. Collins's reply. "And it is high time they woke up. This hideous thing has to be fought by all the people. A group of capitalists, organizing an anti-Bolshevik society, backed by millions, can accomplish nothing. It is the people that must rise and fight this revolutionary propaganda. The laboring men must arouse themselves to the danger that menaces them more than any others. They must not merely drive these anti-American revolutionists out of their unions, but they must make this such an unhealthy place for them that they will long to get away from our shores."

I told Mr. Collins the story of an attempted Socialist counter-demonstration to a celebration of victory in Bologna in November of last year, and how the general in command of the Presidio handled it. He had heard what was in the wind and he instructed the police to look at the beauty of the clouds if any trouble started. At the first treasonable shouts, he spoke a few burning words from a balcony and retired, leaving the rest to the crowd. This handled the matter more effectually than a regiment of soldiers could have done, and in a few minutes the Socialists were scurrying into holes and corners to hide and seeking hospitals in which to have their wounds doctored, while the police gazed heavenward and refrained from seeing anything on earth. I asked him if this might not be a good way to deal with the revolutionists in America. "Excellent!" he said. "The vast mass of Americans can be relied upon to stamp out the rebellious I. W. W.'s and Bolsheviki; but there are already so many of these that in some places it will find its hands full, unless it has its eyes opened to the peril in time to prevent the infection from spreading further.

"Don't take me for an alarmist. I know what is going on, for I come into daily contact with it, and it would be almost impossible to exaggerate the danger. Tell your millions of readers to read the questions you have selected and to think what it means when such questions are in the mouths of tens of thousands of their fellow citizens all over the country. If they will ponder over these questions and realize that they come from the hearts and minds of men and women in all walks of life, men and women who are sincere in their desire to destroy American institutions, they will no longer regard the Socialist soap-box orator with a smile of indulgent tolerance, as so many of them do, but will look upon him as a poisoner of the national conscience, and a rebel who should be outside the pale of the law.

"In Milwaukee they have just reelected Berger. Why? Because they underestimated the hold that such doctrines had taken upon the people. I told them he would win, and they laughed at me. I told them why he would win, and they did not take my warning seriously. It is men of the Berger type who are most dangerous, because they are so sincere that they are glad to go to prison for their faith. They won in Milwaukee because for many years they have had hundreds of men and women distributing Socialist literature, pushing it under the door of every house in the city every Sunday morning. This illustrates how well organized they are, and how earnestly devoted to their cause. How can we fight against a persistent fanatical, implacable campaign like that, except by the whole people banded together to fight it?

"Only thus can we save the American Government which they would change to the *Soviet;* the American family, which they call a 'relic of barbarism'; the American home, which they call an 'antiquated relic'; the American State, which they call a 'capitalistic institution'; only thus can we save Christianity, which they call a 'colossal imposture' and a 'monster of iniquity.'"

WHEN GEN. "JOHNNY" PERSHING "CAME MARCHING HOME" AGAIN TO LACLEDE

"A GOOD TIME WAS HAD BY ALL" of the several thousand Missourians who gathered the other day to welcome Gen. John J. Pershing at Laclede, the little Missouri town where he was born and spent his boyhood. They had been making plans for the occasion ever since General Pershing, in response to a cabled invitation reaching him in France from "Ed" Allen, Mayor of Laclede, had promised to visit the old home town as soon after his return to the United States as possible. According to all reports, the affair was a great success. The General's train arrived exactly on time, we are told by the staff correspondent who "wrote up" the festivities for the Kansas City *Star*, and the General's first words, as he stept upon the station platform, were: "Sure enough, this is home. Old Laclede, just as natural as ever." Then he began to greet old friends, and the plans of the welcome committee went all to smash. The committee had it all figured out that the General was to walk in state up the street, bowing to right and left, while on each side there was to be a row of orderly folk, who would cheer but do nothing more riotous. But apparently it didn't work out that way. The minute he appeared, everybody just crowded around the General and jostled him and shook hands with him and called him "John," and there seems to have been practically no order whatever. "No pushball game in the world ever had anything on the ball of human beings that rolled and twisted up the narrow street," says the *Star* man. "Those in front suddenly found themselves behind, and time after time the mob actually moved backward toward the track instead of toward the home." It seems to have been largely the General's fault that the committee's plans fell through. When his special car reached the station it was shunted over on a side-track, the plan being to keep the General in it until the arrival of the train carrying Governor Gardner, of Missouri, which was an hour late. The account proceeds:

> He sat for a few minutes in his special car, the *New York*, smiling through the window, and waving his hand at old acquaintance after old acquaintance.
>
> "It is too much," he announced to Ed Allen, head of the welcome committee, as Mayor of Laclede. "I'm going out and visit with them."
>
> The General had his way and the plans were hastily rearranged to permit the General to go to his old home, and then return to the depot to meet the Governor.
>
> A band from Brookfield struck up the tune of "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home." The tones were drowned out as the General stept to the door of his car by the shouts of uncountable masses of humanity packing the surrounding vacant spaces to welcome the old Laclede boy.
>
> Gazing over the crowd, General Pershing shouted to one after another, calling them by first names and nicknames of by-gone days.
>
> "Toad Welch!" and he prest through the welcoming committee to grasp the outstretched hand of an elderly woman on the ground. Pulling on her arm and with her pushing with might and main, she was finally dragged through the press and eager people and jerked squarely into the arms of the General. He kissed her squarely on the lips and gave her a hug such as younger men would envy.
>
> "Whom did you marry and where do you live?" he questioned in rapid fire.
>
> "I'm now Mrs. L. W. Bosworth, and live in Kansas City, 2721 Wabash," she answered.
>
> "Mattie" got the next big kiss. She was Mrs. Martha Packer, of Boomer, a small town near the farm on which Pershing lived at one time. Then a withered old negro man crawled under the Pullman car and rose up right in front of the General.
>
> "Hello, Al," was the greeting, then a big hand-shake and the General started to talk of days when Allen Warfield worked as "bus" driver for an old hotel in Laclede.
>
> Looking around at the multitude General Pershing gave the same wide, happy smile to every one. He radiated good spirit, making it hard to believe he had carried the reputation of being a man of iron discipline.
>
> "There's lots of new ones grown up since I left here," and he patted children on the head, shook the hands of several manly looking little boys, and kissed a pretty little girl or two.
>
> Warren, the eleven-year-old, got lost in the shuffle as the crowd slowly wiggled its way along the railroad-track to intersect the main street of Laclede which leads to his home two blocks from the tracks.
>
> Standing high above most of the crowd, General Pershing peered around and then called to a tow-headed little rascal who was packed into the crowd, taking as little interest in the proceedings as tho he were on the way to church.
>
> Warren was given into the care of Clay Bigger, one of Pershing's closest friends, but broke away when reporters tried to get him to say something. Warren closed up like a clam, ducked his head, and took on an expression that matched exactly the pictures of his father in troop inspections.
>
> When photographers and cinema men finally got a small space cleared to photograph General Pershing, Warren was nowhere to be seen. He was crouched down behind his father.
>
> "Come on up here, Warren," the General pleaded. "I want your picture by my side here in my home town. It is a picture I'm going to prize."

Finally the Pershing home was reached, and when the General had mounted the steps there were cries for a speech. He smiled the well-known Pershing smile and shook his head. The calls for a speech became more insistent, however, and so—

> Finally he raised his right hand for silence and it was given without delay. The noise of bedlam changed instantly to a hush, with no sound but the breathing of excited persons.
>
> After a pause while he seemed to be collecting his thoughts to put into words, he smiled and delivered his address. It was:
>
> "I'm mighty glad to be welcomed home by you, my friends."
>
> He bowed and backed through the door into his old home before persons realized his talk was finished.
>
> While Pershing's admiring old friends were crowding around the house, trying to cajole hard-hearted doorkeepers into letting "just me" in, there was a diversion that saved the day when the announcement was made that Governor Gardner's delayed train was arriving and that the party would go to meet him. Pershing remained at the house, however, coming out on the steps to meet the Governor.
>
> Photographers prest around for more pictures and it was only after the greatest insistence that General Pershing consented to the ordeal again.
>
> "You must suffer with me this time, Governor," he announced, and held to the Governor's sleeve with a grip that would have prevented him leaving had he wanted to.
>
> "Where is Warren?" the General asked, for the second time making it clear he wanted Warren in every picture taken. Warren was found in the kitchen this time, taking a preliminary taste of turkey-dressing under the direction and urgence of Mrs. Clay Bigger, who superintended the preparation of the home-coming feast for the Laclede hero.
>
> Warren took his stand between General Pershing and Governor Gardner and while cameras were clicking he tugged on his father's sleeve. The father bent over and Warren whispered a few words.
>
> "You're right, Warren," the General spoke out loud. "I've overlooked a rudimentary courtesy."
>
> Then he introduced Warren to Governor Gardner, saying: "This is Governor Gardner, of Missouri, of whom and of which we all are proud."
>
> Breaking away from the public for a short time, General Pershing insisted on going back into the house, asserting he feared "the wrath of the women if he kept dinner waiting."
>
> Just as Pershing started to face about he spied some one pressing through the crowd and paused. "Can it be possible!" he ejaculated. "Can that be Professor Smith? And look at that hat!"
>
> Pershing forgot the dinner again while he greeted Prof. G. A. Smith, of Chillicothe, drest in the height of style, and laughing at the derisive remarks of the General.
>
> "From overalls to high tile hat! Some change," the General chanted, over and over, while Professor Smith shook the General's hand vigorously, but gave no explanation to onlookers.
>
> General Pershing explained in answer to insistent questions: "This is Prof. G. A. Smith. He was chairman of the committee appointed thirty-eight years ago by the late Joseph H. Burrows, of Gainsville, then a Congressman, to examine me for admission to West Point.
>
> "He doesn't really wear overalls, but he doesn't work in clothes such as he has on now, and I have to joke any of my friends when I catch them in a stovepipe hat."
>
> When the doors of the home finally were closed for the serving of Pershing's home-coming dinner there were twenty-four guests, an orchestra, and a few women who were to serve.
>
> The list of guests includes only immediately associated, old, close, and dear personal friends.
>
> "Now to wash up a bit," General Pershing bruskly stated and started post-haste for the kitchen. The home is now owned by A. S. Byrd, a local insurance man, and is modern. The washing-place has been changed since the day Pershing left that home thirty-eight years ago, but he was well repaid for that raid into the kitchen.
>
> There was an old negro mammy, as dark of complexion as the proverbial ace of spades. "Aunt Maria," the General shouted to her, recognizing the old negro mammy tho her back was turned to him. She turned and exprest surprize that the Creator made such a remembering man, having tried to fool him by keeping her face turned away.
>
> "Aunt Maria" Harrington had cooked for the Pershing family when he was a schoolboy.
>
> The tables for the twenty-four guests were set in two rooms on the north side of the house, which faces east. Twelve were seated at each table. Unthoughtedly a crowd of worshipers gathered at the north side to get a peep of the General through the window, but a word from one of their number and the gathering drew back.
>
> The *menu* included grapefruit cocktail; turkey, oyster dressing, and gravy; mashed potatoes; cranberry sauce; celery; pickles, Waldorf salad with sweet cream dressing; plum pudding; pumpkin pie, and coffee.

Later in the day General Pershing was presented with a loving-cup by old friends at Laclede, and a gold medal from the State of Missouri. Governor Gardner, in presenting the medal, said:

> "In the hazardous march of civilization and education across the continent, Missouri's sons have been, since her settlement, the leaders of the pioneers in the great work. They have made paths across the trackless plains, blazed the trail through the forests, and scaled the mountain heights, making clear the way for the orderly progress and development of the arts and refinements of a Christian civilization. Her gifted sons have written the constitutions and the codes of many of the States of the Union. For a hundred years her statesmen have been prominent in shaping the destiny of the nation. Her intrepid soldiers have won fame on the battle-field of every war in which the nation has engaged. To-day it is my great pleasure and high privilege

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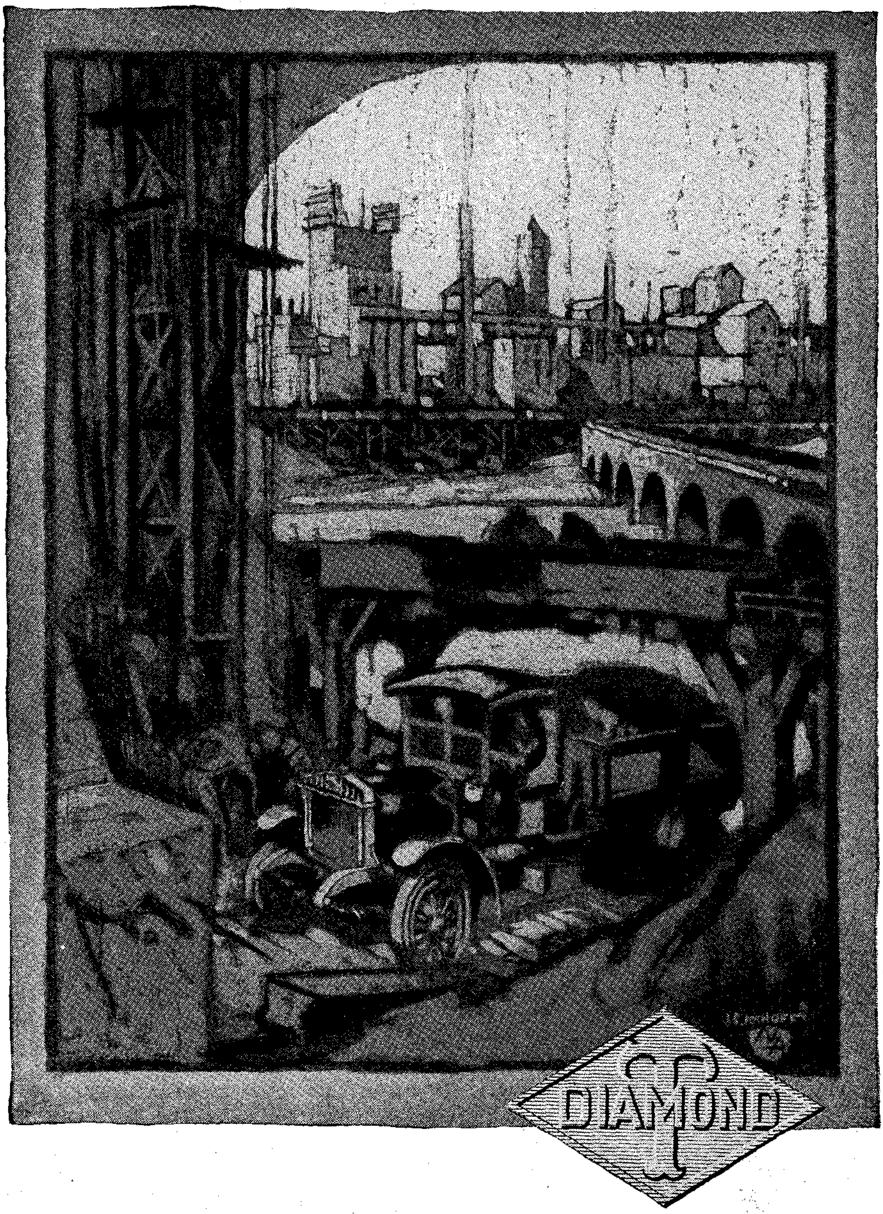

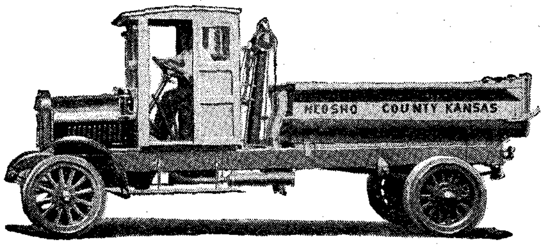

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THE first Diamond T truck was bought from the blueprints and built in 1911. Despite many outlived features of design, it is still in service at the time this advertisement is being written. Through the subsequent nine years of constantly increasing production and popularity, records have been kept. These records corroborate our own published conviction that "The Nation's Freight Car" is the *lowest-final-cost truck on the market.* By showing a longer life of unvarying performance without replacement expense, they have established its first cost as a conservative investment. Hence this longer usefulness has become a basic Diamond T economy.

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"The Nation's Freight Car"

to welcome to his old home and birthplace the most illustrious citizen the commonwealth has given to the nation.

"Gen. John J. Pershing, as the chief executive of your native State and the representative of the millions of her citizens, I have the honor to present to you, on this happy occasion, this indestructible medal of purest gold. On one side you will observe the great seal of the State of Missouri. On the other these simple, but significant, words:

Presented by His Native State for Service.

"What greater ambition can mortal man have than to be of service? Men, like nations, often devote their talents and energies to amassing wealth. Wealth brings power; but power brings death. Your achievement in the Great War has been service—service in its fullest meaning because your service has brought liberty and freedom to all the sons of men. You do not return to your native land with the proud boast that you have brought under the realm of the Stars and Stripes a vast new domain. You do not acclaim that henceforth millions of new subjects shall bow in allegiance to our flag. You bring no pound of ill-gotten gold. But you come home bringing a record of unequaled service to a distress world. In leading America's pioneer soldiers for the establishment of world democracy and world peace, you won undying fame for yourself, unparalleled glory for the nation, and unmatched honor for your native State. You have made it possible for America to set up a new standard for the guidance of civilized nations in their relations with each other. Henceforth men are to be brothers in fact as well as in name.

"It is our hope and our prayer to-day that never again will it be necessary for America to mobilize a great army; that the world-war which you have won will be the last, and that no American soldier will ever again be called upon to shed his blood in battle. It is our prayer, hope, and faith that this victory in behalf of freedom and humanity has been so complete and its fruits so everlasting that henceforth the words of the Master, 'Peace on earth, good will toward men,' may in deed and in truth be realized.

"The nation has conferred upon you the rank of General. The mantle falls from the shoulders of even the Father of his Country. It has been the lot of only three great soldiers, other than yourself and Washington, to receive this signal honor.

"General Pershing, we salute you. We pray God to grant you a long and happy life. May the fulness of years be yours to enjoy the fruits of the service which you have so ably rendered the world."

PLAINTIVE AND PECULIAR OLD SONGS OF THE COW COUNTRY

OUT IN THE CHAPARRAL, mesquite, and bunch-grass country there are still cowboys—the genuine, human article, as much more interesting and important than the imitations displayed in "movie" and cheap periodical literature, as real life is likely to be more interesting and important than any imitation of it. There are still "dogies" to be rounded up, somewhere west of Omaha, as well as somewhere south of St. Louis, and steers to be bunched, and driven to the railroad loading chutes, and cowboys must do the job. But if you are looking for the real thing, for the type that "used to hit the far trails from Brazos to Dodge, celebrated in song and story," says a writer in the Kansas City *Star*, "you will have to be careful in your search." Appearances are most deceptive, in these days of the prosperous and ever-present "movie." Careening cayuses, wild and woolly "chaps," tasseled "squaw" gloves, and resplendent saddles are no longer sure signs. The chances are there are a camera, and a bunch of automobiles, and other evidences of civilized effeteness in the neighborhood of these decorated and bedizened horsemen. Upon close view, you will doubtless find paint on their faces and their eyebrows "plucked and arched." But there is one infallible test:

Foregather with the bunch around the camp-fire out on the lonesome prairie, and after the chuck has been disposed of and while the cigarets are being rolled around the circle, ask to be favored with that classic ballad of the cow country, "The Dying Cowboy." If there is one there that will clear his pipes with a raucous, sandy cough, fix his eyes upon the far horizon, and fetch forth the strains of that lugubrious ditty, in a voice that sounds like the low notes of the lobo crossed upon the wail of an Irish keener, you may be sure that you have with you a genuine buckaroo of the good old days of the open ranges. Here are a few of its many doleful verses:

"Oh, bury me not on the lone prair-ee,"
These words came low and mournfully
From the pallid lips of a youth who lay
On his dying bed at the close of day.

He had wailed in pain till o'er his brow
Death's shadows fast were gathering now;
He thought of his home and his loved ones nigh
As the cowboys gathered to see him die.

"Oh, bury me not on the lone prair-ee,
Where the coyotes wild will howl over me
In a narrow grave just six by three,
Oh, bury me not on the lone prair-ee."

There are about sixteen other verses and they get sadder and sadder as they go along, but that dying cowboy's lament was all in vain, for, after hearing him through,

Oh, we buried him there on the lone prair-ee,
Where the wild rose blooms and the wind blows free,
Oh, his pale young face nevermore to see—
For we buried him there on the lone prair-ee.

The "companion-piece" to "The Dying Cowboy" and the one generally offered for an encore is "The Cowboy's Dream," which is sung to a tune that has a wild, free, Western resemblance to "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean." It is a chantey of the trail, usually sung in the saddle while the herd is rolling on through the long, dreary hours over the long, lonesome drive. It has a chorus that will stick in your system evermore if it once finds lodgment there. We once rode with a man on a tourist-train who sang it all the way from La Junta to the Needles, whose only object in traveling seemed to be to carry a saddle and a jug from one point to the other, and the soothing refrain of that chorus, which he lifted every time he did the jug, never left our memory. It fits in perfectly with any kind of monotonous motion. Try it some time on a cold, slow street-car. It starts off this way:

Last night as I lay on the prairie,
  And looked at the stars in the sky,
I wondered if ever a cowboy
  Would drift to that sweet by and by.
Roll on, roll on,
Roll on, little dogies, roll on, roll on,
Roll on, roll on,
Roll on, little dogies, roll on.

The other eight verses are of the same somber tenor. They simply ring the changes upon the theme proposed in the opening quat. The soothing anodyne is in that chorus. Hum it over a few times and then try to forget it if you can, but the chances are you will find that "roll on, little dogies, roll on," has come to stay with you.

But the most fetching bid for tears and sympathy ever voiced by those minstrels of the Southwest border is "The Cowboy's Lament," which has been a favorite in camp and barroom from time immemorial anywhere from the Nueces to the Wind River. It literally oozes with doleful sentiment and lacrimal moisture. It is the concentration of the great loneliness of the vast dreary plains and of the despairing remorse that invades the heart at the "home and mother" stage of a jag. It runs thus:

As I walked down the streets of Laredo,
  As I walked out in Laredo one day,
I spied a poor cowboy wrapt up in white linen,
  Wrapt up in white linen as cold as the clay.

"Oh, beat the drum slowly and play the fife slowly,
  Play the 'Dead March' as you carry me along;
Take me to the green valley, there lay the sod o'er me,
  For I'm a young cowboy and I know I've done wrong.

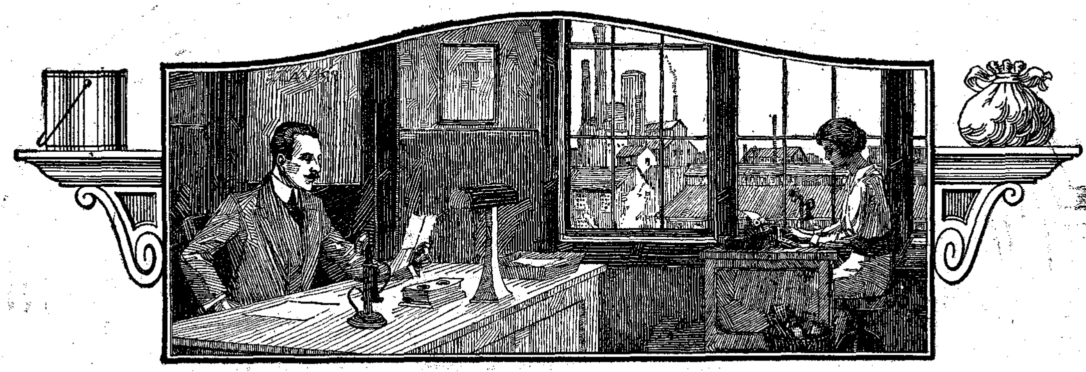
"I see by your outfit that you are a cowboy."
  These words he did say as I boldly stept by.
"Come sit down beside me and hear my sad story,
  I was shot in the breast and I know I must die.

"Let sixteen gamblers come handle my coffin,
  Let sixteen cowboys come sing me a song,
Take me to the graveyard and lay the sod o'er me,
  For I'm a poor cowboy and I know I've done wrong.

"Go write a letter to my gray-haired mother,
  And carry the same to my sister so dear;
But not a word of this shall you mention,
  When a crowd gathers round you my story to hear.

"Then beat your drum lowly and play your fife slowly,
  Beat the 'Dead March' as you carry me along;
We all love our cowboys so young and so handsome,
  We all love our cowboys altho they've done wrong."

But, of course, the cowboy was not always in a melancholy mood. Here's "The Old Chisholm Trail," a song of the saddle, with the kick of a cayuse in its refrain and its lines full of the



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We make paints and varnishes for every conceivable purpose. The list is long. But in the Masury family of quality the Masury Big Six stands out with Cosmolac, the one varnish for all purposes, as the leader. The other five are Perfection Flat White and Colors, China Gloss White Enamel, Liquid House Paints, Pure Colors in Oil, Superfine Colors.

If you manufacture a commodity which you sell protected by a coating of paint or varnish, you can depend upon Masury Paints and Varnishes as first class and fit to be your permanent business partner. For you cannot find more of quality anywhere than is sealed into every can that bears the label which identifies

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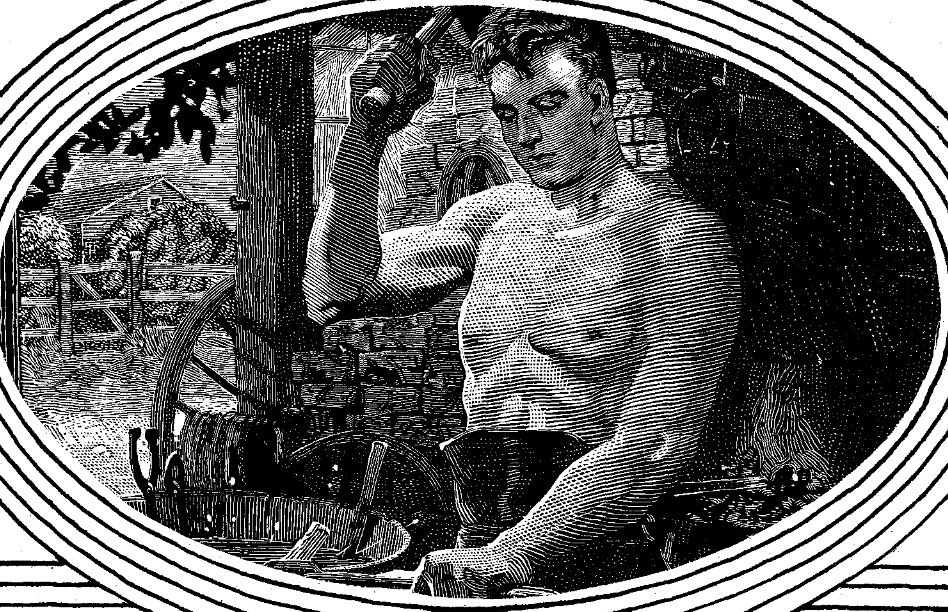

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reckless, rollicking humor of the rough-riding optimist in his more exuberant vein:

Come along, boys, and listen to my tale,
I'll tell you of my troubles on the old Chisholm Trail.

Coma ti yi, youpy ya, youpy ya,
Coma ti yi, youpy, youpy ya.

I started on the train October twenty-third,
I started up the trail with the 2-U herd.

I woke up in the morning on the old Chisholm Trail,
Rope in my hand and a cow by the tail.

Coma ti yi youpy, youpy ya, youpy ya,
Coma ti yi, youpy, youpy ya.

My hoss throwed me off at the creek called Mud.
My hoss throwed me off round the 2-U herd.

Last time I saw him he was going cross the level,
A-kicking up his heels and a-running like the devil.

It's cloudy in the west, a-looking like rain,
And my damned old slicker's in the wagon again.

No chaps, no slicker, and it's pouring down rain,
And I swear, by God, I'll never night-herd again.

Foot in the stirrup and hand on the horn,
Best damned cowboy ever was born.

Stray in the herd and the boss said kill it,
So I shot him in the rump with the handle of a skillet.

We rounded 'em up and put 'em on the cars,
And that was the last of the old Two Bars.

Coma ti yi youpy, youpy ya, youpy ya,
Coma ti yi, youpy, youpy ya.

Outlaw heroes are favorite themes in the ballads of these minstrels of the trail. One of the most popular of these is the familiar "ode" to Jesse James, the "friend of the poor." Its chief object is to hold up to enduring infamy the "dirty little coward" who removed Jesse when he was living quietly under the name of Mr. Howard. It does this in no uncertain terms:

Jesse James was a lad that killed a-many a man,
He robbed the Danville train,
But that dirty little coward that shot Mr. Howard
Has laid poor Jesse in his grave.

Poor Jesse had a wife to mourn for his life,
Three children they were brave,
But that dirty little coward that shot Mr. Howard
Has laid poor Jesse in his grave.

It was Robert Ford, that dirty little coward,
I wonder how he does feel,
For he ate of Jesse's bread and he slept in Jesse's bed,
Then laid poor Jesse in his grave.

In terms of equal appreciation, Sam Bass, the Texas bandit, has been celebrated by another "poet lariat" of the ranges. This touching ditty also ranks among the border classics:

Sam Bass was born in Indiana, it was his native home,
And at the age of seventeen, young Sam began to roam;
Sam first came out to Texas a cowboy for to be,
A kinder-hearted fellow you seldom ever see.

Sam used to deal in rare stock, one called the Denton mare,
He matched her in scrub races, and took her to the fair;
Sam used to coin the money and spent it just as free;
He always drank good whiskey wherever he would be.

Hundreds of such ballads as these have been extant on the frontier since cowboys first began to ride the ranges. Their authors were, for the most part, nameless—derelict bards of the dance-halls and cow-camps. For a long time these songs of the plains were passed along by word of mouth or from hand to hand in manuscript form. Cowboys have been known to ride a hundred miles just to get the words of one of the songs written out by some one they had heard of who "knew all the verses." Then several years ago Prof. John A. Lomax, of the University of Texas, a Harvard man, realizing their value as a native body of real American literature typical of a fast-fading period, collected a large number of them, together with the melodies which he perpetuated by phonographic records and published the collection in book form under the title of "Cowboy Songs and Other Frontier Ballads," issued by the Macmillan Company, New York.

One of the first to greet the novel publication with delight was Theodore Roosevelt, who wrote Professor Lomax the following characteristic letter:

"*Dear Mr. Lomax:* You have done a work emphatically worth doing and one which should appeal to the people of all our country, but particularly to the people of the West and Southwest. Your subject is not only exceedingly interesting to the student of literature, but also to the student of the general history of the West. There is something very curious in the reproductions here on this new continent of essentially the conditions of ballad growth which obtained in medieval England; including, by the way, sympathy for the outlaw, Jesse James, taking the place of Robin Hood. It is a work of real importance to preserve permanently this unwritten ballad literature of the back country and the frontier."

MR. MARSHALL, A UNITED STATES VICE-PRESIDENT, IN THE LIMELIGHT

JUST STICKING AROUND, and at times presiding over the Senate, are the usual duties of the average Vice-President of the United States. While Thomas Riley Marshall has held the office, however, it has fallen to his lot to do several other stunts besides these. Owing to President Wilson's long absence in Europe and his illness, much of the time since his return, Mr. Marshall has been called upon to perform many acts usually devolving upon the Chief Executive. For one thing, he has welcomed most of the foreign personages visiting this country during the past year, and has otherwise acted for the President in matters of a "social" nature. Moreover, we are informed by Theodore M. Knappen, in the New York *Tribune*, that a lot of people have conceived the idea that the Vice-President is now, in truth and in fact, the President of the nation, and hence they have been telling him all such troubles as the average American feels he can confide to no living soul on earth but the President of the United States. "Petitions for pardons of Federal prisoners have been addrest to him," says Mr. Knappen; "parents with boys in some sort of military trouble have petitioned him for relief, and even a few job-hunters have asked him for appointments." It seems that all the unusual duties that have thus been thrust upon him have been discharged by Mr. Marshall in a manner entirely satisfactory to everybody. The Vice-President is said to be a kindly, tactful man, possest of an abundance of good, old-fashioned common sense and particularly endowed with that crowning grace, a sense of humor. All these qualities apparently have stood him in good stead while he has been filling, so far as a Vice-President may, the shoes of the President. We learn that it is not only among many people in this country that a mistaken notion exists as to the Vice-President's present status and powers, but also in the minds of sundry foreign statesmen and diplomats. Not infrequently, we are told, one of these gentlemen will walk into Mr. Marshall's presence and tell him that as he has not been able to see the President, he thought it his duty to see the Vice-President. Thereupon, Mr. Marshall will explain kindly and patiently to the befuddled foreigner that in this country a Vice-President never acts for the President, but that in any event the Vice-President is "glad to see him just the same." These foreigners, suggests Mr. Knappen, fail to understand the true relation existing in the United States between the President and the Vice-President. He says:

A monarch trains the crown prince to be his successor and takes pains to initiate him into the mazes and mysteries of policies of state and statecraft. A President never takes a Vice-President into his official confidence, except now and then, in a casual sort of way.

The man who at any moment in this uncertain world may become President has no opportunity to learn the ropes of the Presidential office. The President rarely, if ever, seeks his advice; he knows nothing of Presidential policies or Presidential experiences, and when he arises to defend the Administration or champion some of its proposals he is vouchsafed just as much private information as the White House doorkeeper.

The Wilson Administration enjoys no uniqueness in this respect; it has always been so. Besides the fact that the Constitution does not prescribe any official relations in life between the President and the man who may be President, there is usually the gulf of party faction between them, the President representing the currently dominant wing of the party and the Vice-President the other. It has happened quite often that they were opposing candidates for the Presidency itself.

Then, again, the Vice-President is a part of the Government on the legislative rather than the executive side. His real job is Chairman of the Senate. In a contest between the executive and legislative branches of the Government he might well be

> opposed to the President, especially when the same party controls both.
>
> When the Wilson Administration came into power there was much talk about making the Vice-President the real party leader in the Senate, in the sense that he would be the Administration's representative and would be charged with the responsibility of pushing forward Administration measures. In this way it was suggested that the Administration might approximate to the advantages responsible cabinet governments have of being in direct charge, in the dominant law-making body, of their own proposals.
>
> Nothing came of the talk, however, and Mr. Marshall has continued to be as much of a wall-flower as most Vice-Presidents have been, so far as intimacy or influence with the President is concerned. To make himself comfortable, he has summoned his innate Hoosier humor to his aid and, while taking seriously his functions as President of the Senate, has made fun of himself as a Presidential substitute.

Mr. Marshall has made a good President of the Senate. It seems that one of his prominent qualities is to "get along" with people and to influence everybody around him to do the same. On that account he is credited with having promoted not a little desirable legislation by bringing conflicting Senators together. An example of his methods and an illustration of his ever-ready humor are given:

> One day when Senator Lodge and Senator Hitchcock were becoming very angry at each other and some form of dangerous hostility appeared to be impending, Mr. Marshall rapped for order and announced that he had a communication to read to the Senate. Supposing it was some sort of message from the President, or some other official statement of great importance, the Senators suspended their altercation while the Vice-President, with all possible gravity, read a letter from some citizen in Wisconsin conveying the joyous information that he was the father of a promising baby who would be named after the Senator offering the best natal present in return for such honor.
>
> In the laugh that followed, the man from Massachusetts and the man from Nebraska lost their acerbity. Like most Americans, there are few times or places that appear to Mr. Marshall to be inconsonant with some sort of "joshing." The 20th Engineers "joshed" each other as their torpedoed transport sank under their feet, and the majesty of the Senate does not awe Mr. Marshall. On one occasion pretty nearly all the speakers were giving their views of "what this country needs." Mr. Marshall listened to many versions of the nation's need. Suddenly he bent over the thronelike desk of the President of the Senate and whispered audibly to Rose, the Assistant Secretary of the Senate:
>
> "Rose, what this country needs is a really good five-cent cigar."
>
> A concurring chuckle vibrated through the Senate. The time and place of the remark made it humorous, but it was loaded with earnestness, coming from a man who had lived for fifty years in Columbia City, Ind., or like small places. In them the quality of five-cent cigars looms large.

Mr. Marshall was born at North Manchester, Indiana, in 1854. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, and took up the practise of his profession at Columbia City. His political career is thus briefly set out:

> Chance offered him political honors just once before it led the Democrats to nominate Marshall for Governor of Indiana, in 1908. On that occasion, Marshall ducked the proffered nomination for Congress with the explanation that he was afraid he "might be elected." At the same time he informed the party men who wanted him to go to Congress that if they should ever have any governorships to dispose of he would like to be considered as available. He became available after the third ballot in the Democratic State Convention of 1908, when it was seen that if something didn't happen the anti-Taggart candidate would be nominated. Something happened on the fourth ballot, and Tom Marshall, previously one of the humble "also rans," was nominated, to the equal satisfaction of both factions.
>
> The Taggart men declared that their votes elected him, and the anti-Taggart men boasted of the fact that the Taggart candidate had been defeated. The result was that a united and enthusiastic party put Tom Marshall over for Governor that year, tho Taft carried the State on the national ticket. So, at the age of fifty-four our easy-going village lawyer held, as Governor of Indiana, his first political office.
>
> How he came to be Vice-President everybody knows. He took his honors as part of an ordinary day's work. His age helped him to keep his balance, he says.
>
> "If I had been nominated at forty-five," he explains, "politics would have ruined me."

It appears that Mr. Marshall found time while engaged in the practise of law to read "omnifariously," to use an expression credited to the stenographer who wrote the "Who's Who" data. Among other things he "soaked himself in the Bible," to which fact is attributed the excellence of his literary style. During his long contact with the people who live in and about a typical American small town, he accumulated a large store of anecdotes, reminiscent of those of Lincoln. It is said that before all of President Wilson's time was taken up with the cares of war, he liked to get Mr. Marshall into a story-telling mood. Here is one of the stories:

> Lawyer Marshall was sitting in his little office when a genial book-agent entered and undertook to sell him a new edition of the Bible, "full morocco, annotated," etc. Before the agent was through with his description of the merits of the new volume, Marshall interrupted him to ask who the author was.
>
> "W-h-hy, this is the Bible," explained the agent.
>
> "I am fully aware of that," answered Marshall, in full soberness, "but I ask again, who is the author?"
>
> Again the salesman explained that he was offering the Bible. Again Marshall demanded the name of the author, and the demand and the explanation were repeated in varying forms again and again.
>
> Finally the man of the books gathered up his samples, retreated to the door, and then, with one hand on the knob, turned around and shouted:
>
> "You pin-headed fool and blithering idiot, it's the Bible!"

Mr. Marshall is in great demand as a speaker. Educational institutions and organizations of various kinds who yearn to have their banquets and other festivities graced with the Vice-Presidential presence are after him continually, we are told, and he is forced to employ much watchfulness and wariness to avoid their cunning traps. An example of his adventures along this line is furnished:

> Soon after coming to Washington Mr. Marshall, to his huge delight, side-stept one invitation and let it go soaring on toward the White House.
>
> "This is the pastor of the President's church," said the voice at the other end of the phone, "and I would like to make an engagement with the Vice-President."
>
> Secretary Thistlewaite thought the President's minister ought to be good for an appointment with the Vice-President almost any day, so he made it the next day at eleven.
>
> It was a minister, all right, who arrived on the dot—but of the Ethiopian variety. Mr. Thistlewaite had his misgivings, but if the President had joined the African Methodist or some other Church reserved for colored people he wanted to know about it—so the "President's minister" was ushered into the Vice-President's private office.
>
> "You see," he explained, "I'm the pastor of President Wilson's church, and we'd be highly honored if you, Mr. Vice-President, would favor us with an address next Sunday evening."
>
> "I try to keep up with church news in a kind of a way," answered Mr. Marshall, "but I must have overlooked the President's uniting with your congregation."
>
> The reverend gentleman then explained that when President Wilson first came to Washington he picked out a certain Presbyterian church to attend. A little later the colored brethren bought the edifice, the white congregation having moved on.
>
> Unfortunately, Mr. Marshall had an engagement which precluded his accepting this invitation, but he artfully suggested that President Wilson be approached.
>
> "Do you think he would accept?" asked the preacher.
>
> "He ought to," returned Mr. Marshall; "it's his church, isn't it?"
>
> The rest of this story might be continued by Joe Tumulty.

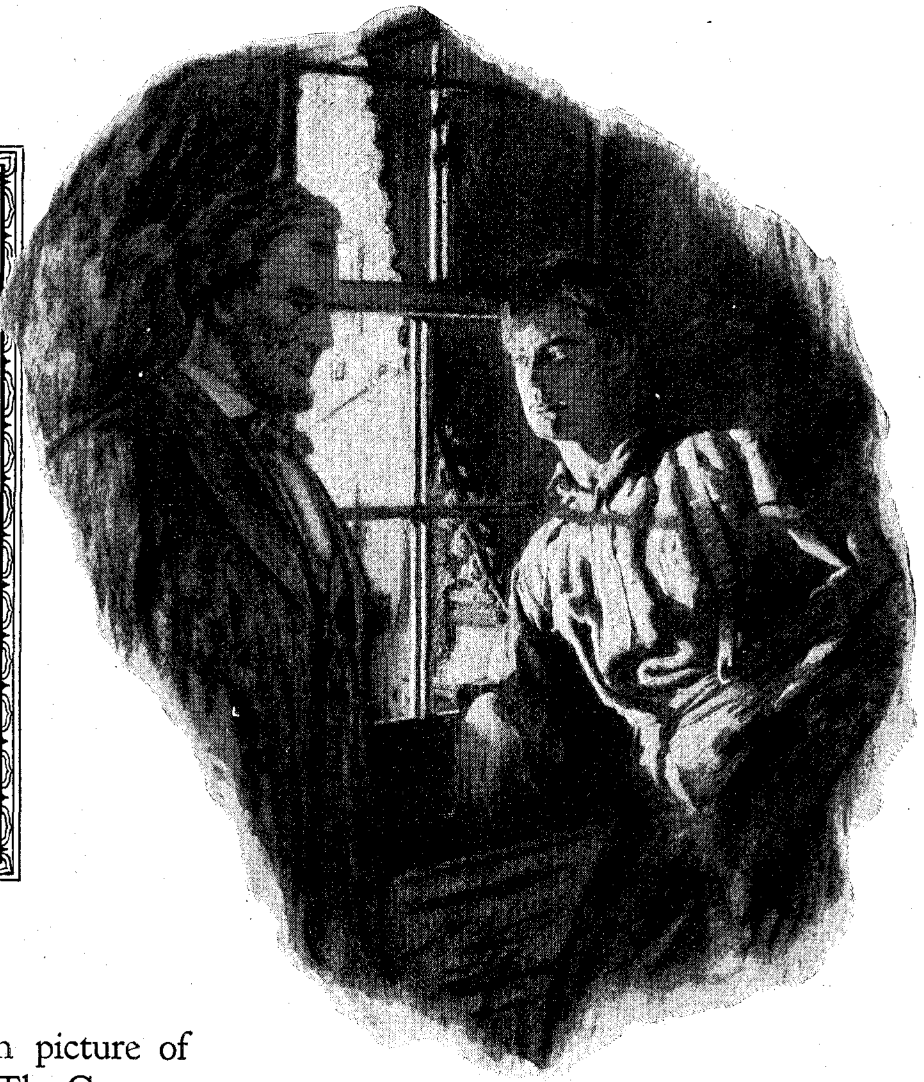
The following story furnishes another illustration of the Vice-President's sense of humor as well as his good nature:

> One day Mr. Marshall went into his office in the Capitol, just off the Senate Chamber, and found a tourist sitting at his desk writing. Slight of figure and not at all prepossessing in manner, the man at the desk took the Vice-President for another one of those thousands who annually make the pilgrimage to the great Capitol.
>
> "Thought I'd just write the folks and tell them that I was sitting at the Vice-President's desk," he explained.
>
> And then, after five or ten minutes:

A Government Resolution

"BE it resolved that it is the sense of the Joint Committee on Education of the United States Senate and House of Representatives that the motion picture industry of the United States be requested to do all that is within its power to upbuild and strengthen the spirit of Americanism within our people."

Adopted on Dec. 17, 1919, by the Joint Committee on Education of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives.



THE greatest motion picture of its kind ever seen, "The Copperhead", had just been made by Paramount when the above Resolution was passed.

"The Copperhead" is a faithful screen production of Augustus Thomas' greatest stage play. Lionel Barrymore's matchless acting in the title role can now be seen by the entire country.

To see "The Copperhead" is to be born again as an *American.*

This motion picture will thrill millions of people as entertainment, but it will do more—it will show you that Love of Country is not simply a duty but the deepest root of personal happiness, lifting you above your own weaknesses, charging you with a strange new purpose in life.

"The Copperhead" shows why Paramount is supreme. You are entertained — but there's *something more.*

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Adapted and Directed by Charles Maigne

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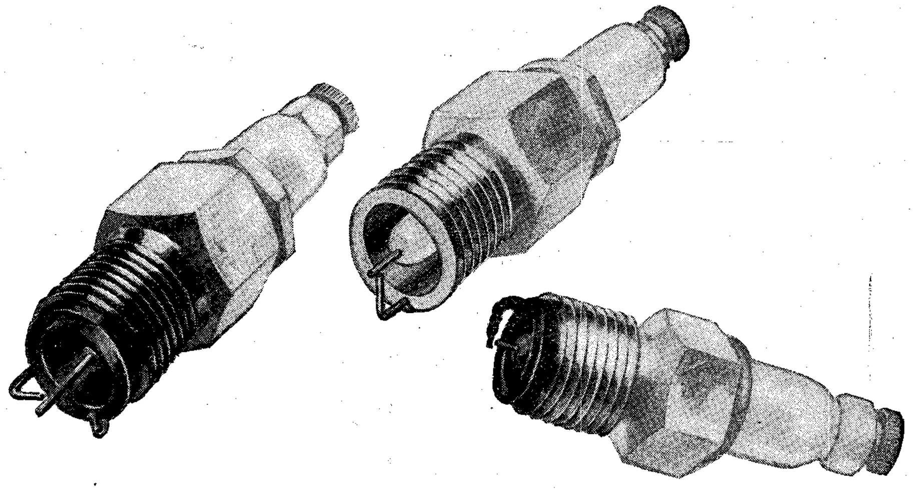

Inlands and the spark plug test

The motorist whose car is Inland-equipped reads the results of the Inland spiral cut every time he looks at his spark plugs.

If the carburetion is perfect and there is no oil leaking through, there will be only a light, reddish tinge on the porcelain of the plug.

If the carburetion is poor, there will also be a dry, flaky soot caused by surplus of carbon.

But, unless the cylinders are scored, there will be no black, greasy gum from the leakage of oil.

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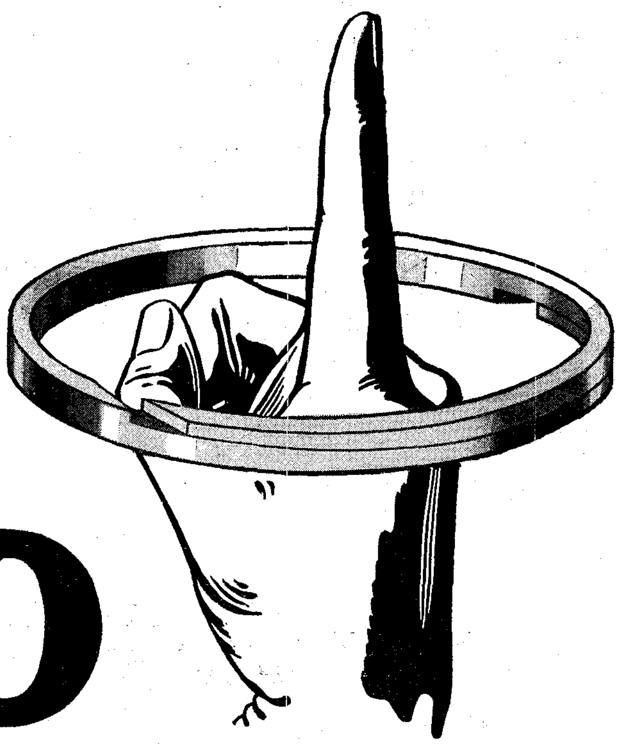


INLAND

ONE-PIECE PISTON RING

"Now, how would you like to sit down in the Vice-President's chair?"

And he surrendered it to his supposed brother of the pilgrimage. Mr. Marshall sat down and went to work.

"You act just as if you were the Vice-President," commented the man who had surrendered the place of honor.

"That's the hard part of it," answered the Vice-President.

THE MINT DIRECTOR'S TROUBLES NATURALLY HAVE A SILVER LINING

UPON THE KNOWLEDGE OF ONE MAN, Ray T. Baker, Director of the United States Mint, the Government is largely dependent for direction through the maze of problems brought forward by the recent queer antics of silver and its surprizing "comeback." The office of Director of the United States Mint is never largely in the public eye; but just now, we are told by Aaron Hardy Ulm, writing in the Dearborn *Independent*, it "is one of the most romantically interesting in Washington." Silver has been cutting up some capers, threatening revolution in the wide realm of coins, and Mr. Baker has found himself an exceedingly busy man. His office looks after the making of all our metal money, the purchasing of gold and silver bullion for coins and reserves, the assaying of most of the precious metal brought into or produced in the country, and the general supervision of that hoard of precious metals the volume of which outplays the imagination. More specifically:

Passing under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Mint there are annually supplies of gold and silver that can be measured in car-loads, volumes of money estimated in millions of pieces, total transactions involving money values mounting into the billions. In the vaults of one of the assay offices there is now about a billion dollars' worth of gold bullion.

Customarily the biggest function exercised by the Director of the Mint comprises the operation of the Government's most important and most (as well as only) highly profitable manufacturing enterprise. He directs the mints which turn out our coins, a prerogative, you may be surprized to learn, which usually earns millions of dollars of profit for the Government. The annual net revenues of the mint service have been running beyond $20,000,000, which is more than all the operations of Government cost 125 years ago.

Ordinarily the mint service is only a manufacturing and supervisory establishment. To the mints or the assay offices one may take $100 or more worth of gold in any form, have it assayed, stamped, and, if desired, exchanged for gold coin or gold certificates. The process is largely mechanical. The mint service also purchases a considerable amount of silver for the making of subsidiary coins, and of copper, tin, and zinc for use as alloy or the manufacture of pennies. Prior to the war the service's transactions were largely of a routine nature, of which the public rarely heard or cared.

But the war heightened the importance of the mint service, and silver's price rampages, causing of late the silver dollar to reach a metal value higher than its face worth, have sent the mint-service to an unusual place of high significance in the affairs of both Government and business.

A few years ago the metal in the silver dollar was worth only fifty cents, or less. The greater part of the "circulation"—the total amounting to nearly $600,000,000—lay in the Treasury vaults. In trade they were represented by paper certificates, which were preferred by the public to the coins. Now only about 80,000,000 silver dollars are abroad; the supplies of them in the Treasury vaults are not so large as they were, and we are told that "thereby hangs a story of war in which the mint-service figures":

When war-conditions sent the price of gold downward, similar causes sent that of silver upward. That circumstance produced an unusual state of affairs in the Orient, where currencies were still on a silver basis. The Indian rupee went beyond face value, which caused the Hindus to hoard coin and to demand it instead of the silver certificates they had been accepting. The situation was seized on by the Germans to foment trouble among the East Indians. For a time it looked as if the Indian Government would have to suspend specie payments, which would have caused big troubles to face the Allies, especially Great Britain.

Then we stept into the breach with our hoard of silver dollars. Congress authorized the Treasury to melt up and sell as bullion as many as 350,000,000, the certificates for which were to be called in and supplanted with Federal Reserve currency.

As fast as the certificates came in, the dollars were taken from the vaults, hastened to the mints, where they were melted or otherwise decoined, and hurried by special trains and vessels to Bombay and Calcutta. About $250,000,000 worth were thus sold at a price of about one dollar an ounce. The transaction was completed only a few months ago.

The act of Congress authorizing the sale also directs the mint officials to repurchase a similar amount of silver at the price for which it was sold, remint it into dollars, and again put the coins in the vaults. But since that time silver has risen above a dollar an ounce, and no purchases have been made. As we are informed:

In early November bar silver went to $1.31 an ounce. This raised the metal worth of the silver dollar beyond its gold parity, which is $1.2929. For a day or two the mint experts breathed rather heavily, for the situation was unique and serious. Then the price of silver dropt back, and then later came forward to the point where the metal in a silver dollar was worth five cents more than the dollar's value as currency.

Again the Government's money experts breathed heavily, and wondered if the time was near at hand when we would again have to produce pasteboard dimes and quarters as were in use during the late days of and following the Civil War.

However, silver must reach a bullion value of $1.38 an ounce before silver coins below a dollar will be worth more as metal than as money; for the silver in a half-dollar is proportionately less than that in a dollar; likewise that in a dime and quarter.

Neither Director Baker nor other person of authority is discussing the situation. But they still have power to put on the market as bullion about 100,000,000 of the silver dollars yet in reserve. And most of the "cart-wheels" still floating around are old ones, have been long in use, thus depreciating from wear. Not many of them would weigh enough to bring, as metal, their full original value.

Of late the phenomenal demand for small coins has been taxing to the limit the manufacturing facilities of the service, and recently the mints have been operating twenty-four hours in the day to meet the demand for one-cent pieces, now come back into their own. According to the writer:

In October more than 60,000,000 pennies were made and the call for them is still beyond supply. There is also big demand for other small coins, nickels, dimes, and quarters. The reasons for it are the shifting of prices, the increasing number of penny change divisions, and the war-taxes, like those on soda-water and movie-tickets.

Since the mints began operating there have been put into circulation more than 3,500,000,000 pennies, and fewer than a hundred thousand have drifted back to the mints to be melted up and set forth afresh. What becomes of them is one of the many mysteries concerning money.

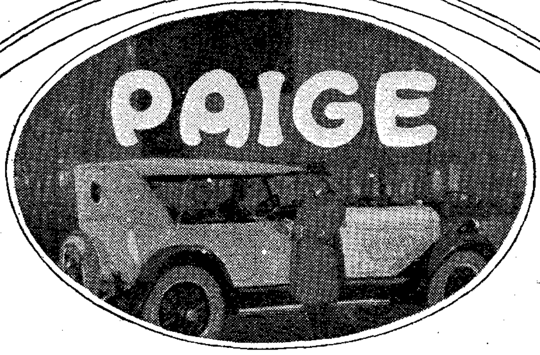
For there are still officially in "circulation" millions of half-cent, two-cent, half-dime, and other specimens of coin now rarely encountered in trade.

The Government doesn't worry much over what becomes of small coin; for generally it represents big profit. Even at present high prices of metals, pennies cost only about twenty cents a hundred to produce, nickels about 50 per cent. of face value, and dimes and quarters—until about November 1—something like eighty cents to the dollar.

In addition to manufacturing our coins, the United States Mint manufactures large supplies of coins for South-American countries. The Director of the Mint must also keep up with the coining activities of other countries, the production of gold and silver throughout the world, and to announce quarterly the value in American money of all foreign coins.

There are three mints—at Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco—and a dozen or more assay offices, and all are directed by highly trained experts. It is natural to speculate upon the opportunity for theft that might be presented by the mint's vast hoard of precious bullion and its millions of coins, but we are told:

The checking system which prevails is so nearly impenetrable that tho billions of dollars' worth of metals and coin have been handled, there has never been a serious loss either as the result



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It has appealed to the discriminating public as a really great achievement in automotive engineering and a superb example of the designer's art.

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If you will communicate with our dealer he will be very glad to arrange for a demonstration.

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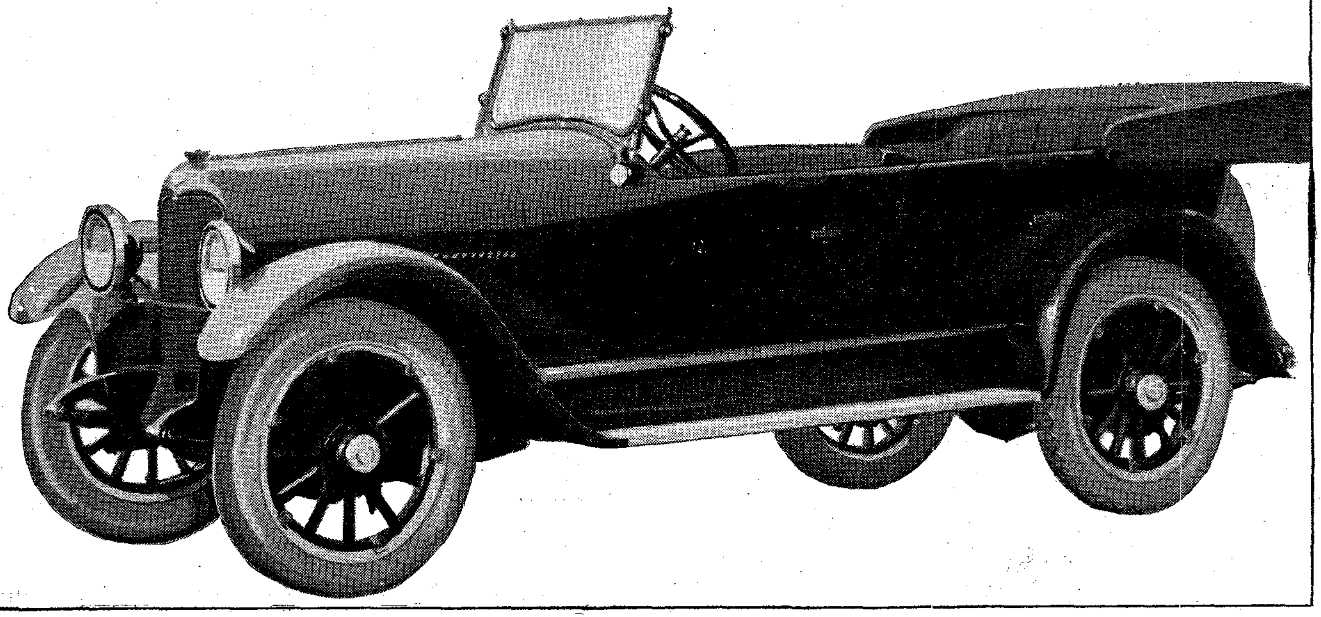


of dishonesty or mistake. No person is permitted when alone to enter a vault or otherwise figure in the processes of handling metals or money. Two or more must always work together. Even the sweepings of the floors are preserved and distilled for the small particles of wealth that in the melting or stamping processes may drift into the air.

General supervision is given from Washington by the Director of the Mint, who makes his office in the Treasury building.

Director Baker was experienced in metals before he entered upon his duties at the mint, and his life has been interestingly variegated:

> He was born in Nevada, where he practised law, ran, as warden, the State penitentiary, and operated mines—and from here he scoured the desert, the plains, and the mountains looking for "strikes"—and, it is said, with considerable success. It was he who first explored the Ubehebe region of Death Valley, remaining on one excursion for a period of two years—until his relatives and friends came to believe that he had joined the hundreds of others whose skeletons marked every trail in that empire of heat and death.
>
> However, he came back from that and other ventures which proved so profitable that he was able to shake the sands of the desert from his feet and break into the social realms of Paris and London. He became a world traveler and an international social figure, at the same time keeping a firm and skilful hand in Nevada politics. Then he entered the American diplomatic service, as attaché of the Petrograd Embassy, and in 1916 was appointed Director of the Mint.

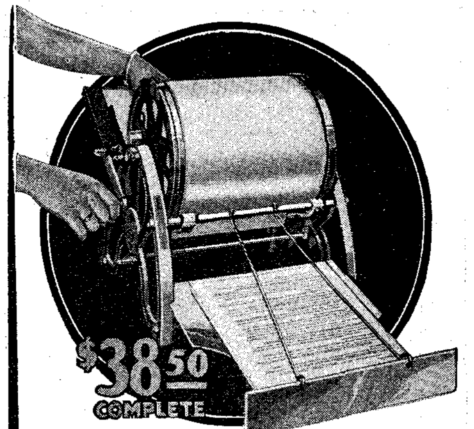
GERMANY IS NOW A LAND OF WANT AND PRIVATION

"NO more fat Germans are to be seen," says James Hazen Hyde in an account, in the New York *Times*, of his experiences on a recent motor-trip through Germany from the Rhine to Berlin and beyond. Mr. Hyde's statement is confirmed by his traveling companion, Raymond Recouly, who says in *L'Illustration* that in Germany to-day there are "no more portly figures, no more apoplectic countenances, no more necks rippling in red folds over the collar, such as one used to see so much of in the old days." The people have not enough to eat, and what they do have is not nourishing. Mr. Hyde further states that the men one sees in the streets of German cities are usually badly drest, and the women still more so. Clothing is extremely expensive. The demobilized men are still wearing their uniforms. The most astonishing thing observed by Mr. Recouly was the absence of policemen and soldiers. On the roads which they traversed there was hardly ever an automobile, and Mr. Hyde remarks that all the horses were afraid of cars, "no doubt having lost the habit of seeing them." They found the Germans given to complaining about everything and everybody. One of them told Mr. Hyde that only England had profited by the war, having succeeded in taking the German colonies and the German merchant marine. Further:

> They do not seek to hide how indignant they are that their prisoners are still kept from them. They do not realize at all the bad impression that their intellectual manifestation produced in France, where it is not only for the war that they are held responsible, but also for their inhuman and barbarous military methods.

A description of the journey from Frankfort is given in Mr. Racouly's article. He says:

> The country is smiling and in an admirable state of cultivation. The fields are full of peasants busy with the harvest of beets, cabbages, and potatoes; all the factory chimneys are smoking, and the villages, as everywhere in Germany, swarm with children. Hanau, Gelnhausen, Fulda—it is one of the loveliest regions of Germany that we are traversing, up and down country, wooded hills, green valleys, gently winding roads. We had decided to sleep at Eisenach in one of the most celebrated corners of Thuringia.
>
> When we arrived it was dark as pitch; the hotelkeeper, who heard us speak French, received us very politely, very civilly. The head waiter, who spoke French with a terrific German accent, as soon as he had taken our order for dinner, reappeared, carrying two bottles of old Bordeaux, fetched expressly in our honor. But why insult the wine of the Rhine in its own country by choosing Bordeaux instead? Unhappily, the Rhine wine now served in all of Germany (except at the Hôtel Adlon in Berlin, where what we drank was excellent) is usually very middling stuff. There was, it seems, a fearful lot of it drunk during the war. The most esteemed vintages have all disappeared. The effect of four years' fighting was to create a burning thirst in this people of sixty-seven millions. Beer, their common drink, has become very bad. They make it, like everything else in Germany, out of substitutes, because both hops and barley are lacking. Wine has won favor in consequence.
>
> In the morning, while the chauffeur was filling his tanks with petrol, we strolled about the streets of the little city. The shops, except for those which sell food, shoes, and clothing, are pretty well stocked. The best displays are those of cutlery, household goods, and in the book-stores. In the last Ludendorff's new book—rather ordinary, I am assured—held the place of honor. There were also a large supply of maps, of all sorts and sizes, showing the new Germany as she emerges considerably curtailed from the Treaty of Versailles. I am not sure that we have any such maps in Paris. But one sees them everywhere here. The cartographers who draw them, the publishers who bring them out, and the people who buy them—everybody seems to find it a perfectly natural thing to do.
>
> In most of the villages we passed through we found triumphal arches made of leafy branches and bearing the inscription: "*Willkommen in der Heimat*" ("Welcome Home"). These withered branches, this inscription half washed out by the rain, recalled in a fashion sufficiently melancholy the return of the troops after the defeat and the armistice.
>
> We passed through Gotha, celebrated for its almanac, for its atlas, and still more for its dynasty, which has furnished kings to a certain number of the nations of Europe: Belgium, England, Portugal, Bulgaria. If I've left out any—which is quite likely—pray excuse me.
>
> We passed Erfurt, full of Napoleonic



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The Rotospeed is used by thousands of manufacturers, merchants and professional men; by banks, churches, schools and the United States Government. It prints illustrated folders, index cards, menus, price lists and bulletins. It collects money, increases sales and saves half to two-thirds the cost of printing.

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We will send you samples of Rotospeed work, used by others in a similar line to yours. These will show you how you can use the Rotospeed to your advantage and profit.

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Mail the coupon for our Free Trial Offer. Find out how you can test the Rotospeed in your own office—as if you owned it, with all supplies furnished, without obligation or cost.

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Send me, at once, booklet, samples of work and details of Rotospeed Free Trial Offer.

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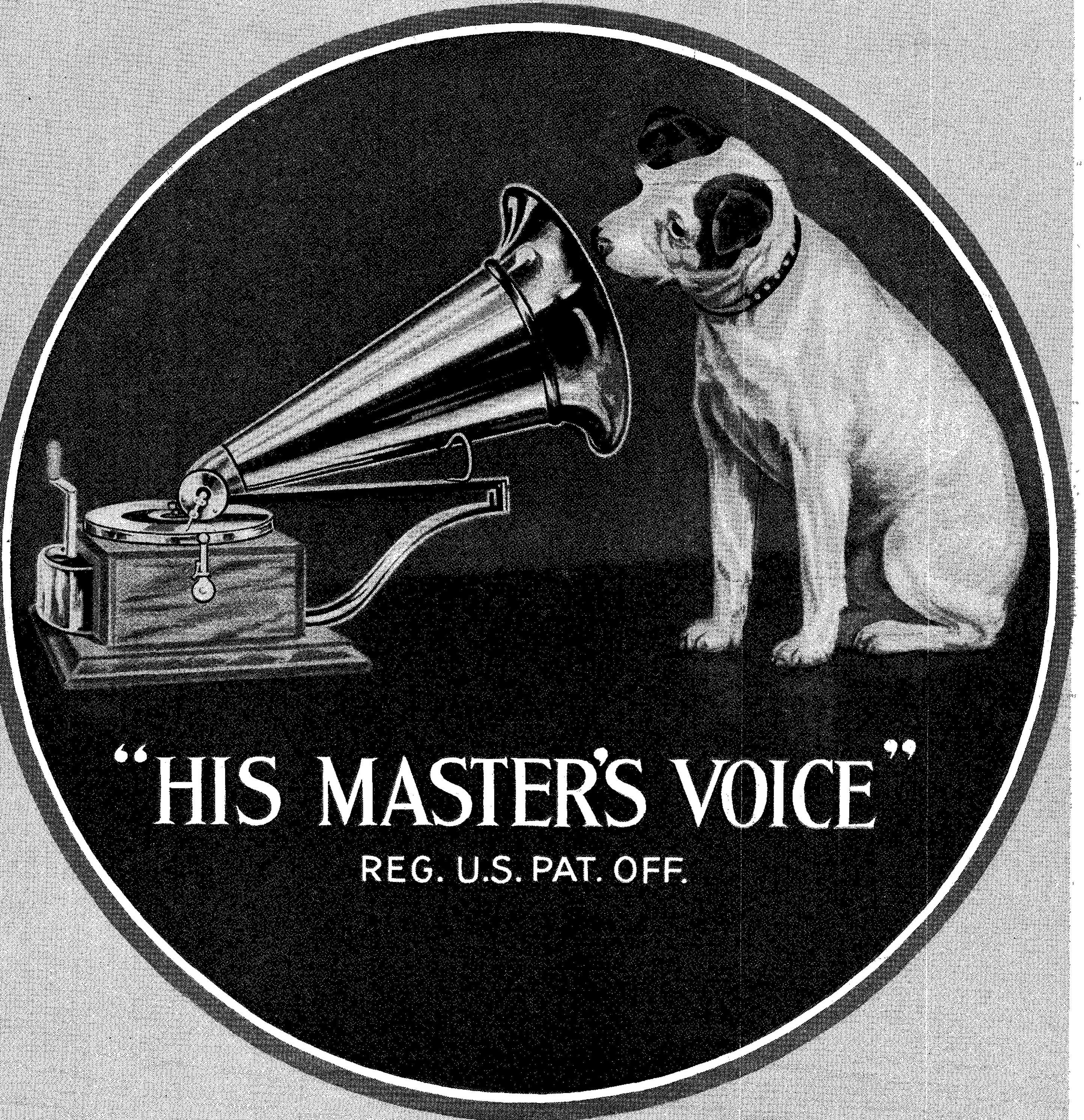
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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t and greatest musical industry

Twenty years ago the talking-machine was a triviality. Today the Victrola is an instrument of Art. Exclusive Victor processes have lifted the making and the playing of musical records into the realm of the fine arts and rendered them delightful to the most keenly sensitive ear. Opera singers and musicians of world-wide fame are glad to be enrolled as Victor artists.

Every important improvement that has transformed this "plaything" into an exquisite and eloquent instrument of the musical arts originated with the Victor. The Victor plant, the largest and oldest of its type in the world, is the world-center of great music.

No other organization in the world is so qualified by experience, by resources, and by artistic equipment to produce *supreme quality* as the Victor Company. Its products convey more great music by great artists to more people throughout the world than all other makes combined.

The pioneer in its field, the Victor Talking Machine Company today remains the pre-eminent leader. The famous trademark "His Master's Voice," with the little dog, is on every Victrola (look inside the lid) and on the label of every Victor Record. It is your guarantee of the highest musical quality.

Victrolas in great variety, $25 to $950. New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealer's on the 1st of each month.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

VICTROLA

FOOD PRICES

Food Up 85%

So statistics show at this writing, compared with pre-war cost. That's the average on common foods.

On this account, about 9 in 10 are underfed. So states a Chicago Board of Health authority.

That is, most men don't get what men must have—3,000 calories of nutriment per day. So the facts here stated are of paramount importance.

One Cent Per Dish

Buys the Supreme Food—Quaker Oats

Quaker Oats is prepared from the greatest food that grows.

It is almost a complete food—nearly the ideal food. In energy units it yields 1810 calories per pound, while round steak yields 890.

Yet Quaker Oats costs one cent per big dish. A whole dish costs you no more than a bite of meat.

Saves You 88%

Foods are compared by calories, the energy measure of food value. A man must have at least 3,000 calories per day, a boy at least 2,000.

At this writing, some necessary foods cost as follows on this basis:

Cost Per 1000 Calories	
Quaker Oats	**5½c**
Average Meats	**45c**
Eggs about	**70c**
Average Fish	**50c**
Vegetables	**11c to 75c**

So Quaker Oats, per 1,000 calories, costs you 88 per cent less than meats, eggs and fish on the average.

Let Quaker Oats cut down your breakfast cost. Serve the costlier foods at dinner.

Quaker Oats

With That Matchless Flavor

When you buy oats get Quaker Oats for their exquisite flavor. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. Don't miss this extra flavor when it costs no extra price.

15c and 35c per Package

Except in the Far West and South

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

(3289)

memories, where, upon the command of his master, Talma had Corneille applauded by an orchestra full of kings.

After Erfurt, Weimar. . . . We lunched at Leipzig. At the hotel the same reception as on the day before. Correct, polite, revealing astonishment at the sudden appearance of strangers speaking French. They regarded us a little as if we had dropt from the moon. Detestable luncheon—bad fish, uneatable mess of meat. Very luckily we had fortified ourselves with a cold fowl and a thermos bottle of soup.

From all the experiences of our trip as well as from what we could gather from qualified observers, this seems to be the actual food situation in Germany:

Butcher's meat is as strictly rationed as possible. It is delivered only by ticket. There is very little of it, and it is usually not good.

Poultry and game are more abundant, but they are very expensive, and only the rich can eat either with frequency.

Very little fish. During our stay in Berlin the blockade of the coast by the Allies still further reduced the supply. Almost no butter, no milk, eggs not to be got. We asked for them vainly in all the hotels and restaurants of the large cities through which we passed. There were none except in Berlin at the Hôtel Adlon, the seat of the Allied commissions, and, therefore, exceptionally well provisioned.

Very little fat or oil. Very little coffee and tea, which have reappeared only since the armistice. On the other hand, the supply of sugar seemed to be adequate.

There remains, you see, hardly anything besides potatoes, cabbages, beets, and turnips. The people in moderate circumstances and the poor have very little else to eat. The ordinary bread is very black and very heavy. The poorest, the most down-and-out of my countrymen, wouldn't want it.

In short, the Germans are not dying of hunger; but a large number of them continue not to get enough to eat to keep from being hungry. And the condition has lasted four years. No wonder they find the régime a little long drawn out.

The situation is not so bad in the country—where the peasants live almost entirely on what they raise—as in the cities—especially in the big industrial centers. The end of the war has not materially ameliorated these conditions.

This persistent undernourishment has fatally influenced the health and vigor of the race. The children, the youths have suffered especially.

"How old would you say the bell-boys in this hotel are?" I was asked in Berlin by an Allied officer.

"Fourteen to fifteen years," I answered.

"Ask them," he said. "The youngest is not under seventeen."

The race then has been touched and touched profoundly.

Mr. Hyde describes the impressions he received of Berlin and its changed conditions. We read:

When we arrived in Berlin an excellent but frugal dinner, served on paper tablecloths, with the same kind of napkins, to the sound of a Viennese orchestra, put us in a good mood for a stroll in the city. Berlin at night is very badly illuminated. On Unter den Linden and Friedrichstrasse I thought myself in a Russian city—the same filth, the same disorder, the same generally debased aspect. Wounded and mutilated soldiers sell cigarets, cigaret-lighters, and bad literature. Few officers are seen and very few policemen, who are far from possessing the old-time authority; few soldiers, and all ragged.

On one of the columns, next to the theater-posters, was an announcement of a "syndicate" of vice-promoters, giving the date of a meeting "to study the means of adapting their future to new economic conditions. Important meeting authorized by the municipal police authorities." Other official announcements related to the sale of horse meat, potatoes, and flour.

Germans are above all commercial. In front of the late Imperial Palace an important and profitable traffic goes on in post-cards showing the imperial family, political men of the new régime, revolutionary troops, barricades, guns, and tanks in the streets. All tastes can be satisfied. Their way of constructing barriers is very curious—they simply place between two soldiers a large sign with the inscription, "Halt, whoever goes farther will be shot," which proves that even in the midst of disorder they know how to make themselves obeyed.

The race-courses have regained their former vogue nearly everywhere in Germany; gambling is at its height; there is speculating in stocks, in exchange, in merchandise. The new-rich and war-profiteers (for they exist there as elsewhere) are in a hurry to enjoy their wealth.

I have been invited by Allies in company with Germans—a curious and painful impression. It is interesting to note the eagerness with which they eat their food. It certainly is not good to be German just now. They have lost prestige, their money is worth almost nothing (100 francs represent approximately 300 marks), they are burdened with taxes, and nowhere welcome.

At two of the principal German automobile factories I asked out of curiosity the prices of motors manufactured by them. They replied that they did not know yet; that they could not assure delivery of the cars in less than a year or eighteen months. I also went several times into one of the large Berlin shops, formerly filled with buyers, now almost deserted.

At the opera we saw an excellent performance of "Rosenkavalier," conducted by Strauss himself. The eagles of the imperial box had been taken off, and the seats were for sale. In the audience no dress- and fewer dinner-coats. The sandwiches that Germans are accustomed to eat between acts are not attractive-looking. In front of the theaters, which close at 11:30, there are no luxurious private cars. The question of the future of the theaters, which everywhere in Germany had allowances from the sovereigns' private funds, has recently made necessary the meeting of a congress to discuss their future, which is considered useful and important by the present Government.

In Germany, after a traveler has crossed the French war-zone, the country seems to be untouched, but on going ever so little deeper into conditions that first impression rapidly gives way. These Germans do not eat sufficiently; they are disabled, without any ideal. They had faith in their Kaiser, in their army; thanks to a clever government propaganda, they believed in the justice of their cause, in their final victory, and only now begin to realize that they were fooled. The drive toward the west and the drive toward the east, through the Balkan countries, both are over. Russia! all their hopes

ESTABLISHED 1869
FIFTY—YEARS—OF—PROGRESS

HEINZ
OVEN BAKED BEANS

VIGOROUS, growing boys need nutritive, body building food. But boys want that food to taste good. Both boys and their fathers always welcome Heinz Baked Beans.

The baking in ovens brings out just the right taste and the Heinz tomato sauce adds a delicious flavor. They cannot be served too often.

Some of the 57
Vinegars
Spaghetti
Cream Soups
Tomato Ketchup

HEINZ
BAKED BEANS
WITH PORK AND TOMATO SAUCE
HEINZ
57

four kinds

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

are turned toward that vast Russia—she is for them the promised land, she hypnotizes them. In any bookshop you will find numerous historical works, books on the war, excellent geographical maps, but especially books on that great Russian Empire, Germany's future field of expansion.

At Berlin they interviewed Herr Noske, the German Minister of National Defense, who is referred to as the outstanding man in the present German Government. It was he who broke up the Spartacist revolutionary movement, and one gets the general impression that he is a brusk, two-fisted person, altho Mr. Hyde says the Minister wept when he spoke of the 150,000 head of stock that Germany must return to France. Says Mr. Hyde:

Herr Noske is a tall, strongly built man, of humble origin and energetic, a man with a strong hand, hair cut straight off his forehead, dressed plainly in a black day suit. The days when dress suit and white gloves were obligatory for a visit to a Minister are far away. His aspect denotes a prominent personality. He said to us briefly: "My party, the Socialist party, is in power. Our ideas are the same as those announced by the International Conference of Bern in 1914, at which were present certain prominent Frenchmen. At that time our ideal was to eliminate all cause or source of friction or possible wars between Germany and France. The war has destroyed what we tried to do, and, according to our view-point, we must return to the mentality of 1914, and forget all that has taken place between 1914 and 1919."

He told us that he could very well understand why the inhabitants of northern France should hate the Germans still more than those of the rest of France, and that if the Berlinese had at an hour's distance from their city a part of their country sacked and ruined they would be as indignant against the French as the French are against them. He added that the French Government should be more calm than the country and not allow itself to be influenced by public opinion in the devastated provinces. As a discussion seemed to me useless, I allowed him to continue.

"War, paradoxical as that may appear, has more than ever chained together (*Zu sammen gekettet*) France and Germany. France demands German labor and German money to reconstruct the north. Germany can give this labor and this money on condition that she finds new riches, and those new riches she can only find in Russia."

He express his displeasure over the blockade of the Baltic. "With a little patience," he said to us, "it could have been avoided. The whole country suffered from it. The continuation of the blockade would cause strikes, certain factories in the north would find themselves obliged to close, being only able to work with the ore imported from Sweden. Those workmen, without work, would cause trouble."

Conditions in Germany are further described in an article in the New York *Herald* by Gordon Dorrance, in which he quotes Dr. Carl Alvin Schenck, of Darmstadt, Germany, expert forester and formerly for fifteen years at the head of the Biltmore Forest School of Asheville, N. C. By way of contrast, an account is first given of conditions in Darmstadt in the "good old days," when "cozy, first-floor, modern, and well-tended apartments could be rented for nine to ten dollars a month, with light and heat and care, and an American breakfast included," and when luncheons at leading hotels cost the equivalent of twenty cents and elaborate dinners could be procured at a cost not exceeding fifty cents. In those days, he continues:

Orchestra seats at its Hoftheater for Wagner were quoted at sixty cents, with many takers. Germans paid these prices; Americans did not pay any more. Students gave less, even, having certain well-recognized discounts. Wood fuel was of low price and plentiful; briquets made glowing stoves and cheery homes; tables groaned, but not under prices; shop windows beckoned to the buyer to exchange his money for excellent substance. Streets were clean and well lighted, officials suave and polite; railway tariffs were kept insignificant, and it was well-nigh as cheap to fare abroad as stay at home. Their carnival preceding Lent was a decent and carefree revel for merrymakers of many ages. Summer or winter, day and night, were order, contentment, progress and sane, strong pulsing life. Full many a worker who made no more in a day than a single mark knew well the taste of beef, good beer with hardy loaves of bread, and fumes of pipe tobacco; what it was to work hard, but rest easy, and to father a lively, healthy swarm of apple-cheeked schoolgirls and stout, wholesome boys.

That was, What is it now? Low tides, indeed, come after high, to the time of lowest ebb. Dr. Schenck writes:

"You may ask what I am doing. Well, little that I would like to do. There is not much happiness nowadays, altho enough, and more than enough, merry-making. Crestfallenness and frolicking are intermingled in a weird array of endless Mardi Gras. When will it end; or where?

"We had a so-called revolution last November. No one wanted it, except some good-for-nothing Industrial Workers of the World. Nevertheless, Germany was so worn out she swallowed it. Thus we became, overnight, a democracy. We are no more fit for it than were the darkies of the South in 1864. For democracy must be deserved to be carried out; and studied to be deserved.

"Democracy spells cooperation of the governed with the governing. Nothing of that kind in Germany. The citizen (of yesterday) has been accustomed to be cut; so he leaves Government alone. And Government, deprived of the accustomed protection of an army and a strong police, trembles with fear of the street, of mobs.

"As a leader of the democratic party I have tried my best to arouse my countrymen and countrywomen, for we have the female vote in Germany. It is all in vain. I have bought a local paper and I write and talk and try on—and make enemies by the gallon and friends by the pint.

"Wages are high, exprest in marks, and low exprest in dollars. Common hands get at the least thirteen marks the day, which is at present fifty cents. The standard of living is miserable; meat can not be bought at all; German potatoes are nominally cheap, but non-existent at published prices.

"The thing that Germany lacks worst is coal. We have lost the coal-mines in Alsace-Lorraine and those on the Saar; we are about to lose those in Silesia. We must furnish, under the terms of peace, large quantities of coal to France. There is none left for our industries. We obtain gas in Darmstadt during four hours daily for lack of coal; we have coal to heat one room. For the rest we must use fuel-wood if we have proper stoves and money. At Lindenfels (near Darmstadt) it now costs eighty marks, instead of eight, to get a quarter cord! The poor are the worst off, naturally.

"Our farmers are seemingly the beneficiaries. They collect fortunes—in paper money—yet can buy no fertilizers. Especially are there no American phosphates, and no farm machinery, because all business is at a standstill, but importation even more.

"With what shall we pay? Accounts we had in foreign banks are seized; not a penny is to be obtained. Our former enemies would render it impossible for us to get up from the depths in which we have fallen. Our own resources are gone, vaporized—but working-power. And that has 'soldiered' too long. We are in the same condition as was the South. The fear of famine looms up, nearer and more clearly even than during the blockade. The Treaty kills us; the peace is harder than war. Germany needs now a Bonaparte to guide her back. All is in uproar."

FAMILY LIFE, FOOD, FUEL, AND FAMINE IN BOLSHEVIK RUSSSA

CHANGES in Russia or in the various parts of her vast area, whether those changes are political, military, or social, are so rapid that by the time a report of existent conditions is printed, they may no longer exist. It is also true that the field of any one observer is necessarily limited; but the observations of Mr. Paul Dukes, appearing in *The Illustrated London News*, are especially illuminating, as he has by no means confined his investigations to the city of Petrograd, but has also seen something of the effects of Bolshevik rule in other parts of the land. He thus dramatically describes the daily struggle for food and fuel in the capital:

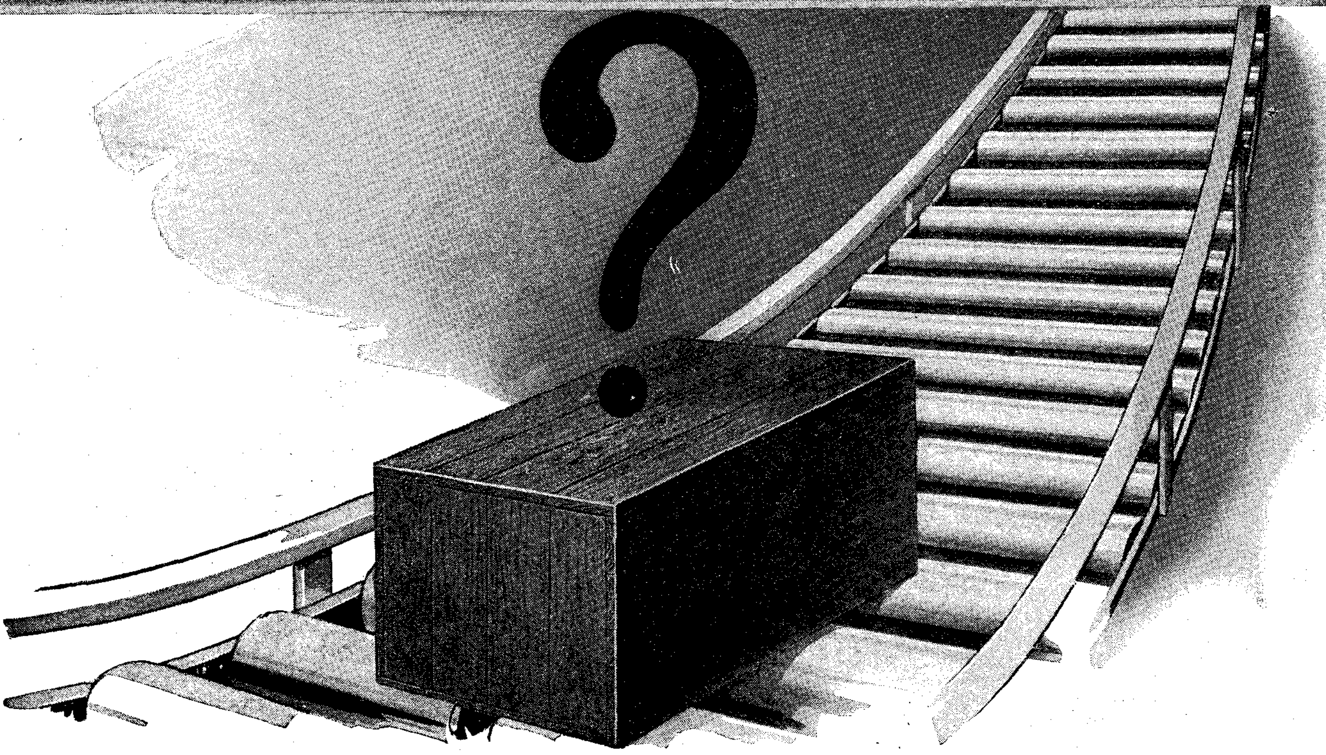
"Good-day, Vasilii Ivanitch," I said, meeting an acquaintance at the top of the Nevsky Prospect, now renamed the "Prospect of October 25," after the date of the Bolshevik revolution. "Whither away?"

"Twelve o'clock, Ivan Pavlovitch," replied my friend. "Are you coming to dinner? We must try to get first service. Yesterday there was nothing left after one o'clock."

Both my companion and I were "attached" to a communal dining-room at the other end of the Nevsky Prospect, which meant that a stamp was put on our dinner-cards saying that was the dining-room we could take our dinner at.

As we walked down the street we passed the lines of wretched people standing patiently at the edge of the pavements, disposing of all sorts of wares, or food of which they had possest themselves by "speculation" or by going on foraging excursions into the country. Some of these people make large sums of money by what is really speculation; but most are selling off their last possessions in the effort to scrape together sufficient to buy food for themselves and their families. Either they are unable to find any paid occupation, or else they come out here in

Lamson Conveyors



He Swore Us to Secrecy for a Year

WE cannot tell the name of the product in this case. Some time ago we installed a Lamson System in the plant. It made possible an entirely new procedure in an old industry—and that new procedure saved over 5% of manufacturing cost. No competitor could make that saving until that procedure was copied. Hence the need of secrecy.

It is not an uncommon happening that the installation of a Lamson System makes possible a saving in other ways than merely in conveying.

Lamson Conveying Systems are tireless, capable of working twenty-four-hour days seven days a week; they save space; they cut out confusion and congestion; they don't make mistakes, nor drop and smash packages. They carry castings as well as electric-light bulbs, packed boxes as well as hats; they are universally adaptable. They set fixed and orderly pace for production. They place the thing wanted, where it is wanted, just when it is wanted.

Lamson systems *pay*, because they save space, because they save time; they increase capacity, because they save costly human labor for work that only human labor can do.

The Lamson booklet on Conveying shows some of the many variations of Lamson Systems. We will gladly send a copy upon request, or better, we will instruct our nearest representative to call and show you just how Lamson will fit into your plant and meet your needs. Such a call involves no obligation.

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LAMSON SERVICE

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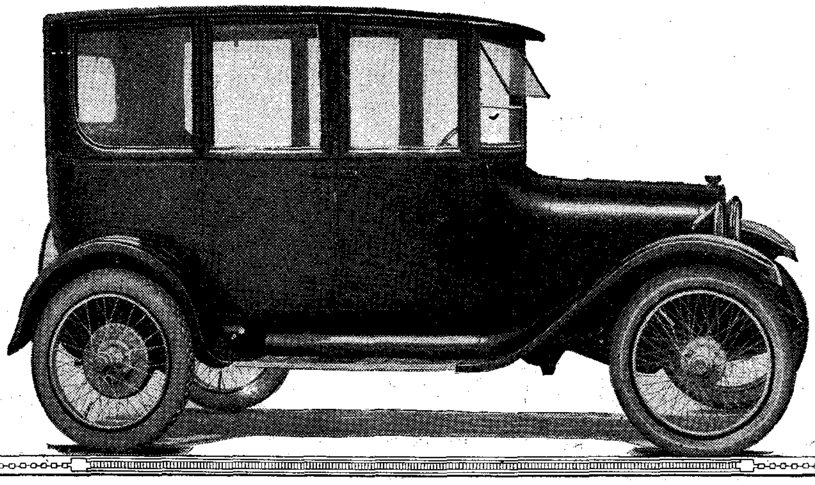
4 DOOR SEDAN

Every inch of space has been so disposed as to contribute to comfort and convenience.

The four doors contribute delightfully to freedom of movement and ease of entrance and exit.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



the intervals of work. Most of them are women, largely of the educated class; but one finds also all sorts and conditions of men, peasants, servant-girls, and street-urchins. Old clothing, crockery, toys, knickknacks, clocks, books, pencils, pens, pictures, pots, pans, pails, and post-cards, the entire paraphernalia of antiquarian and second-hand dealers' shops, are turned out into the street, and disposed of at prices a hundred times higher than the same articles would have cost new two years ago.

It is in the market-places that most of this trading is done. In the main streets it is mostly unappetizing viands that are being disposed of. Some people stand here with outstretched palm exposing half-a-dozen lumps of sugar for sale; eight rubles a lump. It is very difficult to find a pound of sugar all at once in Petrograd, but when you can the price is about 300 rubles. It used to cost 25 copecks (6¼*d.*)—1,200 times less. Others are selling bread patties of a greenish-brown color at prices varying from 5 to 10 rubles each. You go up to such a seller, pick up a patty, smell it, and if you don't like it you put it back and try the next. Others sell salt herrings at about 20 rubles each. When a militia-man comes along, these traders thrust all their comestibles into their pockets and hurry away, trying not to look guilty. From time to time bands of guards or sailors make a sudden dash at these "speculators," arrest a few and disperse the rest. The probability is that in an hour's time you will find just as many people at the same spot again.

As a commentary on the haggard faces and all the indications of starvation, this correspondent tells us that there are astonishingly large numbers of sweet-shops and small cafés, kept by Mohammedans or Jews, where it is possible to buy, at fabulous prices, saccharine, sweetmeats, sweet drinks, Turkish delight, and even chocolate. A bar of chocolate costs 200 rubles, a sum that used to be equivalent to $100. The patrons of these shops include sailors, and many speculators who have amassed fortunes under the food system. Continuing, Mr. Dukes tells of his further adventures in pursuit of a dinner:

> But it is time we hurried into our communal dining-room, or there will be nothing left. We line up in the cue, pay our six rubles, and pass along to the counter where the dinners are being served. Here we receive a bowl of soup and a plate of gruel, which we carry to our table.
>
> There is not much to tell about the eating of our dinner, which took much less time than it does to read about it. We fetched out our spoons and forks, which are not supplied at the dining-room, and fell to. The soup consisted of half a herring in boiling water. The herring was not scraped or cleaned, but put into the soup, head, bones, scales, and all. I had a tail end, my companion had a head. But the dinner was a good one, we thought, because we got gruel, which is a rare luxury. After we had picked the chaff out, about two tablespoonfuls were left.
>
> Complaints are always being made even in the Bolshevik (the only) press about the filthy and unhygienic state of these communal dining-rooms. But nothing seems ever to be done to improve them. The dirty rooms look as if they had not been swept for months. The ingredients

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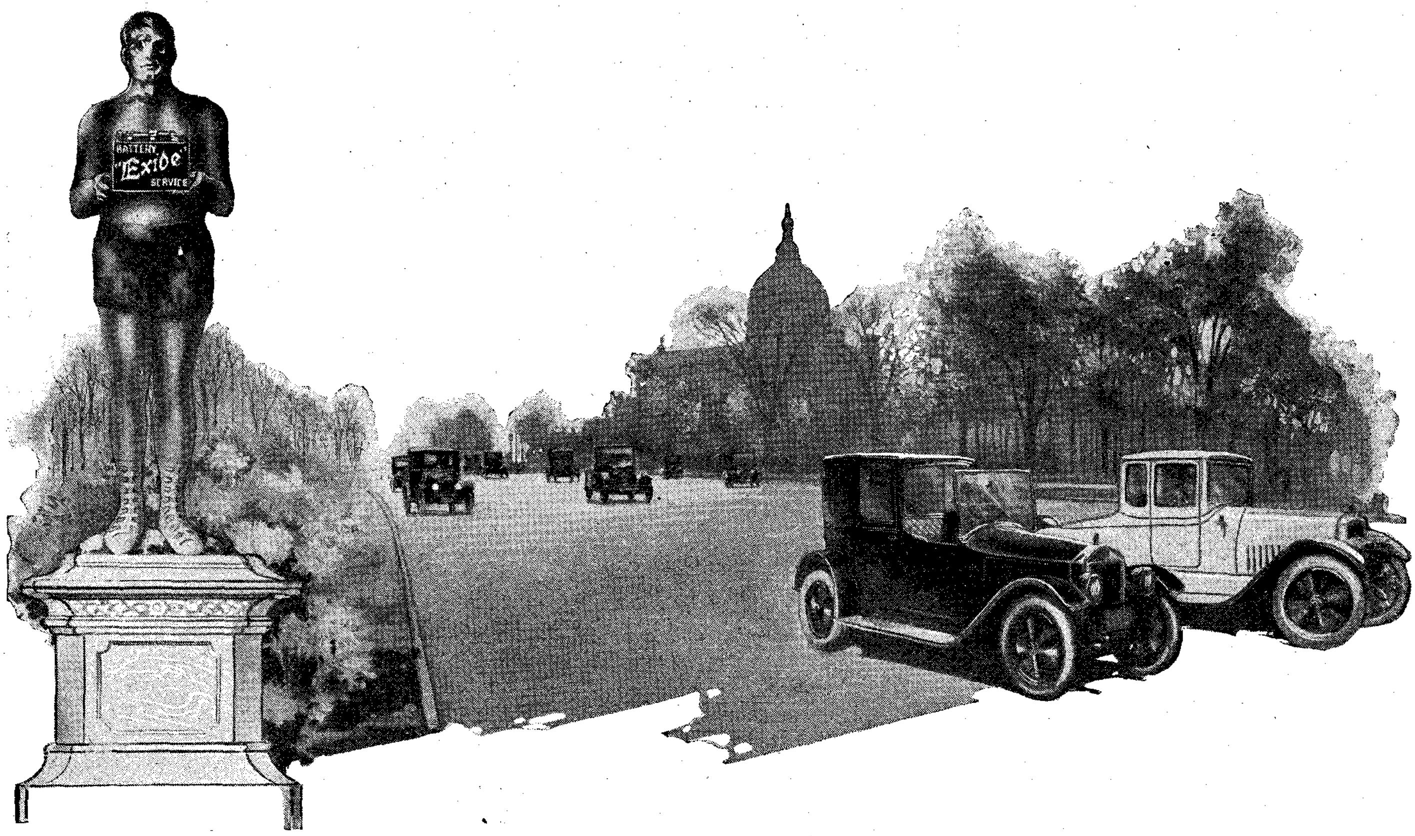

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The "Exide" Starting & Lighting Battery

is the choice of the discriminating motorist—the man to whom proved quality is always of paramount consideration.

"Exide" Service is nation wide. It cares for *any* make of starting and lighting battery.

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The largest manufacturer of storage batteries in the world.
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Special Canadian Representative, Charles E. Goad Engineering Co., Toronto and Montreal

"Exide," "Mycap-Exide," "Ironclad-Exide," "Thin-Exide," "Chloride Accumulator"
Batteries are made by this Company for every storage battery purpose

BATTERY "Exide" SERVICE
LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

> are put into the soup unscraped and uncleaned. The dishes look as tho they were never washed. But cleanliness is necessarily a secondary consideration. The main thing is to get something to eat. The dinner is the only meal served.

It appears to be difficult to obtain any real food without in some way assisting in a violation of the law, and transactions in alimentary products are largely clandestine; for, we read further:

> “Ivan Pavlovitch,” said my companion, in an undertone as we came out, “do you want any butter? I heard of some this morning at 350 rubles. A peasant came to my kitchen door. It is cheap, for it costs 400 when there is any in the market. He has also promised me some good milk.”
>
> These back-stair traders are the real feeders of the townsfolk. “Sack-carriers” is the nickname given them, because they bring their food from the country in sacks and come up the back-stairs to the kitchen door clandestinely. They run the gantlet of the guards at the railway stations and those hidden in ambuscades in the town, who have orders to stop this private “speculation” in foodstuffs.
>
> Nothing but bread is issued now by the Commissariat of Food on ration-cards. The population is divided into three categories, of which the first is supposed to consist of workmen and *Soviet* officials, the second and third of those engaged in sendentary occupations or non-manual labor. But these distinctions have become very vague, and the category largely depends on the ability or disability of the applicant to persuade the rations officer to include him in the first category. The bread-ration varies according to supplies. In August the first category got one-half pound daily, the second and third one-quarter pound.
>
> The Government's restrictions against private trading are directed not so much at the sort of product dealt in as against all private enterprise in the purchase or sale of food, which is termed “speculation” and made criminal. Unable to suppress private trading altogether, since its suppression would result in the utter starvation of the population, the Bolsheviki are forced to connive at its practise. But they none the less combat this “evil,” which is clearly opposed to the principles of communism, by raiding the “sack-carriers” as they arrive at the stations, raiding private lodgings, and periodically raiding the markets.
>
> This policy arouses the intense hostility of the populace. This is what the workmen mean when they strike to demand, among other things, the right of free trading. They know that in the country there are large supplies of food. They know that the peasants refuse to sell it to the communist authorities at the government price. They know that when the Government threatens to use force the peasant conceals his grain, and sometimes even defends his property with his life. They know that others than communists go to the country, come to terms with the peasants, and bring back big supplies, and they consequently demand the abolition of the restrictions on private trading.
>
> But the Bolshevik Government dare not give in on this cardinal question. In the first place, it would necessitate the restoration to the cooperative movement of free development on independent lines, which the Bolsheviki are endeavoring in every way to suppress, making the cooperatives subservient to the Central Commissariat of Food. The cooperative leaders are among the most “counter-revolutionary” in spirit in the land, submitting only under protest to the restrictions imposed by the Government. The cooperative movement is regarded by many as the great hope of Russia. To allow it freedom would certainly necessitate the concession of free meetings, free speech, and the introduction of a free press. None of these things the Bolsheviki dare face. Another potent reason for preventing free trading is that the result naturally being the better feeding of the towns, it would almost certainly be quite impossible to keep the soldiers at the front, where one of the greatest enticements is that they are better fed than at home.

Altho, says Mr. Dukes, the Bolsheviki would have us believe that the shortage of food and fuel is entirely due to lack of transport, it appears that last April, when for three weeks the whole passenger traffic of the country was stopt so that every engine and train might be employed in transporting food to Moscow and Petrograd, the increase of supplies was hardly noticeable and the people were actually hungrier than before, because “sack-carrying” had ceased. In regard to the fuel shortage he says:

> At one time this year the Government issued a decree ordering the entire population living five miles on either side of the northern railways to be mobilized to carry fuel to the stations, appealing to the devotion of the peasantry to the revolution as a means of inducing them to work. But the peasants, caring nothing for the communist policy, and exasperated by the tyranny of petty communist despots in the provinces, took no notice of this order of the Government.
>
> The fuel crisis this winter will be a graver one even than food. It was bad enough last winter. I have known many cases of people being unable to undress for long periods on end on account of the cold in their flats. At the end of last winter, when fuel was running out, there was a spell of extreme frost, the temperature falling to 20 degrees. To keep government institutions warm, guards were sent out to requisition the fuel of the *bourgeoisie*. It is always the educated classes who suffer on these occasions. They had had mattresses, blankets, and overclothing requisitioned for the Red army all through the winter. The seizure of their fuel was a last blow. They were reduced to living in their kitchens, sleeping even on the kitchen-stoves to get what remained of the heat, or spending the nights in chairs, wrapt up in anything that would keep them warm.
>
> This summer, when people were getting their winter supplies of fuel in, nobody was allowed to order more than one bundle of wood at a time. It was necessary to stand several hours in a cue to get a permit to order fuel; then to stand again, sometimes several days in succession, before the order could be obtained; and, finally, to stand again to get the wood itself. People who worked in the daytime stood in the cues at night. A few barges of wood were brought into Petrograd by river in July. When the Kronstadt sailors, the “pride and glory of the revolution,” as Trotsky once called them, heard of this, with true communist energy they requisitioned a tug, seized three of the barges, and towed them off to Cronstadt for themselves.

Turning from means of subsistence to the effects of Bolshevik rule upon family life, Mr. Dukes tells us:

> The case of women is as illustrative as education or provisioning of how Bolshevik policy defeats its own ends by the ruthless application of what is called by the Bolsheviki “Communism.” Women are “emancipated,” “equalized” with men, provided for (on paper) by schemes of maternity benefits, insurance, and disablement pensions; children are fed by the state, educated gratuitously, brought up in children's “communes,” colonies, and homes. Yet why are the women among the most violent in their hostility to the present régime? Working mothers even scold their children with the name of “Bolshevik,” and frighten them by threatening to call the “Commissary.”
>
> In those few cases where these schemes, propounded abroad as illustrative of applied Bolshevism, are actually put into practise, their aims are more than nullified by the general Bolshevik policy. In the Commissariat of Social Welfare there reigns the same system of clumsy and slovenly bureaucratic administration as in other commissariats, necessitating extreme patience in obtaining endless credentials and permits from one department to another before any application receives a reply. When I was in Samara I knew the Commissary of Social Welfare of that town very well. She was a helpless little woman, with no qualifications whatever for her post beyond being a communist. A few months previously she had earned her living by playing the violin in a cinematograph theater.
>
> But it is the Bolshevik food system that hits the womenfolk hardest of all. Food, which is plentiful in the grain-growing districts, can not be pumped out of the peasantry, while bread is a government monopoly.
>
> Government institutions are largely staffed by women; and here again, even if they receive rations of the first category of the population, they are badly handicapped because their wages are never paid them regularly. Tho the Government is turning out millions of paper notes daily, it can not cope with the demand. The first supplies of money go to the army and navy and the workmen, the latter being in a state of permanent unrest. The last to be satisfied as regards payment of salary are the women, since they are easiest held in subjection.

The writer adds that he has been told that there are more than a hundred billion rubles in paper money in circulation, and that paper currency has so depreciated that it now costs more than a ruble, formally worth 51.5 cents, to print a ruble note.

Family life in Russia has naturally been much disturbed. In this connection we read:

> In crowded towns of central Russia the system of “compression” also prevails, which consists in the compulsory thrusting upon middle-class tenants of members of the proletariat. Middle-class flat-owners have in many cases been evicted altogether from their flats, which are handed over mainly to members of the communist party. You can find lots of flats where the owners and their families are cooped up in the kitchen, and perhaps one other room, while the rest of the rooms are occupied by communist workmen or—in Petrograd—sailors. Of course, the incomers are given

This Message is to Mechanics

AVERAGE motorists do not pay much attention to their cars except to operate them.

When they notice a loss of power, they drive into a garage and usually ask to have the plugs looked at or the valves ground. But if the piston rings are leaking, the very same trouble is there again in a few days.

Many motorists, instead of replacing rings, will ask to have the carburetor adjusted to a richer mixture of gas, to get more power. But this is an extravagance, as the repairman well knows.

The only real cure for leaky rings is new rings, *of the right kind.*

"These rings will give any garage a reputation for turning out good work."

American *Hammered* Piston Rings

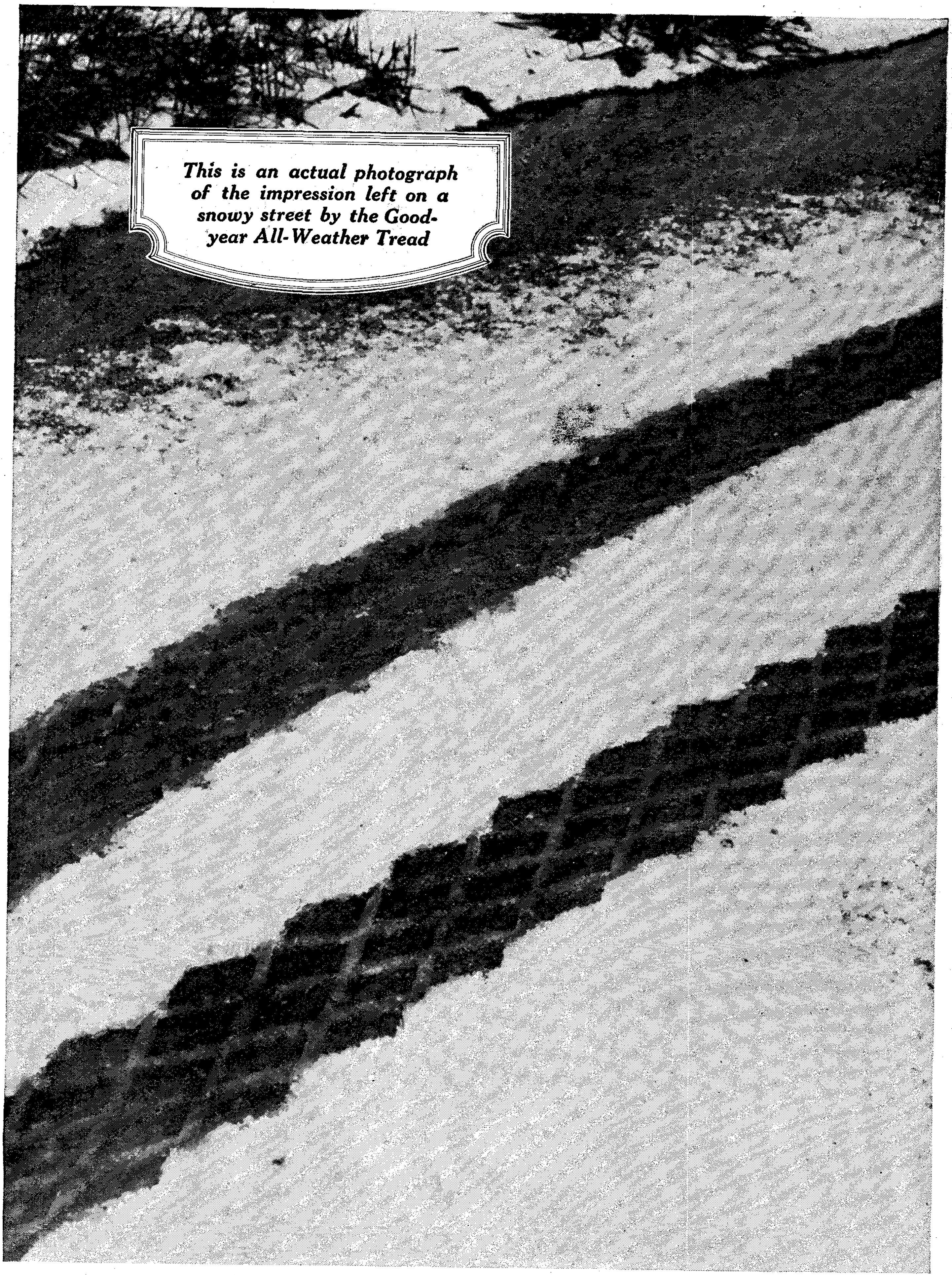
Engineering Authority:

"The Automobile Engineer", London—a recognized and leading authority on mechanical subjects—advises:

> "The best way of getting *gas tightness* is to obtain a ring properly calculated and properly manufactured, of high tensile cast-iron, fitted to make a close joint in the cylinder under working temperature, and *hammered* to give even radial distribution of pressure."

These very requirements are found in American Hammered Piston Rings. They are *leakless.*

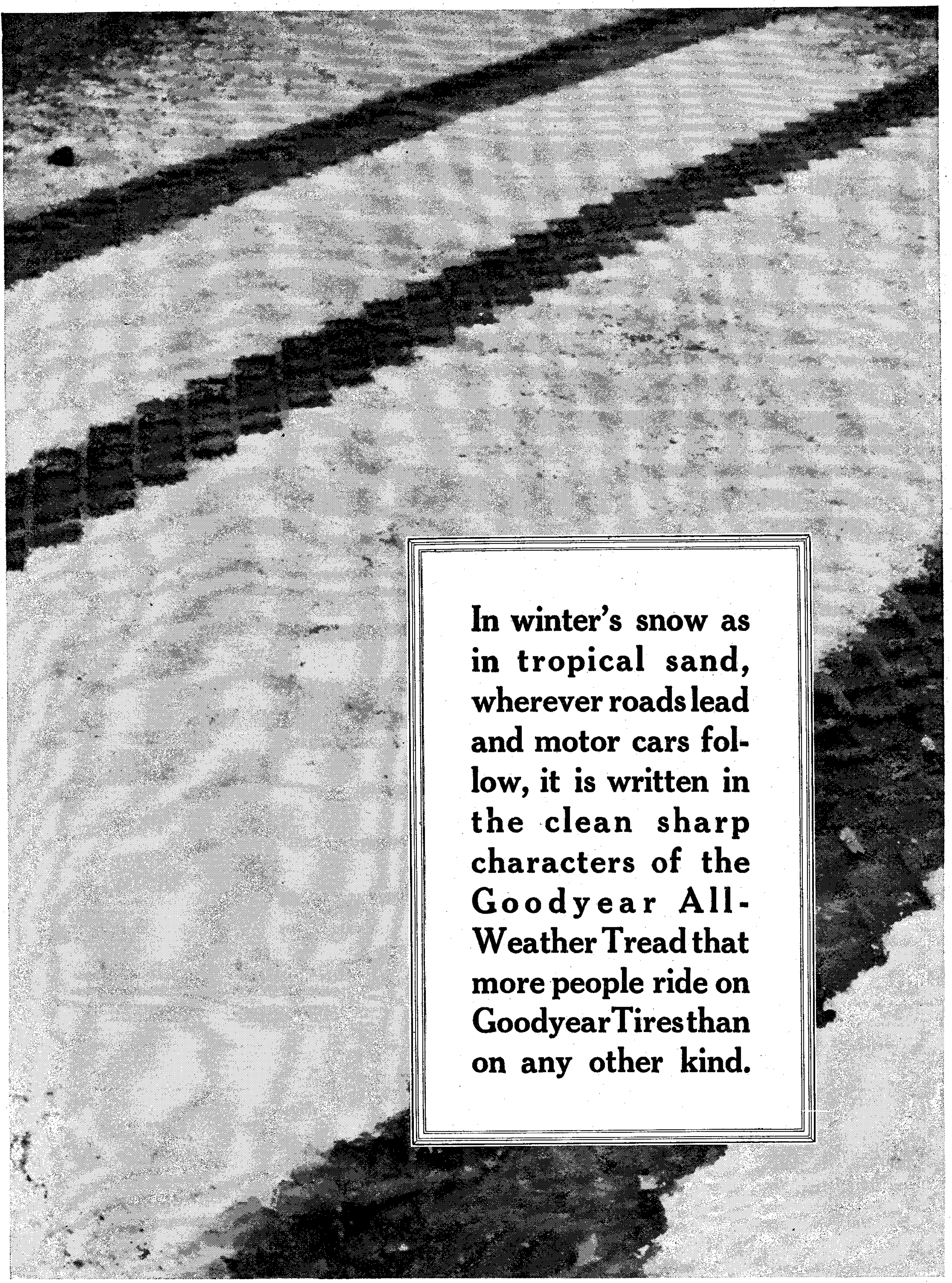
AMERICAN HAMMERED PISTON RING CO., Baltimore, Maryland



This is an actual photograph of the impression left on a snowy street by the Goodyear All-Weather Tread

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O

GOODYEAR



In winter's snow as in tropical sand, wherever roads lead and motor cars follow, it is written in the clean sharp characters of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread that more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

CORD TIRES

> the right to choose which rooms shall be at their disposal, and, furniture being declared communal property, the owners have to shift with whatever is left them in the kitchen.
>
> Few mothers are able to devote their former attention to domestic duties. Life being so exorbitantly expensive as the result of the attempts to suppress private trading (upon which every one is nevertheless forced to rely for provisioning), mothers also are compelled to work, generally in some government institution, in order to increase the family income by even the miserable pittance usually paid to women. The standard of pay for women in sedentary occupations is considerably below that of the workingmen.
>
> Children under fourteen are fed at the expense of the state, but the cost still falls on the adult population, for the expense can only be met by a further output of paper money. This in its turn implies still greater irregularity in payment of salaries, and also additional increase in prices all round.

Partly in order to correct extremely exaggerated reports and ideas on the subject, Mr. Dukes gives the following outline of Bolshevik regulation of marriage, divorce, and family relations:

> Civil marriage only has legal validity. The minimum age for men is eighteen years, for women sixteen. A verbal declaration of mutual consent is all that is required. No term of application is necessary. The parties can be married immediately the mutual agreement between themselves is arrived at. They go to the Department of Marriages, where questions are put to them as to their identity and occupation, and where they have to state what name they wish henceforth to bear. They may choose the name either of the bride or the bridegroom, or the combined name of both. The registrar then registers the marriage, and declares the contracting parties to be legally married. The only touch of ceremony consists in the bride and bridegroom gripping a corner of the red flag which generally hangs over the registrar's table and declaring their mutual willingness to enter conjugal life.
>
> Marriage may be dissolved simply at the wish of either husband or wife. If the divorce is by mutual consent, no term of application is required. The case is decided at any convenient time after application by one of the parties concerned. Should one party be absent, or averse to divorce, the case may be decided not earlier than two months after publication in the local official newspaper of an order to the absentee to appear at the local court. The registrar, or local judge, after satisfying himself that one of the parties does indeed desire dissolution of the marriage, issues a certificate to the effect that the marriage is dissolved.
>
> In case of divorce by mutual consent, the judge or registrar determines in whose charge immature children shall remain, and also the mutual obligations of husband and wife in respect of provision for maintenance. The rights and duties of married parties determine that either husband or wife in case of need may demand support from the other party when the latter is in a position to afford such support. In case of the refusal of either party to afford assistance to the other, the latter may appeal to the Department of Social Welfare to compel the offending party to afford support.
>
> The sole basis of the "family" is actual origin. No distinction is made between legitimate and illegitimate children. Children born of parents out of the conjugal state enjoy in every respect equal rights with those born of married parents.
>
> Paternity, under any circumstances, entails upon the father the obligation to share the costs connected with the birth and the maintenance of his child. While children have no claim to the property of their parents, nor have parents any claim to the property of their children, mutual obligations to support are not invalidated by divorce. Disputed questions in regard to family relations are decided by the local people's court.

The simplification of the marriage law, says Mr. Dukes, has resulted in an enormous increase in the number of marriages—in fact, they became at one time so numerous that couples waited their turn to register themselves.

PARIS DANCES, OBEYING THE SUN AND ITS OWN WHIM

WHO shall deny the Parisians their pleasure? Did they not suffer enough during the war? Were there not nearly five years when they could not laugh and play in the light? So, they are making up now for what they lost then, and Paris is herself again, gone mad over dancing. It is better to go mad over dancing than to be crazed by sorrow, and Paris chooses to tango. When the coal shortage came and the Government ordered that the lights be turned out, the people said: "Turn the lights lower." And a wise government heeded. The lights were turned lower, and the dance went on. Care is for the morrow, if the morrow ever come; and in the meanwhile we will tango. At least that would seem to be the attitude, as seen through the eyes of Sterling Heilig, who writes in the Washington *Star* of tango-struck Paris. Just now it is the tango and trot which please Paris most. They will last, according to the law of cycles governing the dance, we are told, until 1924, when, perhaps, we shall see something entirely new in the form of ballroom gyration. "But note, it is the tango of astronomers, our tango, tango type. These dances of dignity and rhythm of attitude and gesture, the negation of romp and whirling, are under the protection of the sun in one of his grand periods." At least according to Mr. Heilig:

> Everybody knows that sun-spots regulate dancing. You imagine that you dance because it is jazz one-step, when in reality it is j. o. s. because you dance. Which comes to the same thing; there is a time to dance, a time to tire of dancing, and a time to dance something else.
>
> The sun's periods of eleven years (as all may count on their fingers), its thirty-three-year maximums, and its grand maximum of once a century correspond perfectly to the waltz (1812), the galop and schottische (1824), the mazurka (1836), the polka (1845), the quadrille (1852), the lancers (1861), the can-can (1869), the pas de quatre (1882), the Boston (1893), the cake-walk (1902), and the tango (1913).
>
> An astronomer could even point out the grand maximum of no dancing after 1870, and the thirty-three-year maximums which gave type-dances—mazurka, quadrille, Boston.
>
> But don't go now and think you know it all; because, while any one can calculate from these axioms and data that the present dancing craze is bound to bounce and can't help doing so until 1924 (1913 plus eleven years), the grand joggle of once a century (by gravitational pulls, according to Einstein) promises equal probability for the tango type to persist or revive and dominate through the next one hundred years as the minuet enjoyed throughout the entire eighteenth century and the waltz (as dominating type in spite of all those new inventions) through the entire nineteenth century.

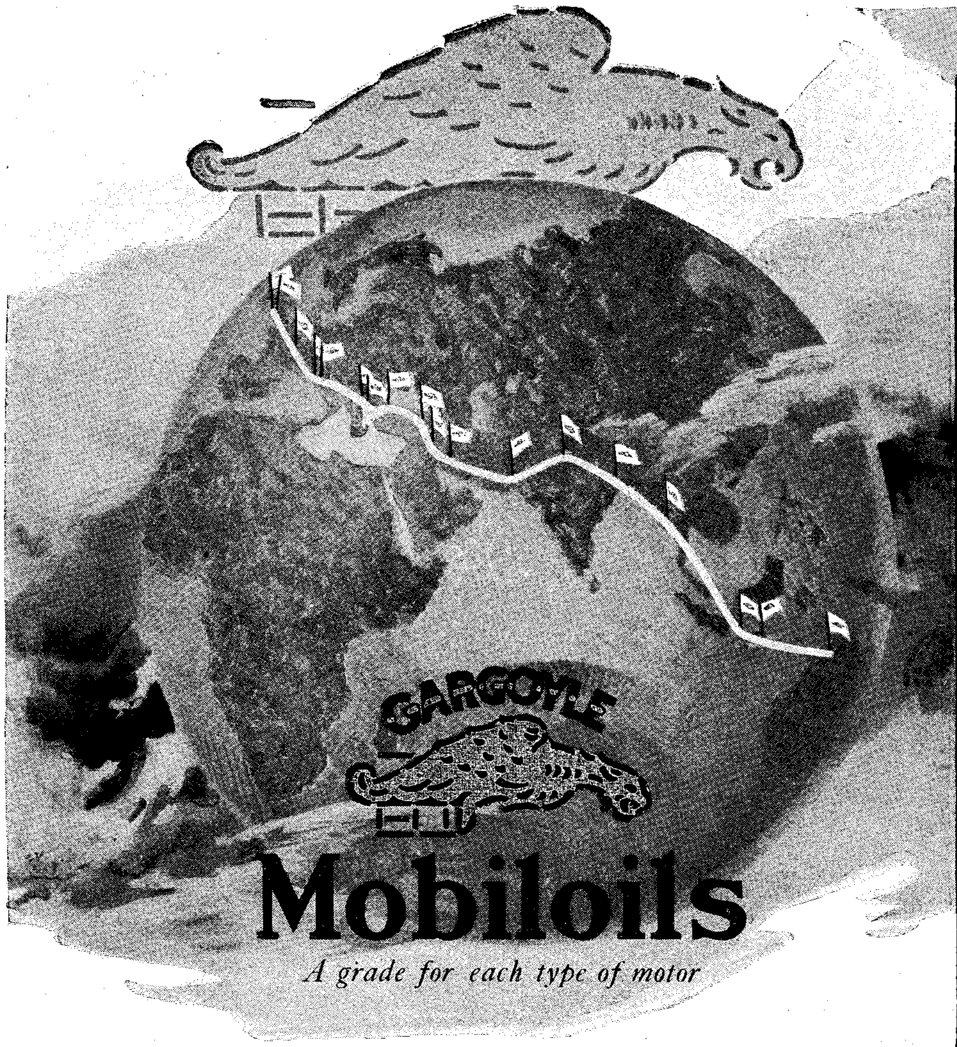
The recrudescence of dancing, according to Heilig, came exactly one hundred years ago, when, on a night in Paris, they waltzed at eighteen hundred balls. It was the waltz then, the waltz which, when he saw a couple dancing it, caused Byron to hope that they were in love with each other. But the waltz progressed in favor while parsons and moralists philosophized on the degeneracy of the times; and now it is the tango which survives hostile criticism and flourishes in cabin and cabaret. Heilig is not hard put to it to find something in favor of the dances in Paris. He says:

> One thing, the way in which elderly city men in London and us poor old *Vieux Marcheurs* in Paris are made welcome at trot and tango by all these girls. The censorious might deem them exclusive partners for slim lieuts and sarges.
>
> They give old boys a chance. It's enormous testimonial to their honesty.
>
> Another thing: these dancing palaces are schools of manners. Enter one of the great halls where hundreds of couples dance as one pair with a single heart. Over the shimmering floor they skim to the ebb and flow of the very laughter of music.
>
> All sorts and conditions are present, but you will not be able to "place" them socially. You will scarcely be able to distinguish a real middle-class pair (or the Honorable George and Lady Betty on the lark) from a couple recruited in the class of mechanical brain-workers, or even partners who toil and moil with their hands, doing honestly the spade work of civilization.

Two of the best dancers were a truck-farm-hand and a servant-girl, who might have escaped Byronic censure, for they were undoubtedly in love with each other. Yet they walked back to their seats "still a little bit uplifted by the magic of the music."

Everybody has a manner for the occasion. Perhaps it is something from the spirit of the dance—"decorum touched with joyousness is the note." The dancers can not wait until evening. We read:

> Tap-tap, tap-tap-tap, tap-tap-tap. It is Don Padilla or the Parra or the supersentimental Criollo, stepping delicately, as in a mud of sentiment, slow, dignified, eyes fixt back, forth, in, out, in unending, effortless promenade, self-hypnotized, enraptured by monotonous charm—tap-tap, tap-tap-tap, tap-tap-tap, they step, as if stepping consciously 10,000,000,000 steps across the hallway of Nirvana.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Mobiloils
A grade for each type of motor

Bristol to Port Darwin

How engine results have built up America's supremacy in Scientific Lubrication

A LEADING British manufacturer of airplanes recently was arranging the details of a proposed flight from Bristol, England, to Port Darwin, Australia. Supplies of fuel were essential. Correct lubrication was vital.

Remembering the supremacy of Gargoyle Mobiloils in Scientific Lubrication, he sent to the Vacuum Oil Company's nearest office this list of the cities where he would require oil:

Bristol, England; Lyons, France; Florence, Italy; Salonica, Greece; Constantinople, Turkey; Sivas, Babahan, Persia; Karachi, Bunder Abbas, Delhi, and Calcutta, India; Rangoon, Burma; Batavia, Tabanen and Enden, East Indies; Port Darwin, Australia.

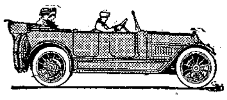
At every one of these points, or close at hand, Gargoyle Mobiloils were obtainable.

Gargoyle Mobiloils have established America's supremacy in the Scientific Lubrication of all automotive equipment because of *engine results.*

The further a motorist is from expert service, the more careful he must be to secure *engine results.*

Gargoyle Mobiloils when used as specified in the Chart give full protection to all frictional surfaces. They increase gasoline mileage, insure full power and last longer than other oils.

If you feel that the time has come to get better *engine results* from *your own automobile,* we suggest that you consult the Chart at the right.



Correct Automobile Lubrication

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" **Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"**
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" **Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic**

The Chart below indicates the grade recommended by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers. The recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted. If your car is not listed in this partial Chart, send for booklet "Correct Lubrication" which lists the correct grades for *all* cars.

117	1919 Models		1918 Models		1917 Models		1916 Models		1915 Models	
AUTOMOBILES	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Auburn (4 cyl.)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Auburn (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Auburn (6-38)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (6-39B)(Teetor-H)			A	Arc.						
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers			A	A			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-40)							A	Arc.		
" (6-30)	A	A			A	A	A	A		
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (F.A.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Cole							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham									Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Dart	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Model C)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (2 and 3½ ton)	A	A	A	A						
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod. S-X)			A	A	A	A				
Federal (special)			Arc.	Arc.						
Fiat			B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l	Arc.	Arc.								
" " (Model 12)	A	Arc.								
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Hudson							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A		
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King									A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" Commercial			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (Model 48)							A	A	A	A
" " (12 cyl.)			A	A	A	A				
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lippard Stewart			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. M)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" " (Mod. MW)					A	Arc.				
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
McFarlan			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Madison			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)					A	A	A	A		
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
" (22-70)									Arc.	Arc.
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Moline-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Monroe			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	A	Arc.
" (Mod. M4)			A	A	A	A				
" (Mod. S)	A	A								
Moon			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" (Mod. 671)			A	A						
" (Quad)	A	A	A	A						
National	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Oakland	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.			Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard									A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" Commercial	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (4 cyl.)									A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-36)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6-38-39)					A	Arc.				
" (6-40)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Paige (Com'l)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Renault (French)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Riker	A	E	A	E	E	E				
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (¾ ton)					A	Arc.				
Simplex Crane			A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.)									A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (2 & 3½ ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
" (¾ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Sixteen Valve)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
White (3 ton)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.						
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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Made in 16 degrees of hardness graduating from 6 B, softest to 8 H, hardest.

Pencil Reproduction of Van Dyke's Painting, "The Prince of Nassau." Drawn with Van Dyke Pencils

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VAN DYKE
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which leads the Eberhard Faber line. Artists and architects have used the Van Dyke because they know they can depend upon its smoothness and uniformity for their exacting requirements. Their judgment marks the Van Dyke in HB grade, as the one pencil for general business use. Van Dyke Drawing Pencils are made for particular people and they're good to the last half inch. Ask for them at your dealer's or write us on your business stationery stating grade desired, and we will send you a sample. Address us at 37 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

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TRADE MARK

I know this couple. She is a flower-faced widow of the war and he a salesman of the Printemps. She has ninety thousand dollars, including the insurance. They met at the perfumery counter.

Yet time does pass.

Rumors of arrivals, swishing of wraps, chairs, tables pushed, the tinkle of mixed drinks. The crowd! It is 6 P.M.

The bar—long, discreet, all in the shadow (flowers, white enamel, gilding), is now crowded, not by rude men, but by dainty girls, monopolizing its high chairs. More lights. The crush. A rattle of teacups, fizz drinks, cake plates. Fox-trot music—"Where the Black-eyed Susans Grow."

The razzle is on.

I ask Zelli, the manager. "Yes, it's fox-trots for the tea crowd," he says. "They're for the nifty tunes. That's 'Peaches Down in Georgia.' Now we'll give them 'Just a Baby's Prayer at Twilight.'"

I stay in my bailiwick. This is the Boulevard. Between 5 P.M. and 8 P.M., up and down this astonishing side street, which was dead and liveth—I refer to the Rue Caumartin—squats a scandal of private limousines. Get caught in this crush and your taxi may not get disentangled for an hour. Impudently waiting autos and equipages, with sassy champers on their silver bits, line both sides of the narrow way. They won't budge, and newcomers, playing both ends to the middle, tie up all into a Gorgonzola knot. Three tango palaces, six dancing teas, three dancing restaurants, two fox-trot hotels—all in the block from Boulevard to the Rue Auber.

At 10 P.M. they forget to go to the theater.

REFUSAL TO BUY AS A REMEDY FOR HIGH PRICES

WITH prices still on the up-grade, and no less an authority than Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, predicting that they will continue in the same direction for some time, the hour is ripe for ideas that will reduce the H. C. of L. as rapidly and painlessly as possible. The hope that the Government, or Providence, or just plain luck would bring relief early in the New Year has not been realized to any glittering extent. It can't very well be, in the opinion of Mr. Sisson, who is quoted by the New York *Tribune* as arguing:

I need cite but two illustrations to show the wide-spread want of necessities. Europe has only 55 per cent. of its food-requirements; it needs more than four and one-half billion bushels of grain, for instance, and there are available in all the world only about one billion bushels. Europe's shortage of coal is in excess of two hundred million tons, and that means, of course, greatly increased production as well as intense suffering. Europe must have these necessities, and consequently, as the law of supply and demand is ever operative, despite legislative enactments and bureaucratic decrees designed to suspend such fundamental economic laws, there is seemingly little prospect of materially reduced prices, at least for the immediate future.

Non-governmental demands for commodities and services will certainly continue to be intensive for some time to come, particularly for means of production and other relatively permanent goods. Europe, during the first ten months

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Rush Stuff

Direct dictation—under pressure against the clock—the "Royal" shows its mettle. *Now* you can give thanks for the sterling construction—for the sure-footed escapement that never skips a letter—for the "Royal" accelerating typebar that *cannot* jam.

The "Royal" takes the strain off the operator and it can stand the strain itself. Typists prefer it—big business chooses it. The "Royal" ends the trading-out evil.

Telephone for a "Royal" demonstration.

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FROM JASON WEILER & SONS,
of Boston, Mass., one of America's leading diamond importers.

For over 43 years the house of **Jason Weiler & Sons of Boston** has been one of the leading diamond importing concerns in America selling to jewelers. However, a large business is done **direct by mail** with customers at **importing prices! Here are several diamond offers — direct to you by mail**—which clearly demonstrate our position to name prices on diamonds that should interest any present or prospective diamond purchaser:

This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brillancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded unless entirely satisfied. Our price direct to you........... $145

1 carat, $145.00

Men's Green Gold Diamond Ring
$280
Fine blue white perfectly cut diamond, embedded in solid platinum. Ring is handsomely hand-carved in Grecian design.

Ladies' All Platinum Diamond Ring
$280
Six blue white perfectly cut diamonds set on sides of the ring. Large center stone is fine blue-white color, perfectly cut and of exceptional brilliancy. Ring is exquisitely hand-carved and pierced.

Ladies' All Platinum Diamond Ring
$415
Perfectly cut, blue white diamond in center and sixteen small diamonds embedded in solid platinum ring in a rich lace work design—exquisitely carved and pierced.

Ladies' Diamond Ring—White Gold
$125
Perfectly cut, blue white diamond, mounted in richly carved and pierced white gold ring; 4 small perfectly cut diamonds on sides.

A Few Weights and Prices of Other Diamond Rings.
3/8 carat - - - - $ 50.00 1½ carats - - - $ 217.00
1/2 carat - - - - 73.00 2 carats - - - 530.00
3/4 carat - - - 108.00 3 carats - - - 795.00
Money Refunded if not entirely satisfied

We refer you as to our reliability to any bank or newspaper in Boston

If desired, rings will be sent to your **bank** or any **Express Co.** with privilege of examination. Our diamond guarantee for full value for all time goes with every purchase.

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This book is beautifully illustrated. Tells how to judge, select and buy diamonds. Tells how they mine, cut and market diamonds. This book shows weights, sizes and prices of a Million Dollars Worth of Diamonds.

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Diamond Importers since 1876
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of 1919, has taken, above all, goods ready for consumption, either foodstuffs or manufactures. Stocks were so low that replenishment of those had to come before all else. Germany in particular has yet to make her demands felt, as she will probably do in the near future.

From both Europe and our own enterprises we may expect strong demands for capital goods to replace those destroyed or worn out, and until these demands are taken care of productivity must be effected. There is a vast amount of deferred maintenance that must be taken care of, of which our railways, and, still more, those of Europe, afford the most striking and obvious examples. The huge foreign trade of the world needs more ships.

In this country, with trade carried on at the tremendous pace that now obtains, attempted liquidation on an important scale would be nothing short of disastrous. For the present, then, further expansion rather than contraction seems almost inevitable, and it can only be hoped that every facility possible will be granted to legitimate, constructive business enterprise at the expense of speculative, unproductive undertakings.

In spite of this stern pronouncement, there may be some help for the situation in the power of every one of us, for disregard of the buyer's responsibility is the chief difficulty presented by the problem of the high cost of living, we are told in an article in the New York *Herald* by Orrin Lester, of the United States Treasury Department. "Judicious buying" is advocated by Mr. Lester as the most effective way to swat high prices, and by that he means less buying and the "soft pedal" on that overworked formula, "I'll take the best you have." He says there has developed in this country a "mad wave of extravagance. People have plenty of money, and they are spending it for everything in sight." And so long as this wild buying is kept up "we may expect somebody bright enough to take advantage of the opportunity to profiteer." Conversely, to repeat the sage comment of a newspaper quoted by Mr. Lester, "a man can't profiteer if the people don't buy his goods." In view of this situation, Mr. Lester suggests:

Let "Refuse to Buy" become a national slogan. Let the people start a movement to police their own pocketbooks and by concerted educational propaganda develop courage in customers in front of the counter to refuse to buy any article they can not afford. This would not be a boycott scheme, but simply a plea for intelligent use of our incomes and for careful and judicious buying—a movement in protection of our own pocketbooks.

Such a movement should be in no sense antagonistic to local dealers. They should welcome it. If dealers are in business for the service of the public, as they should be, they can not render the largest service so long as people buy beyond their means.

It is estimated that for most incomes from 25 to 40 per cent. is a fair estimate for food; from 15 to 20 per cent. for clothing. Why should not the people of not too low incomes cooperate in a movement whereby we shall refuse to buy any article of food or clothing which cost more than the proper proportion of these percentages, and whereby we shall refuse to buy any necessity or luxury of life that costs more than we can afford to pay?

An investigation was made by the Savings Division of the United States Treasury Department among retail dealers in the District of Columbia to inquire what they regarded as the most effective and quickest way to check rising prices and to reduce high living cost. Something like twenty-five visits were made to various types of business and the answer was brought back summed up in two words, "judicious buying."

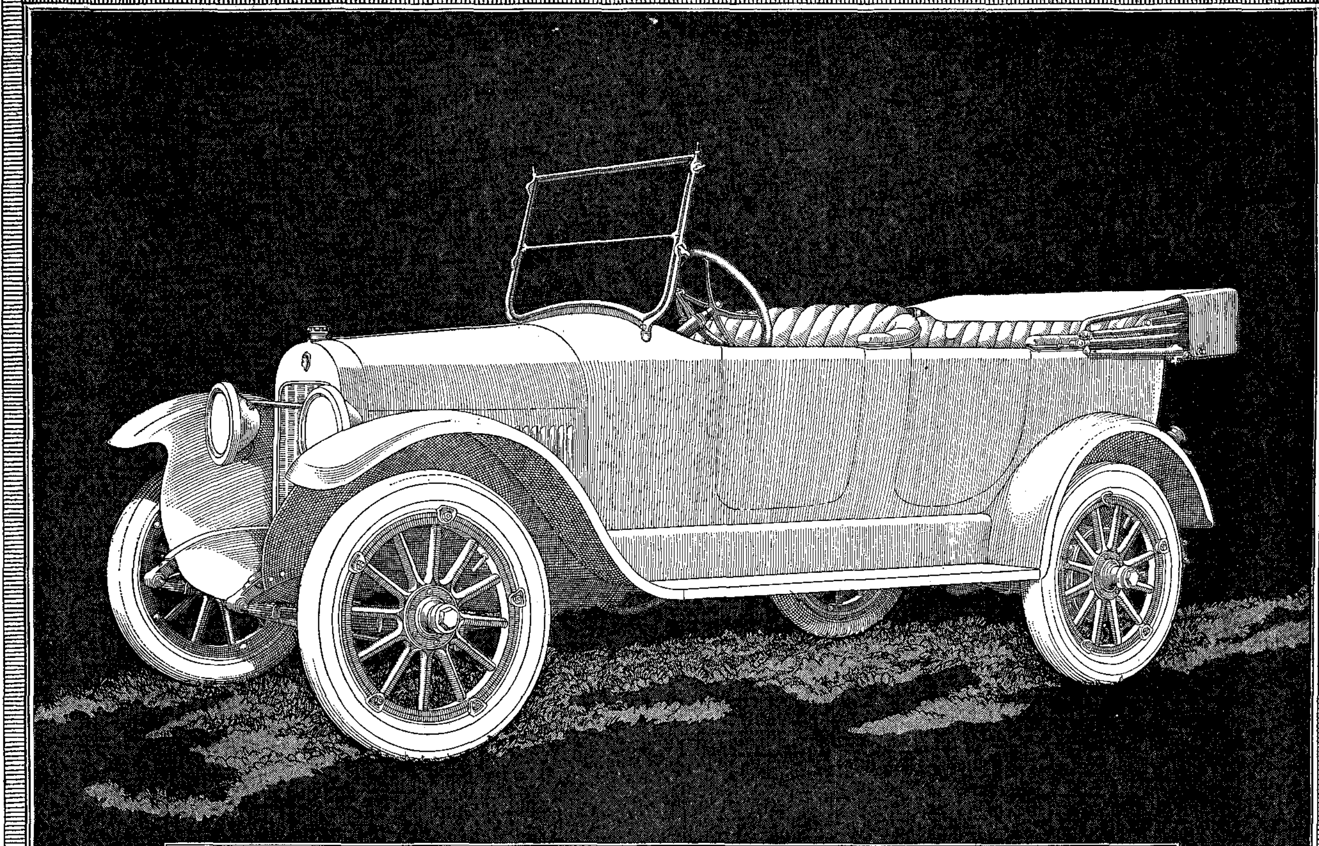
As an illustration of the buyers' attitude to-day, Mr. Lester cites the experience of a Washington shoe merchant. In 1914 this man figured that about 10 per cent. of his trade would buy extreme styles. Now, however, 90 per cent. of his customers buy that kind. Of course, these are the most expensive, but the people would rather buy these nine-inch 1919 models at $12 to $18 a pair than pay $5 to $8 for the six-inch shoes of 1914, of which it appears this man is carrying over a large stock. From one to two dollars has been added to the price of shoes every time an inch has been added to the height, it is explained. We read further:

The Federal Food Administration discovered that 90 per cent. of the consumption of food passes through the hands of women. We know that 100 per cent. of the consumption passes through the hands of women and men and their children. This puts the power in the hands of the people to control prices of food and of every other universal commodity. A prominent produce dealer in San Francisco said the other day: "If the people should take it into their heads to stop eating any one perishable food for five days, they could ruin the market." Herbert Hoover, commenting on high prices of clothes and shoes, said in a recent interview: "The public could rectify the whole business in three months' time by not buying any clothes or shoes for that length of time."

Regardless of investigations and criminal prosecutions, we shall always have the problem of high cost of living so long as we have an extravagant and thoughtless consuming public. The practical and lasting solution of this question lies in educating the public much more than in investigating profiteers.

We, of course, do not want to advocate a lower standard of living for the people, and this is not necessary. We only want the people to get the best they can for the money they can afford to spend. Most of us lack courage to refuse to buy an article that does not suit us or that is more expensive than we can afford. We also lack courage to ask if they may not have something of good quality at a lower price and that will fill the bill equally as well. If in clothing it is chiefly a question of styles and not a question of service, or if in food a question of appearance more than of food-value, then the people must suppress their pride in defense of their economies and protect themselves against the selfish interests which are forcing prices up.

I was in a grocery-store in Pennsylvania a few days ago when a woman came in and asked the proprietor, who was waiting on another customer at the time, what the price of peas was. He said: "We have them at twenty, twenty-five, and thirty cents.' She said: "I'll take the best you have." It happened that I knew this woman and knew that unless the lower-priced peas were inferior in quality she could not afford the best. I asked the storekeeper about the quality of his peas and he told me that the thirty-cent peas were perhaps a little more attractive in appearance, but that as to actual food-



Two Kinds of Economy in the Post-War Maxwell

THE Post-War Maxwell inherited from its 300,000 predecessors two traits that captivate the person who likes continuous, uninterrupted, comfortable and low cost mileage.

One is its freedom from repairs. It runs on and on. Give it gas, oil, grease and water and it will deliver an amazing amount of mileage.

The second is the low price you pay per mile. Its thrifty engine makes gas go a long way. Its 2000 pounds of weight assures long tire wear.

Maxwell

More miles per gallon
More miles on tires

Such kinds of economy came from years of study and the experience which 300,000 previous Maxwells have taught. The notable improvements and refinements to be found in this car have caught the attention of many who figured that high efficiency meant high price.

The public has served notice that it does appreciate value.

That is why 40,000 persons will have to go without a Post-War Maxwell this year though 100,000 are being built.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., INC., DETROIT, MICHIGAN
MAXWELL MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, LTD., WINDSOR, ONTARIO
MAXWELL MOTOR CO., INC., EXPORT DIVISION
1808 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

FILTER GRAVEL

PERFECT SOFT WATER
FOR YOUR USE

WATER that will not chap the hands or roughen the skin, that leaves the hair soft and fluffy and comfortably clean, that improves the complexion and takes away the sting of wind, dust and sun—fresh, clear, velvety soft water.

—haven't you often wished for this delightful home comfort?

You can now have, from every faucet, water as soft as falling rain. There has been found and put in practical use, a mineral which Nature has blessed with the power to soften water

REFINITE
RIVAL OF THE CLOUDS
TRADE MARK

Nature's Water Softener

The Refinite Water Softener attaches to the supply pipe in the basement. Water for your use is softened perfectly by simply passing thru a bed of Refinite mineral in this system.

Refinite systems are used the country over, in textile mills, where water of no hardness is so essential; in laundries, to save soap and soda and make possible the laundering of silks, woolens, blankets and all washable fine fabrics; in beauty parlors; in hotels, hospitals, institutions; in steam power plants to prevent boiler scale, and in homes.

They occupy little space—Require no expert supervision, practically no attention—Are easily installed—Reasonable in price.

Let us tell you about a Refinite system for your use. No obligation. Address our nearest office.

The Refinite Company
Refinite Bldg., OMAHA, NEB.

NEW YORK, 9 E. 40th St.
DETROIT, 502 Lincoln Bldg.
BUFFALO, 411 Liberty Bldg.
CLEVELAND, 129 Arcade Bldg.
TORONTO, 23 Scott St.

CHICAGO, 908 S. Michigan Ave.
CINCINNATI, 410 Traction Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS, 703 Plymouth Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, 611 Grand Ave. Temple
SALT LAKE CITY, 209 Walker Bldg.
SPOKANE, 1015 Old Nat'l Bank Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO, 419 Call Bldg.
ATLANTA, 320 Hurt Bldg.
PUEBLO, Thatcher Bldg.
LOS ANGELES, 308 Story Bldg.
DENVER, 513 Mercantile Bldg.

value the twenty and twenty-five-cent peas were in no sense inferior and in his judgment they were superior in quality. He said: "As a matter of fact, all high-class jobbers have three grades of most goods they handle. They guarantee them good, I guarantee them good. The only pea I handle that I would not recommend is a soaked pea, which is a dried pea soaked and canned. These peas are marked 'soaked peas' on the can, and it is clear to the customer what she is buying."

I asked him why he did not explain these things to the woman. He said: "She would get cross at me for meddling with her business, and the chances are she would leave us. We can not educate the people over the counter. If we attempt it we lose our trade. Somebody else must get these facts to the people."

In this particular instance this woman was perhaps influenced by a bit of false pride because the other customers were present. But I should personally have regarded substitution of the twenty-cent peas as no disgrace but as a compliment to her good sense, and I know the grocer would have felt the same way about it. If we are ever to reduce this cost of living we must by some method develop such a sense of self-respect among ourselves that we shall regard extravagance as the only disgrace in spending money and economy as both respectable and fashionable.

Mr. Lester says he does not contend that the consumer has been entirely responsible for the high prices, but he does maintain that he has encouraged them by his reckless purchases. He discusses briefly one or two causes which he says are beyond the control of the public:

Our business system, for example, has become too highly organized. Instead of goods being sold, as they were a few years ago, by the manufacturer to the wholesaler and by him through drummers to the retailer, the Department of Justice has found that certain classes of goods, particularly women's apparel, take the following course in reaching the consumer; the manufacturer sells to a broker, the broker sells to a jobber, the jobber sells to the wholesaler, the wholesaler sells through drummers to another broker, this broker sells to the retailer, who sells over the counter through a clerk, who has change made through a cashier, the goods are wrapt in the wrapping department, and delivered by automobile to your door.

Another example is our very highly organized system of labor. The city of New York has been conducting sales of foodstuffs taken over from the government supplies. The September Bulletin of the National City Bank gives an amusing account of some of the troubles of the Deputy Commissioner of Markets, who had charge of distributing these supplies.

He said that on going to the pier he found the bargemen lying on the boxes, their rolled-up coats being used as pillows. The drivers of seven trucks were sitting half asleep in their machines.

He asked a man on the barge what the trouble was, and was told that just as they were starting to work a delegate of their union happened along and told them they were not permitted to load the boxes on trucks. They could only put them on the pier. It was the job of another labor organization to get the food from the pier to the trucks.

Thus, for one truck, a driver who can't do anything but drive, one man to put a box on the tail-board, and another to pull that box to the center of the truck.

But whatever other causes there may be, the greatest danger that faces us in the solution of the high prices is the danger of assuming that the other fellow is guilty and that we have no responsibility. For so long as we keep up our wild and thoughtless buying, we may expect somebody to be bright enough to take advantage of the opportunity to profiteer. Let us make "refuse to buy" our economic protection, the antidote for reckless expenditure and the challenge to the profiteer.

If the public merely stands off and cheers while the Department of Justice investigates the profiteer, nothing will happen, nothing permanent can happen. You can't legislate prices down, and all the Department of Justice can hope to do is to discover some facts and organize these facts for the information of the people, and then it is up to the people not to allow themselves to be profiteered upon.

If we are ever to solve this high-price question, which is the most important economic question before us, in any satisfactory way, we must forget for the time that we are manufacturers or workmen or wholesalers or retailers and recognize that the only respect in which we have a common and universal interest in this matter is as consumers. Twenty per cent. decrease in the cost of our living will do more toward adjusting our expenditures to our income than any reasonable or possible advance in wages from time to time can possibly do.

Just to show how times have changed in the price line, a man in Old Mystic, Conn., has unearthed a couple of old account-books kept by his father in 1814 to 1841. They indicate that the people who lived in that era did not have to worry much about the high cost of living. But even these items seem extravagant when compared with the same jotted down in another book kept by his grandfather from 1794 to 1808. Here are some of the items from the more modern books, as reported by the Des Moines *Capital:*

June 1, 1820—Eight pounds veal at five cents per pound, forty cents; two pounds butter at twelve and one-half cents per pound, twenty-five cents.

January 1, 1827—Four bushels potatoes, twenty-four cents.

January 1, 1828—Seven and three-fourth pounds codfish at three cents, twenty-three cents.

August 25, 1829—One gallon vinegar, seventeen cents.

August 13, 1839—Thirteen and one-half pounds cheese at six cents, eighty-one cents.

April 12, 1830—One and one-half bushels sweet potatoes, thirty-seven cents.

October 12, 1829—Peck turnips, six cents.

July 2, 1825—Gallon molasses, thirty-four cents.

November 6, 1830—Three bushels fall apples, thirty-seven cents.

The rate of wages is recorded as follows:

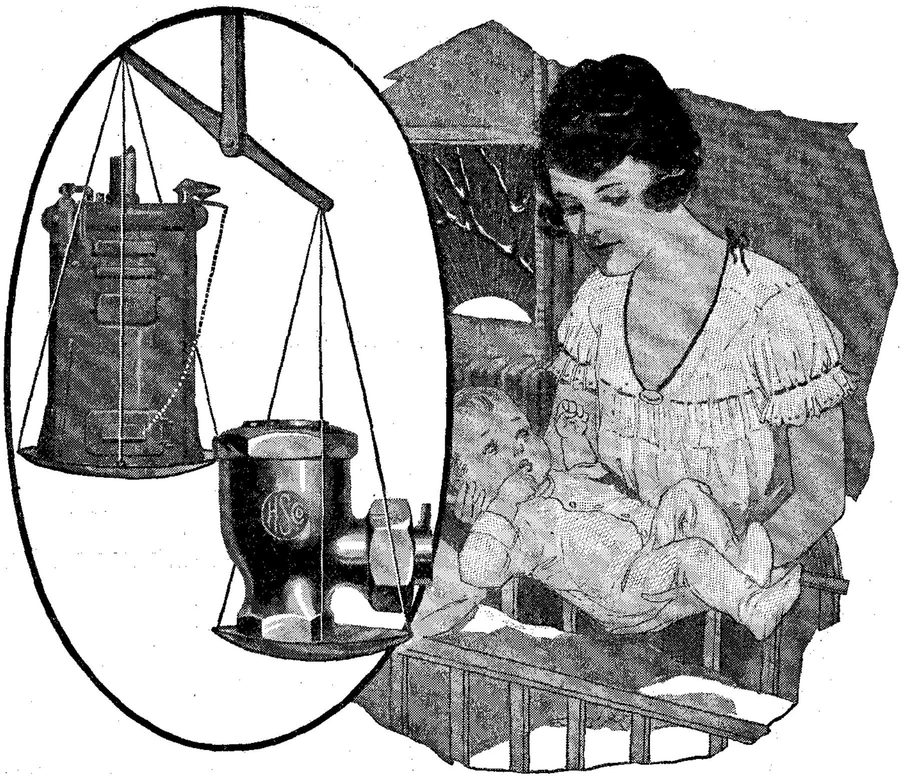
July 16, 1822—Two days shingling house, $2.

January 4, 1840—Cutting wood, thirty cents.

April 16, 1828—One day making wall, fifty cents.

January 17, 1828—Carting lumber, sixty-six cents.

November, 1824—Making eight logs and finding stuff, thirty-two cents.



The Air Valve outweighs the boiler in your heating system

THE purpose of your steam heating system is to keep you warm.

Suppose it doesn't? Suppose the bedroom radiator refuses to warm up and you dress in a room as cold as out of doors. And then in the dining-room the radiator bangs and sputters, but remains so cold that you shiver all through breakfast.

To give satisfactory, economical, coal-saving heat each radiator must be completely filled with hot steam, at low boiler pressure. It is the little nickel air valve that gets this result more than all the pipes and furnace put together.

The boiler may generate steam, the pipes convey it up as far as the radiators—still no effective heat obtained. Why? Because steam and air cannot occupy the same space at the same time—hence the importance of the air valve. The perfect air valve must sensitively distinguish between air, steam and water, handling each in a proper manner.

HOFFMAN VALVES

more heat from less coal

Hoffman Valves are all metal and non-adjustable. They are built right—then tested. They cannot be tampered with. They are sold by your heating contractor.

Hoffman Valves let all the cold air escape from the system and the radiators when you generate steam in the morning.

Hoffman Valves remain wide open until steam reaches them; then instantly close. There is no gradual noisy constriction.

Hoffman Valves turn back all the water to the system, preventing ruined rugs or floors.

The No. 8 Hoffman Return Line Valve (as illustrated) is for vapor, vapor vacuum, modulating or vacuum systems.

The No. 1 Siphon Hoffman Valve is for use in single pipe systems. If yours is that kind, send for one valve—it costs $1.90 parcel post, prepaid. Try it on one radiator. Your heating contractor can then Hoffman-equip your entire home.

Send to our New York Office for "More Heat from Less Coal," an interesting booklet which tells about coal wastes and heat losses caused by wrong valves and how they can be eliminated.

Hoffman Specialty Company, Inc.
512 Fifth Avenue, New York

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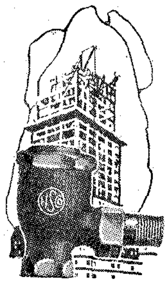
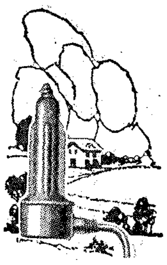
215 W. Seventh Street

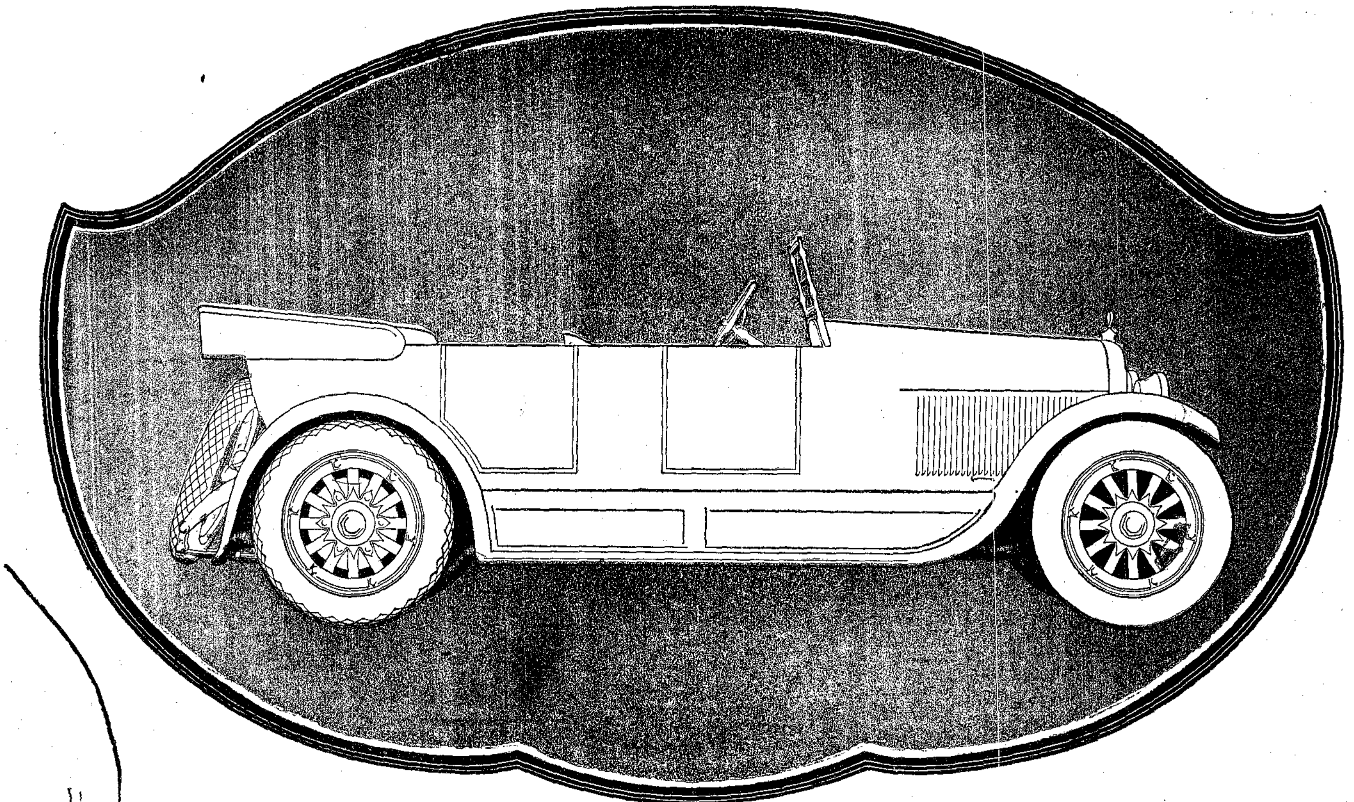
CHICAGO
130 N. Wells Street



No. 8 Hoffman
Return Line Valve



No. 1 Hoffman
Siphon Air Valve



The JORDAN Silhouette Five

BALANCE is the dominant characteristic of Jordan cars. This is due to the careful distribution of weight, the length and quality of the springs, the delicate point of their suspension, and the arrangement of the steering apparatus.

Jordan bodies are hammock swung between the axles with long springs of chrome vanadium steel. When a cheap carbon steel spring is overstressed, it reaches its elastic limit and rapidly goes to pieces.

The whole tendency of the Jordan is toward forward motion. No ruinous side-sway as in over-heavy cars. No jerky up and down motion so characteristic of extremely light cars of short wheelbase.

That explains Jordan service, even with abuse. Imagine a car like the Silhouette Five. Picture it as it is—full of life—muscular and alert. It runs like a spirited horse. Men who are weary of big bulky cars will choose it with joy.

JORDAN MOTOR CAR CO., Inc., *Cleveland, Ohio*

The dynamic tide of Chicago's streets

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

YARNS FOR KNITTING

THE knitter is not so much in public evidence as during the war, but in private we may assume that she—and occasionally he—still carries on her, or his, useful work. The following exposition from *The Textile World Journal* (New York) will, without doubt, be welcome to such, even tho it is intended primarily for the manufacturer who runs a buildingful of knitting-machines rather than for the hand-knitter. Good and bad yarns, however, possess the same distinguishing characteristics in all cases, no matter whether their destination is the factory or the clicking needles of grandma or auntie. During the war, the writer informs us, manufacturers were obliged to use large quantities of yarn not exactly suited to their purposes, for shortage of military goods and of civilian fabrics and garments caused many defects to be overlooked. On the return to normal conditions, the civilian trade will exercise something like its old-time keenness, and buyers will look much closer for faults and blemishes of manufacture. He goes on:

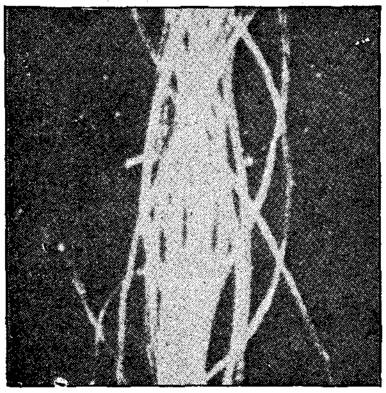


FIG. 1.—WORSTED MILITARY YARN; NOTE LONG PARALLEL CROSSBRED FIBERS.

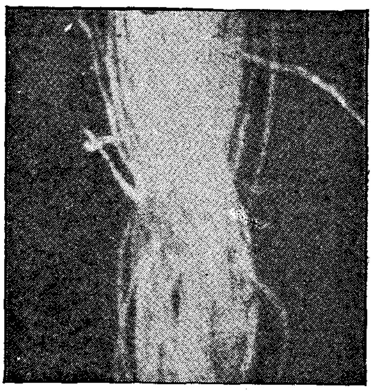
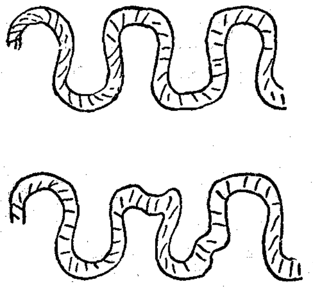


FIG. 4.—YARN TOO RIGID AND TOO BARE

"During the period of hostilities the spinner of worsted threads with his combing, gilling, backwashing, and spinning machinery has been supplying the knit-goods trade with enormous weights of yarns for both military and civilian purposes. In this he has used his ordinary form of equipment, and the general modification is a slackening of the twist imparted to the yarn. The photomicrograph at Fig. 1 has been prepared to show a yarn of this type of which enormous quantities have been used in equipment supplied to the troops on all battle-fronts. This is the famous 12s worsted (12 × 560 yards in one pound), the yarn in the illustration being single and enlarged about forty times under the microscope, so that its interior may be more closely examined.

"There are twenty to thirty fibers in the yarn, and these fibers are noted to be of stout construction. They are a strong New Zealand type of crossbred wool, which has a long staple and inclines predominantly to the Lincoln breed. It will be further noted that the twist imparted is very slight, there being only a small torsion perceptible among the filaments. For the needs of the war this yarn was folded three-ply and appeared under the title of 3-12s worsted. It was knitted chiefly on gages from 12 to 14, and gave a garment weighing about fourteen pounds per dozen shirts, or a like weight per dozen pants. This gives garments of excellent durable qualities for service under war-conditions, and is one which can be turned out in considerable quantities by the average maker of worsted yarns, the short noil being removed in combing.



FIGS. 2 AND 3.—THE FIGURE AT THE TOP SHOWS CURVE OF PERFECT LOOP FORMATION. AT BOTTOM, MISSHAPEN LOOPS CAUSED BY UNSUITABLE YARNS.

"Fig. 2 gives a diagrammatic representation of the convolutions of a yarn required for the plain-stitch fabric in which 90 per cent. of knitted goods are worked. If the texture is to be perfect in form, this curving of the thread must be symmetrical and regular throughout every course in the fabric. Unless there is considerable internal yielding among the fibers of the yarn, and unless they are enabled by virtue of their length and method of spinning to assume this perfectly curved form, there result blemishes of the most serious description. These are in the form of tiny irregularities giving a specky appearance like pin-holes over the surface of the texture. These irregularities are given in diagrammatic form in Fig. 3, where at various points the loops are shown to be slightly straightened where they should be curved, and the symmetry of the stitches is broken.

"If the yarn structure illustrated in Fig. 1 be now examined in relation to the curved looplike form in Fig. 2 it will be easily imagined why the loops are defective in formation. The fibers of the yarn are parallel with each other, and in bending the fibers which bulge at the upper curves experience a compensating contraction at another part of the curve. This defect often extends to several stitches in succession, a few hanging with a distinct bias to the right, succeeded by several with a bias to the left."

The usual way of remedying this defect, the writer tells us, is to run the material through an emulsion of soap and oil, but this is only beneficial if the defect arises through dryness or brittleness. For the type of thread under consideration, damping does not effect any improvement. One redeeming feature of this yarn is its enormous strength, but for civilian wear it is not likely to remain long in favor. We read further:

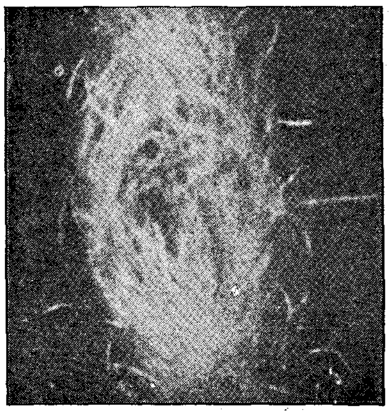


FIG. 5.—GOOD RIBBED UNDERWEAR YARN; LOOSE AND OPEN

"It is clear that 'pin-holey' work depends also on the pliability of the material and on fiber thickness, because in the case of artificial silk we have absolute parallelism among the fibers accompanied with the greatest perfection of stitch formation; indeed artificial silk knitted productions afford some of the most perfect illustrations of the knitter's art, the material curving itself into elegant loop-formation provided there is a perfect system of feeding and yarn supply.

"Another type of yarn structure which proves unsuitable for making perfect fabric structure in knitted fabrics is given in the photomicrograph at Fig. 4, where the thread is twofold and utterly devoid of surface material with which to cover the interspaces of the fabric.

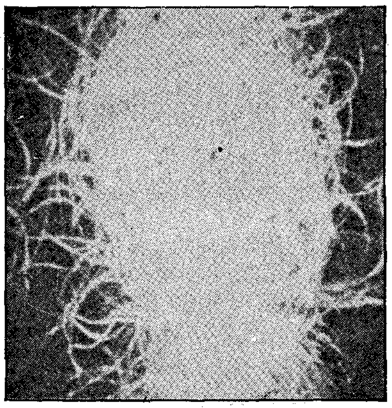
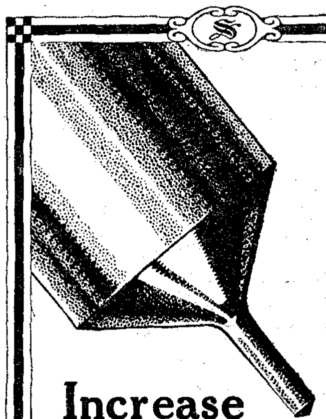


FIG. 6.—CARDED WOOLEN YARN USED FOR COARSE GAGES.

"What may be regarded as the ideal type of knitting-yarn for general utility purposes in wool-knitted articles worn next to the skin may be seen in the en-



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

largement at Fig. 5, which may be taken as a sample of a class of yarn the output of which should be enormously increased. The thread is two-ply, the singles being free and open in texture with their fibers disposed in a loose manner with a considerable proportion of jutting material which is of excellent service as a means of covering up the bareness of loop formation and increasing continuity of texture. This slack twist would not be sufficient to give adequate strength in the single, but the twofold form gives strength as well as providing the combined thread with a considerable degree of elasticity, which is an indispensable qualification for knitting. As is well known, this type is best produced on the French system of drawing, with mule spinning, which gives the free and open structure referred to.

"From an economic basis this yarn has also great advantages because long and short fibers can be utilized as well as the shorter and less valuable types of wool of which South-African and South-American clips give useful, moderately priced qualities. The minimum of twist consistent with adequate strength is the ideal to be aimed at, while the mule has been found to give the best results in throwing the surface fiber free, thus giving additional effectiveness to the handle of the garment. This openness of texture largely conduces to the absorbency of perspiration from the owner, while there are certain advantages in allowing a freer passage of air or ventilation so that a damp garment dries quickly.

"Lastly, this form of thread gives excellent results in symmetrical loop formation, for the fibers, being shorter and less rigidly bound together in parallel formation, have a greater freedom of movement among one another; also the face fibers tend to conceal a number of minor irregularities of stitch.

"Altho the woolen spun yarn was the pioneer style of thread for the knitting industry it has now been relegated to a secondary position, due to a variety of causes. The yarn shown at Fig. 6 is produced on the usual system of picking, carding, and spinning on the mule, and all fibers, long and short, are made to cross and recross each other at every conceivable angle, resulting in a thread of distinctly hairy surface. As a rule a yarn of this character requires more twist to give it the requisite knitting strength than the yarn at Fig. 5, and the whole thread tends to close up and become matted in its body, with a corresponding hardening.

"These yarns are used to a fair extent in twofold and threefold, and are always employed for the coarsest gage textures and heavyweight garments of cheaper qualities. It is less and less in demand because the general trend of the trade is to pass from the heavy to the medium and lightweight garments. One of its outstanding disadvantages is the facility and persistency with which it felts during the whole lifetime of the garment. After a number of months it seems to have a never-failing capacity for shrinkage, accompanied by a corresponding thickening of the cloth.

"In worsted-spun yarns it is often noted that the initial shrinkage may be greater than that of the carded woolen thread, which may be explained by the fact that the fibers are drawn somewhat tight in making the loop formation, and endeavor to occupy a more comfortable position, which, once attained, enables the yarns to remain more or less stable in character for the remaining part of the period of use."

THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE

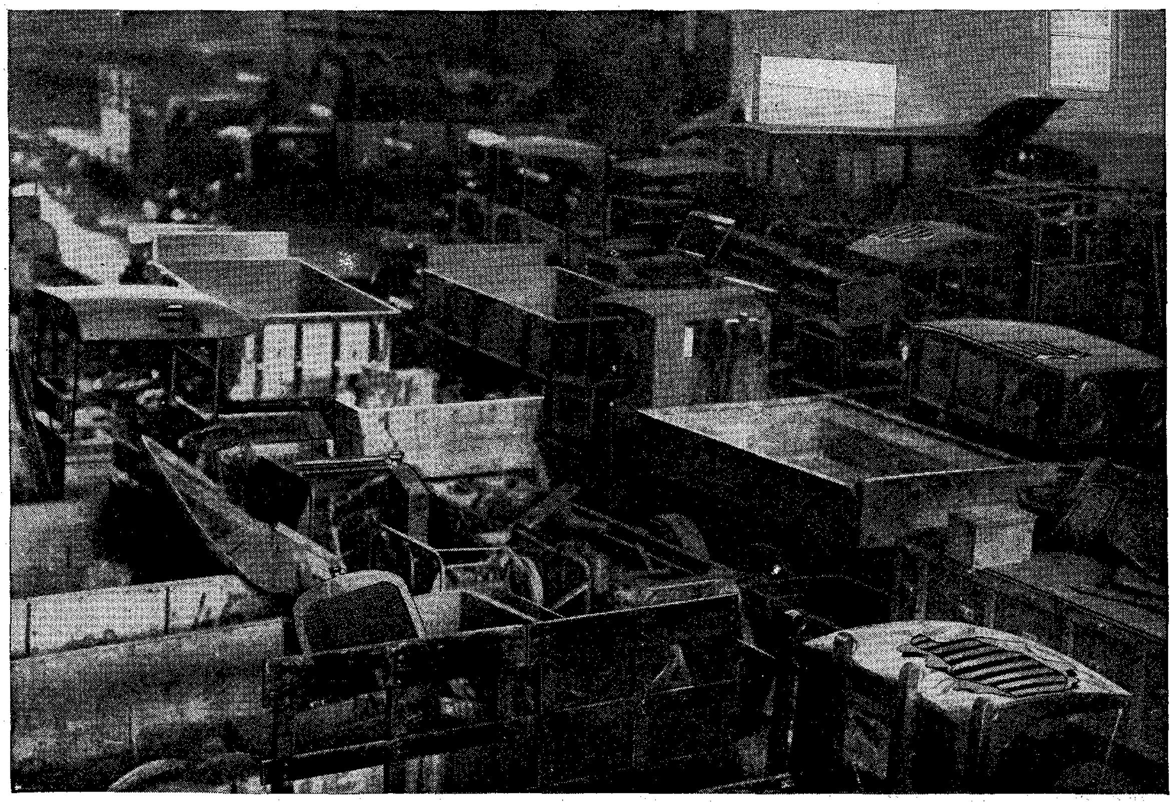
THAT prevention is better than cure our forefathers knew full well, but it is only in recent years that medicine has been able to act intelligently on the maxim. The review of preventive medicine since 1869, in the "jubilee number" of *Nature* (London), covers practically the entire progress of the science. This rapid forward movement, we are told by Dr. C. J. Martin, author of the review, has been due preeminently to the completer understanding of infection acquired during this period. So long as defective development and disease were regarded as inherent in the individual, the only prospect of improvement lay in the weeding out of the unfit. A greater hopefulness has arisen as the part played by improper feeding and housing, undue fatigue, the abuse of alcohol, and, above all, the invasion of pathogenic agents, was realized. We read on in substance:

"By the end of the sixties the necessity of supposing a *contagium vivum* [living agent of infection] as the cause of many diseases was fairly generally recognized. Pasteur's researches on fermentation and putrefaction had led him to the opinion that infectious diseases might be interpreted as the result of particular fermentations due to specific microbes, and it was the ambition of his life to substantiate this conception. Lister had launched his antiseptic methods on the basis of Pasteur's work, and these were already beginning to revolutionize surgical practise. Villemin had just demonstrated that tuberculous diseases, hitherto regarded as 'constitutional,' were due to a common infective agent capable of multiplying indefinitely in the bodies of animals and of being handed on from one animal to another by inoculation.

"The first isolation and propagation in pure culture of a pathogenic organism took place in 1876, and was accomplished by Koch in the case of a bacillus derived from cases of splenic fever or anthrax. Progress in bacteriological discovery remained slow until in 1880 more appropriate methods for the isolation of bacteria were derived by Koch. Then followed a period of extraordinary fertility. Within fifteen years the casual agents of cholera, typhoid-fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, various types of suppurative processes, gas-gangrene, and erysipelas, glanders, gonorrhea, pneumonia, food-poisoning, meningitis, Malta fever, leprosy, and plague, as well as of a larger number of diseases of animals, were discovered.

"The discovery of pathogenic agents of another kind soon followed. The association of relapsing fever with the presence of a minute motile, spiral organism in the blood was observed by Obermeier in 1873. Later, a number of diseases of man and animals were found to be caused by various spirochætes, most important among them being relapsing fevers, syphilis, yaws, and infective jaundice.

"In 1881 Laveran described the parasite of quartan malaria. This observation was followed by the discovery of more than a



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hundred microparasites belonging to the protozoa, which are responsible for diseases in higher animals. The most important human diseases due to protozoan parasites are the three types of malaria, sleeping-sickness, and kala azar.

"Another class of pathogenic agents which is already known to be responsible for upward of thirty separate diseases of man and animals remains to be mentioned. These viruses are either on the margin of visibility or invisible with the microscope. They are so small as to pass through biscuit porcelain. The casual agents of infantile paralysis, yellow fever, dengue fever, the three-day fever of the Mediterranean, and typhus fever belong to this category, as well as those of many important animal diseases, as rinderpest, horse sickness, and foot-and-mouth disease, and there are a number of indications that the infective agents of the common exanthemata—measles, scarlet fever, smallpox—are at some period of their life-history so small as to be included among the 'filter-passers.'

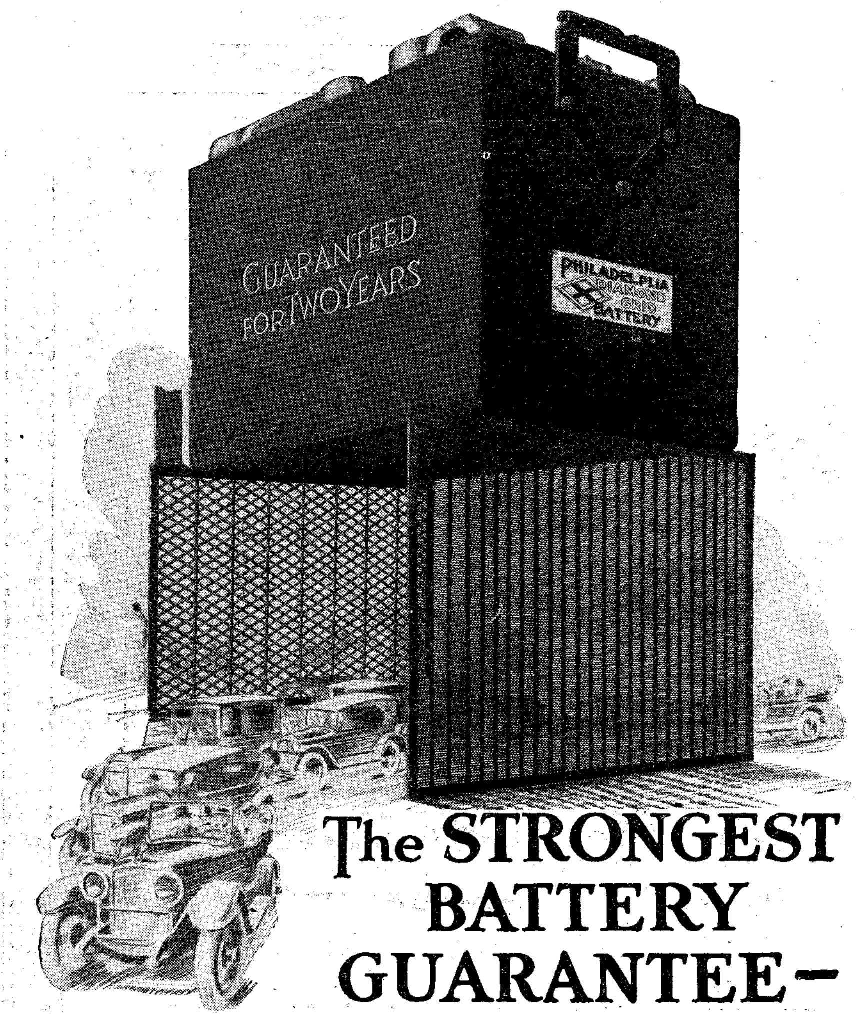
"But for preventive measures mere identification of the cause of a disease is not sufficient. The life-history of the parasite within and without its host, and particularly the channels and method of entrance and exit, must be known if a successful attack is to be made upon it. Indeed, some of the most striking triumphs of preventive medicine have been gained in the case of diseases in which the virus had not been seen or isolated (such as hydrophobia, yellow fever, and trench fever), but in which, nevertheless, many properties of the virus and the method whereby it effected entrance and exit had been revealed by experiment."

In the first half of the period under review, Dr. Martin goes on to say, researches were directed to the discovery and isolation of the causes of disease; the latter half has been characterized by knowledge of the life-history of parasitic agencies, the maintenance of the infection in the absence of oblivious cases of the malady, and its transmission from one individual to another. He continues:

"If the infective agent is present in a superficial lesion, as in smallpox, syphilis, diphtheria, or pneumonia, or passes out with the excreta, as in cholera and typhoid fever, more or less direct transmission can occur, but in the case of a parasite situated only in the blood or internal organs it was for long a mystery how the disease was transmitted. The secret was revealed by the discoveries of Manson, Smith, and Bruce on filariasis, red-water fever, and Nagana, showing that in these diseases mosquitoes, ticks, and tsetse-flies, respectively, acted as transmitters. These observations were soon followed by those of Ross on the transmission by mosquitoes of malaria, and afterward it was shown by the American Commission that yellow fever also was transmitted by a particular species of mosquito.

"Relapsing fever, sleeping sickness, and bubonic plague were also found to be spread by the agency of insects; ticks or lice in the first case, a tsetse-fly in the second, and fleas in the last, and the most recent addition to the list is trench fever, which has been proved to be louse-borne.

"The very extensive investigation into



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a longer period than any other automobile starting battery.

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The new patented feature, the Philco Retainer, is a sheet of tough, slotted hard rubber which is placed flat against the active material of each positive plate. In any battery this active material tends to disintegrate and fall off. The faster this occurs, the quicker the battery wears out. Although the slots in the Philco Retainer are so numerous that they allow the free passage of acid and current, each slot is so narrow that the Retainer is, in effect, a *solid wall* which holds the active material firmly in place.

When you purchase a Philadelphia Diamond Grid Battery with the Philco Retainer, you are buying not only longer service, but also protecting yourself against starting, lighting and ignition troubles on the road.

There is a Philadelphia Service Station near you. There you may buy a Philadelphia Diamond Grid Battery with or without the Philco Retainer. Without the Retainer the battery is guaranteed for eighteen months and is somewhat lower in price.

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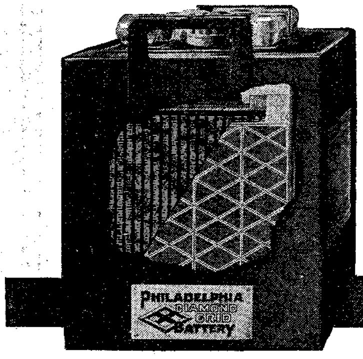

PHILADELPHIA DIAMOND GRID BATTERY
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THE "CORD TIRE" BATTERY

the life-history of the parasites and their insect hosts has enabled the sanitarian to choose the stage in the cycle most convenient for attack. By netting-in patients suffering from yellow fever so that mosquitoes could not attack them, and at the same time insisting on the removal of all small collections of water in the neighborhood of habitations in which these insects were wont to lay their eggs, Gorgas rid the city of Havana of yellow fever. By a campaign on similar lines against malaria-bearing species of mosquitoes, the Isthmus of Panama was converted into a health resort. Equally satisfactory results have followed elsewhere when it has been possible to institute equally thorough measures.

"It has not often been found possible to eliminate the cause of a disease. However, preventive medicine has another arrow in her quiver. This is aimed at reducing the susceptibility of a population to a particular infection by protective inoculation. The earliest effort of preventive medicine along these lines was that of inoculation against smallpox practised in Asia for some centuries and introduced into England in 1721 by Lady Mary Montagu. Cutaneous inoculation of smallpox usually produces a local and comparatively mild illness, but the method suffers from the disadvantage that it propagates the virus of the disease. Jenner's vaccination with cowpox—a modified virus—obviated this disadvantage.

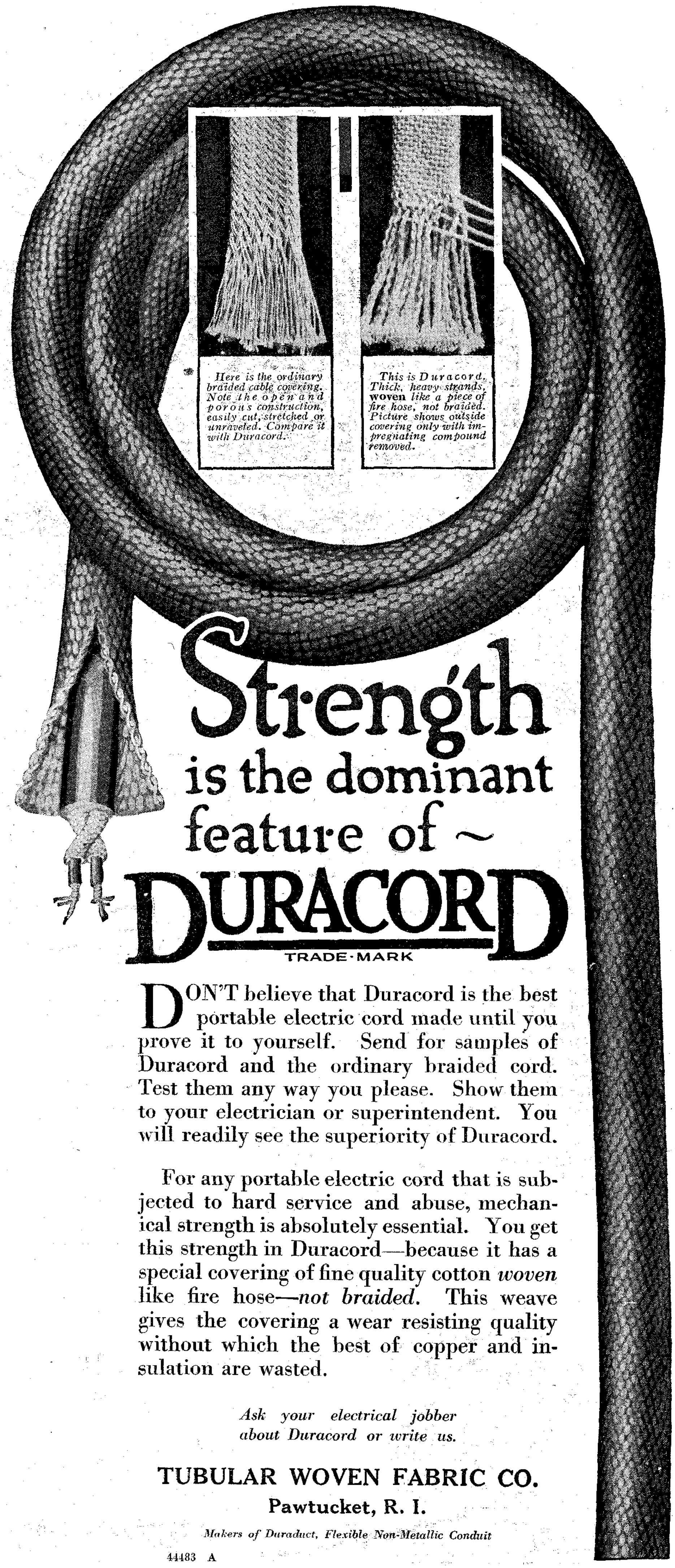
"With the discovery of the microbial origin of disease, Pasteur saw that the principle of Jennerian vaccination might be further exploited, and in 1881 successfully employed attenuated cultures of the microbes of splenic fever and chicken cholera to protect flocks and poultry against the depredations of these diseases.

"In the case of man, the possible danger from the employment of living cultures of the germs of fatal diseases led to researches to determine whether the injection of the microbes which had been killed by heat or chemical agents also induced some measure of protection against a subsequent inoculation with living virulent organisms. By experiments on animals this was found to be the case, and the use of such bacterial 'vaccines' was employed by Haffkine to protect man against cholera and plague. Shortly afterward Wright and Semple elaborated a similar method of protective inoculation against typhoid fever. Antityphoid inoculation has been extensively used. The experience in the British and American armies during the last fifteen years has been that a material reduction in the incidence of the disease has occurred among inoculated troops.

"The greatest triumph of preventive medicine during the late war was the comparative rarity of typhoid fever among our troops.

"At the same time, knowledge in all departments of physiology and pathology has steadily, tho less dramatically, made progress.

"Before the period under review Pettenkofer and Voit had been able to strike a balance-sheet of the net in-goings and output of matter by the animal body. The energy-value of the important foodstuffs has been ascertained, and the requirements of the human body under various conditions of age, climate, and occupation have been determined.



Here is the ordinary braided cable covering. Note the open and porous construction, easily cut, stretched or unraveled. Compare it with Duracord.

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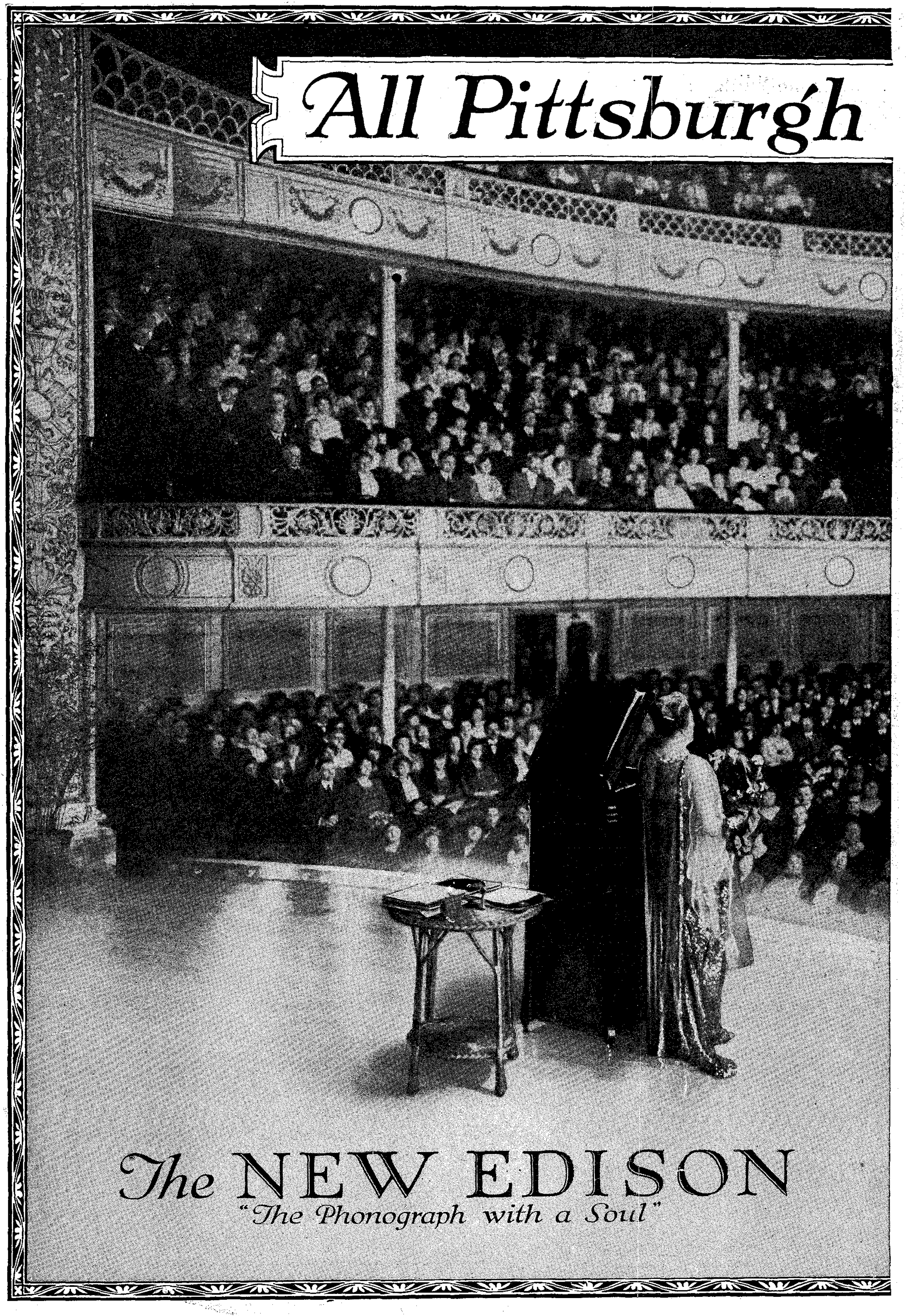
All Pittsburgh
The NEW EDISON
"The Phonograph with a Soul"

Was Amazed!

(From The Pittsburgh Leader)

Rappold and Laurenti Entertain Big Audience At Carnegie Music Hall

The tones which came from the New Edison phonograph matched those from the living artist so perfectly that it was impossible to detect any difference. The instrument produced not an echo or copy, but the real thing—the voices of Mme. Rappold and Mr. Mario Laurenti, untainted by any mechanical transformations, unspoiled by any metallic ring.

(From The Pittsburgh Dispatch)

Miracle Songs Create Furore

Concert in Carnegie Music Hall Astonished Big Pittsburg Audience

This proof was convincing. If it were not, another proof was offered. After Mme. Rappold had commenced to sing one number the lights were turned out—ostensibly so that the audience could not watch the singer's lips.

It did not seem difficult to determine in the dark when the singer sang and when she did not. The writer himself was pretty sure about it until the lights were turned on again and it was discovered that Mme. Rappold was not on the stage at all and that the New Edison alone had been heard.

(From The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times)

Record Reproduces Voice Accurately

Demonstration Given in Carnegie Music Hall with Edison Phonograph

A demonstration of the exactness with which the human voice may be reproduced on a phonograph record was given last night in Carnegie Music Hall with the new Edison machine.

Several selections were sung personally by Mme. Marie Rappold, celebrated soprano, and Mario Laurenti, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Co. Simultaneously the same selections were produced on the phonograph, and with a subdued lighting effect, it was impossible to distinguish the actual voices from the reproduction.

(From The Pittsburg Sun)

Singers and Music Boxes in Concert

Vocal and Metallic Tones Unable to Be Distinguished

A unique concert was given last evening in Carnegie Music Hall in which Mme. Marie Rappold, well-known American soprano, and Mario Laurenti, noted young Italian baritone, took part. The audience heard not one Mme. Rappold and one Mr. Laurenti, but two, the phenomenon being accomplished by means of a cabinet which stood on the stage beside the performers and matched their performance, note for note and tone for tone.

(From The Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph)

Phonograph Reproduction Rivals Voices ngers

Hall a
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(From The Pittsburgh Post)

RECORDS VIE WITH SINGERS IN OWN SONGS

Madame Rappold and Laurenti in "Miracle Concert."

Madame Rappold sang the initial number on the program. In the midst of it her lips ceased to move but the song went on. Slowly it dawned on the astonished audience that the artist was no longer singing, though her voice came forth to them as clearly and sweetly as before. Again she sang, and the audience only knew it was the living Madame Rappold, because of the motion of her lips. Her lips ceased to move—but her voice continued. The same magical effect was obtained when Mr. Laurenti sang

Illustration from an actual photograph taken in Carnegie Hall, Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, 1919.

CARNEGIE HALL, Pittsburgh, was jammed to its exits on the night of September 30, 1919. The audience was made up of 2600 music-lovers and music-critics. They came to hear Marie Rappold and Mario Laurenti make a remarkable comparison with the New Edison's Re-Creation of their voices. Read what the Pittsburgh newspapers said—see what happened. All Pittsburgh was amazed. There was no difference between the voice of the living artist and its Re-Creation by the New Edison.

3000 such audiences have heard similar tone-tests given by forty different artists of international fame. Always the result has been a triumph for the New Edison.

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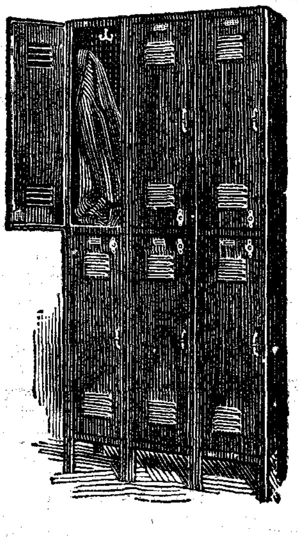

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GLOVES
FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

"This knowledge has served as a basis for the rationing of armies and for the construction of institutional dietaries. During recent years, however, it has become increasingly apparent that man can not live on protein, fat, and carbohydrate alone, but that a diet must contain in addition small quantities of what, until they can be isolated and identified, have been designated 'accessory food-factors.' The best example of these is the for long-recognized antiscorbutic substance in fresh vegetables and fruits. The existence of at least three accessory food-substances has been since established. For all of these the animal is dependent directly or indirectly upon the vegetable kingdom. An insufficient supply of any one of these leads to trouble. If one of them is inadequate, scurvy results; deficiency of another leads to the disease beriberi; and if deprived of the third an animal fails to grow. There appears also to be no doubt that rickets in children is due to a similar cause.

"This knowledge has for long been utilized to prevent scurvy. Where it has been intelligently applied it has eliminated beriberi from coolie-camps, the population of jails, and industrial communities of the Far East, and if it is utilized in the efforts to feed the famished population of the unfortunate countries of eastern Europe it will be the means of saving thousands of young lives during the ensuing winter."

ELASTIC FOUNDATIONS FOR PAVEMENTS

FOR permanent pavements, heavy, solid foundations have generally been considered necessary by engineers. Apparently this rule is to be changed, for porous, non-rigid bases were advocated by several experts at the recent convention of the American Society for Municipal Improvements, as reported in *Municipal Journal and Public Works* (New York). Non-rigid bases for pavements were once the rule. Many of our readers will remember seeing brick and stone surfaces laid over a foundation of sand or gravel; but such construction has generally been looked upon nowadays as out of date, and a makeshift. At the convention, however, one expert maintained that for asphalt and similar surfaces a rigid base is actually detrimental. In recent experience, we are told, bituminous concrete has worn better over old macadam than the same over concrete. Says the paper named above in its report of the convention:

"Four of the authors of papers discussing paving matters which were presented before the American Society for Municipal Improvements at New Orleans exprest the opinion, either directly or indirectly, that under certain conditions a cement concrete base not only was not necessarily the best for a given pavement, but might even be less desirable than a less rigid base such as bituminous concrete or macadam.

"Mr. [Will P.] Blair said that out of a study of the action of brick pavements had 'grown the belief that a rolled broken-stone base will so perform a drainage function as to stabilize soil support and at the same time afford sufficient voids that frozen moisture content will cause but little expansive force,' and therefore that a broken-stone base practically eliminates the injury from frost action that is occasioned by such action even when cement concrete bases are used. A combination of a rolled broken-stone base and an asphalt filler protects against injurious effects in a most wonderful way. These qualities, thoroughly understood, combine an element of economy so great that it may be regarded as real progress in economy of brick-road construction.'

"Major [E. A.] Kingsley said in his paper: 'The Tillson-Lewis reports reads: "Happily, most of the French roads will make excellent foundations to which it will be sufficient to apply appropriate wearing surfaces." No hint or suggestion is made as to tearing up the old macadam that it may be replaced with an expensive foundation. No more is there necessity in very many instances in our own country for tearing up well-built gravel, water-bound macadam, or even bituminous surface-treated macadam to put in new foundations. Thousands of dollars per mile upon thousands of miles of thoroughfares can be saved to the property-owners by intelligent use instead of destruction of the work already done and the expenditure already made. Eight hundred million dollars, it is estimated, has already been spent in the United States on water-bound macadam and gravel construction. The hundreds of millions saved by utilizing good macadam for foundations will build thousands of miles of additional roads.'

"Mr. [Frederic A.] Reimer, in presenting traffic data collected on Essex County roads concludes that 'given an old Telford macadam foundation from eight to ten inches in thickness, with the subsoil thoroughly drained, a bituminous concrete surface not less than two inches in thickness will economically carry both light and medium traffic.' Light traffic he defines as not exceeding 150 tons per foot of width of roadway travel, with the combined weight of vehicle and load not exceeding fifteen tons; while medium traffic would lie between 150 and 300 tons per foot of width of roadway travel, with the same limit of combined weight of vehicle and load.

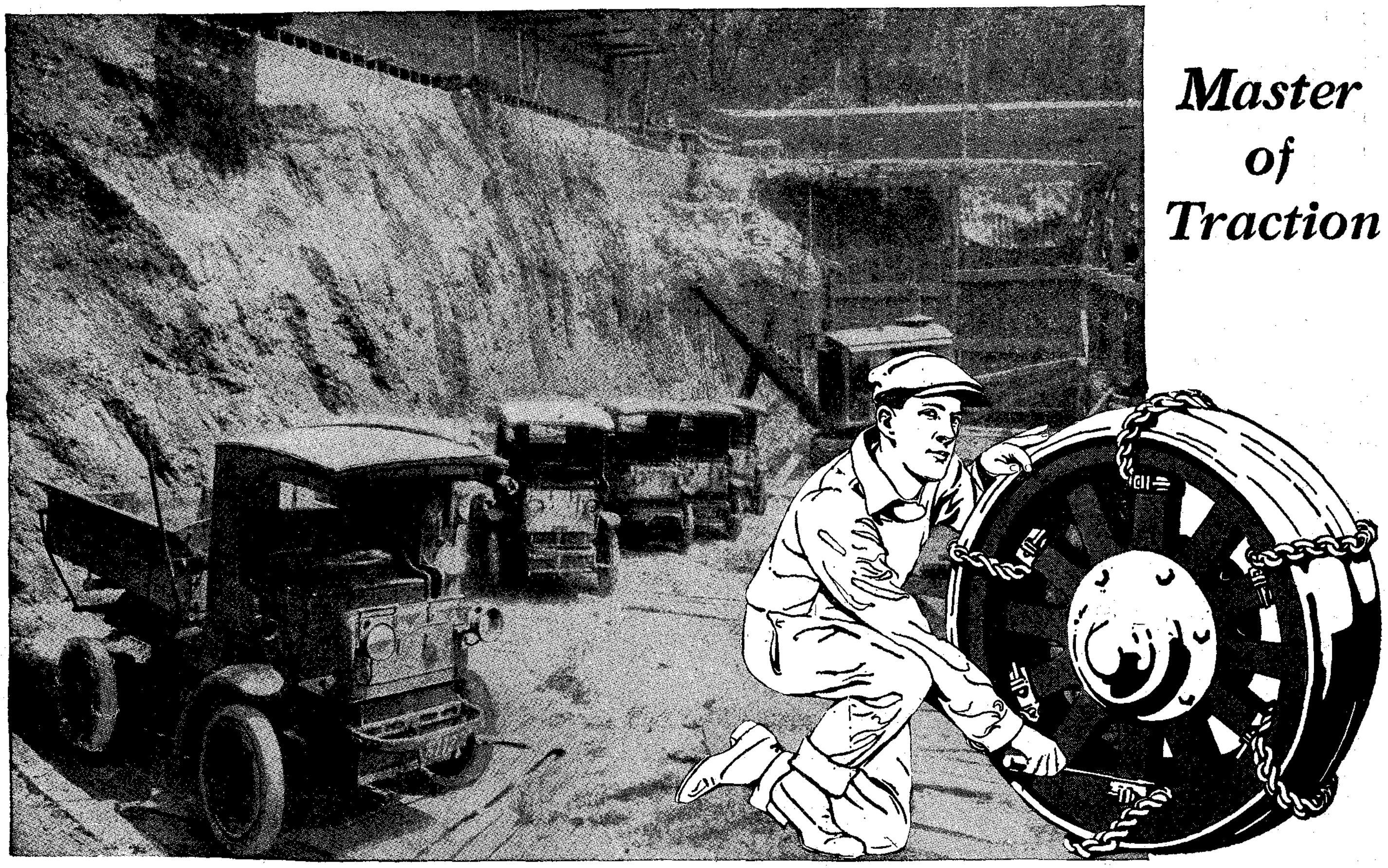
"Mr. [Geo. C.] Warren went into the subject much more exhaustively, devoting his entire paper to it, and some of the principal points which he made are as follows:

"The essential requirements of a pavement foundation are resiliency and strength. These may be mutally exclusive, and the engineer must adjust a compromise between them depending upon the requirements of each particular road. Only less important is a union between the base and the surface as close as is practicable with due consideration to the other factors.

"Strength Mr. Warren considers less important than resiliency; in fact, he believes that 'extreme strength of foundation, which necessarily includes rigidity, is actually detrimental under many, if not most, conditions of subsoil and drainage.'

"Resiliency can be given first place where the natural or artificial drainage is adequate and the subsoil is of such character that it can be rolled to a reasonably solid condition, and where the wearing surface is a stable, monolithic, resilient pavement. 'On the other hand, if a road or pavement subbase is in poorly drained or weak subsoil, strength of base with its attendant evil of rigidity is a controlling factor for consideration.'

"The highest degree of tensile strength and its attendant rigidity necessarily carry



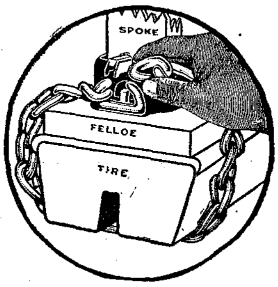
Master of Traction

Negotiating a 13% Grade with Arrow Grips

On every load out of this excavation for the Federal Reserve Bank, at Richmond, Va., these trucks had to pull up a thirteen per cent grade. Great difficulty was encountered until they were equipped with Arrow Grips. The steep embankment was then negotiated with ease.

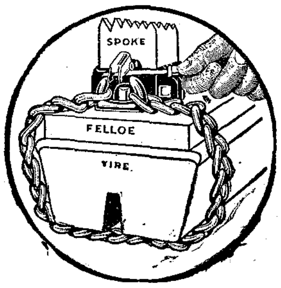
The Terminal Motor Company, who handles Autocars in Richmond, writes as follows:

"Our experience has shown us that any other type of chain would not last a week; but, after the first trial of Arrow Grips, we found that our problem had been solved."



Attaching

Patents Pending



Detaching

Arrow Grips are a necessary part of the equipment of every truck. Their sure grip means traction under adverse conditions—their ease of attachment and detachment saves minutes and does away with tussling with complicated devices.

Don't risk your truck investment of thousands of dollars—don't subject your haulage system to delays, accidents and touring charges. Arrow Grips will pay their cost many times over by preventing all this.

The biggest fleet owners in America have standardized on Arrow Grips. They are acknowledged the foremost non-skid device. Note their simplicity, how easy they go on and off. Note the absence of special chain connectors. No need to unload or jack up the truck. Arrow Grips are rust-proof and chains are 100% over-strength.

There is an Arrow Grip to fit your truck, whether it be a seven-tonner or a Ford.

'Phone the Arrow Grip dealer in your city.

Write for folder, "A Minute's Job"

Arrow Grip Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Department L. **Glens Falls, N. Y.**

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

ARROW GRIP

NON-SKID CHAINS FOR SOLID TIRE VEHICLES

3-IN-ONE OIL

MAKES

The Strop Softer— The Razor Keener— The Shave Smoother

It's your face. Why abuse it with a razor that pulls, scrapes and starts the hairs to growing under your skin? What's the sense of that?

Save your face, razor and temper and have perfect joy shaves by always doing this before and after shaving:

Draw your "safety" or "ordinary" blade between your thumb and forefinger, moistened with a little 3-in-One oil. Also put a few drops on your strop or automatic stropping device. Then strop as usual and secure keenest barber edge. Your razor will glide over your face as smoothly as silk. 3-in-One also prevents the soap from burning or itching.

There's a scientific reason for all this—the "Razor Saver" Bulletin, sent free, explains it to you, and shows you how to really take care of your razor.

Now, don't scoff. Fill out the coupon and try some 3-in-One Joy Shaves, *free!* Judge for yourself.

3-in-One is sold at all stores in 1-oz., 3-oz. and 8-oz. bottles and in 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans.

Three-in-One Oil Co.
165 KAR. Broadway, New York

This Coupon Brings You a Generous FREE Sample Fill it Out Send Today

3 IN 1

3-in-One Oil Co.,
165 KAR. Broadway, New York.

Send me, without one cent of cost, a generous sample of 3-in-One, "Razor Saver" Bulletin and the 3-in-One Dictionary —all free.

Name ....

Street and No. ....

City ....

State...............................

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

with them the certainty of more or less cracking from contraction and heaving from expansion under climatic changes. Serious cracks in a pavement foundation will cause corresponding cracks in the wearing surface.

"The cracking is immediately followed by serious wearing of the edges of the cracks under normal traffic.

"If we want to break a surface with the blow of a hammer, we would place it on a rigid, solid stone or anvil, knowing that if we should place the substance on a piece of rubber (which is the acme of resiliency) the blow would have no effect whatever. So in a pavement surface, if other conditions, including drainage, subsoil, and character of wearing surface make the use of a resilient base practicable, then the wear and tear on the wearing surface under the blows of traffic are vastly less than if laid on a rigid base."

BLOOD-TESTS OF RELATIONSHIPS

RUSSIANS are not related to the European races, but to Arabs, Turks, and Jews. These all form an intermediate group of races between the Europeans and a group of Africans and Asiatics, including negroes, East Indians, etc. These results, which will be recognized as quite different from those deduced from the relationships of language, were obtained by the methods of "serology," or the study of blood-serum, by experts in this new science, during the exceptional opportunities afforded by the Great War. Many years ago the relationship of man to the higher apes was asserted to have been shown by these methods, which have to do with the precipitation of certain organic substances in the blood of related species. The tests, which have been long recognized as giving qualified evidence among the lower animals, have now been applied to the different races of men as above described. Hitherto, the study and measurement of the body have been largely depended upon, including the so-called anthropometric tests, such as the cranial index, the facial angle, and similar tests. Says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, December 27):

"These tests are in a sense as obvious as differences in stature, and such striking differences in conformation as the peculiarities in the eye-slits which characterize the oriental races. With the advent of immunologic knowledge, the methods of serology were applied to the study of racial peculiarities. In the early days of serology, the precipitin test was used to demonstrate the blood-relationship between man and the higher apes. The possibility of differentiating groups within the same species was not apparent until some time after serology became well established. Indeed, it was not until Landsteiner demonstrated the fact that serologic differences occurred among individuals of the same species that the possibility of using serologic methods became apparent.

"In certain fields of operation in connection with the recent war, extraordinary opportunities were offered for the study of different races on account of the bringing

AND THEN HE WOKE UP

It takes a terrible jolt to shake some men out of settled habits, ideas and ways of doing things—to make them *see* all around them, the forces that threaten production and profits.

The printing situation in thousands of business concerns had to grow worse and worse and worse; the costs had to go up like the thermometer in the Sahara before they'd recognize the remedy —*though it was all the time right under their noses.*

But when they did wake up! You could hear the call for help from coast to coast, and there was just one answer, *The Multigraph.*

Multigraph sales shot up way over the 200% mark—and every month the insistent demand of business beats the last month's record.

A single page advertisement in Metropolitan Newspapers ("HELP! Just where you need it—in your printing problem") flooded Multigraph branch offices with letters, telegrams, telephone calls and personal visits.

WHY? *Because the Multigraph is the only existing solution of the printing problem in business*—AND BUSINESS HAS FOUND IT OUT.

Almost every kind of printing you use in your business can be produced on the Multigraph—in the privacy of your own office—*without long and irritating delays* AND AT 25% to 75% OF THE COST OF ANY OTHER METHOD.

Don't put off looking into *your* printing problem. Get a line on what your printing costs—*compared to what it used to cost.*

When you realize what that *means in dollars and cents,* you'll reach for your hat or your telephone and get *the other side of the story*—equally good or *better printing* at *far less cost* and far greater convenience.

You Can't Buy a Multigraph Unless You Need It

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.
Cleveland, Ohio **Offices in Principal Cities**

THE INTERNATIONAL MULTIGRAPH CO.
***London,* 15-16 Holborn Viaduct** ***Paris,* 24 Boulevard des Capucines**

THE MULTIGRAPH SALES CO., Ltd.
84-88 Bay St., Toronto Canada **Offices in Principal Canadian Cities**

and BOUGHT a MULTIGRAPH

***MULTIGRAPH SENIOR** This is a complete, compact equipment that turns out high quality printing and form *typewriting* at very low cost—averaging a saving of from 25% to 75%. It is simple and easy to operate; rapid and convenient. Electrically driven, with printing ink attachment, automatic paper feed, signature device, automatic platen release and wide printing surface. Easy payments if desired.

***MULTIGRAPH JUNIOR** This is a wonderfully efficient equipment for concerns which have a limited amount of work. It does both form typewriting and office printing and produces the same high quality of work as the Senior Equipment, but it is hand-operated only and cannot be equipped with electric power, automatic feed and signature device attachments as can the Senior. Easy payments if desired.

The Multigraph
1811 E. 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio

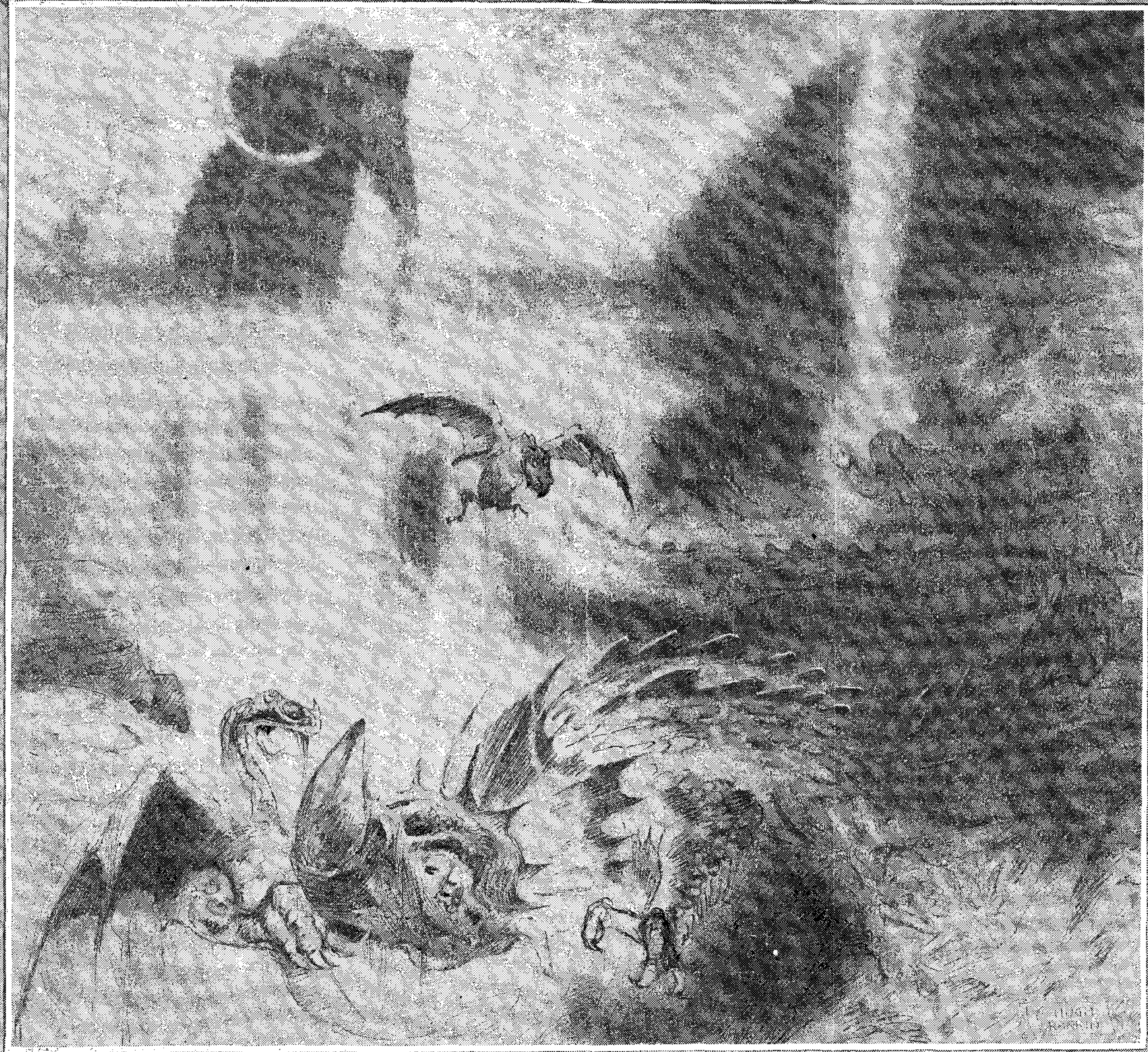
Perhaps *I* have been asleep. Show me what help I can get from the Multigraph.

Firm____________________ Our Line is____________________

Name____________________ Official Position____________________

Street Address______________ Town______________ State_____ Lit. Dig. 1-24

Through the Ages with Father Time



Before Adam

PAINTED FOR FATHER TIME BY HUGH RANKIN

BEFORE man came, Time was.

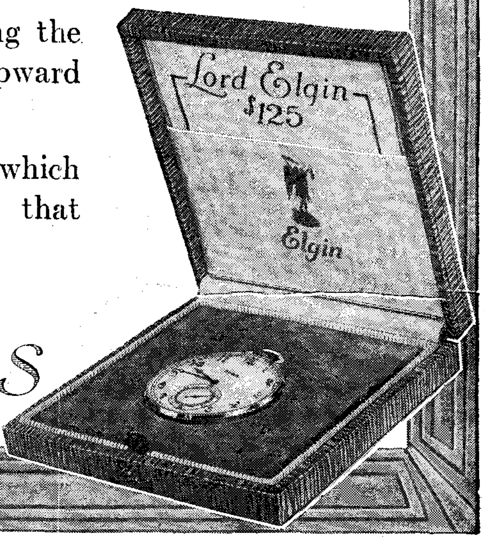
Not Time as we reckon it today; no mere minutes, but ages, *aeons*.

Against the vague dawn of the world loomed dinosaur, pterodactyl, mastodon—

Even then, in all that chaos, was stirring the irresistible force of evolution—that eager upward urge of life which emerged at last as *man!*

And the tireless flight of Father Time which spanned those colossal ages, is the same that measures our lives today.

Elgin Watches



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

together of military units from various parts of the world. In the British campaign in Mesopotamia, particularly, an extremely cosmopolitan group was collected. Advantage of this was taken by L. and H. Hirschfeld, two Swiss serologists, who made extensive studies of the blood of soldiers of different nationalities and of the population of Mesopotamia. The type of blood-test chosen was that in every-day use in connection with the transfusion of blood, namely, the determination of the group into which individuals should be placed with reference to the presence of isoagglutinins. The method as ordinarily used places individuals in one of four groups. The Hirschfelds tested English, French, Italian, Serbian, Greek, Bulgarian, Russian, Arabian, Turkish, Senegalese, Anamese, and Indian soldiers, and also tested the blood of Jewish refugees.

"As the result of a great many tests, the observers were able to divide the nationalities into three groups: a European type, which contained the English, French, Italians, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Serbians, and which, according to the studies of Landsteiner and von Düngern, would also contain the Germans and Austrians; an intermediate group containing the Arabs, Turks, Russians, and Jews, and an Asio-African group containing the negroes, East Indians, and natives of Indo-China and Madagascar. The authors draw the conclusion that these results are suggestive of a dual origin of the human race. According to this conception, the European type and the Asio-African type originated independently, and the intermediate type represents the fusion of the other two types. The validity of these conclusions may, of course, be questioned; but the studies are certainly of interest not only on account of the immediate results, but also because they suggest further studies of different races along serologic lines."

LIFTING THE WIRELESS LID

THE war-time lid has been removed from the use of the wireless telegraph. Hundreds of thousands of amateur stations that were silenced in 1917 by government decree are now freed from restrictions, and the ether—or what Dr. Einstein has left of it—again buzzes with wireless messages radiating in all possible directions. Who are the wireless operators, and what are they trying to do? Whom do they talk with, and what do they say? In *Electrical Merchandising* (New York, December), Joseph Santley answers some of these questions, and he particularly points out how the lifting of the lid has opened a profitable field for the electrical dealer, in furnishing the host of amateur operators with their wireless outfits. "Amateur" is hardly the word for many of them, for hundreds have seen service in the radio divisions of the Army and Navy and are in the professional class. Writes Mr. Santley:

"When the United States entered the war the Government silenced, almost overnight, the wireless-telegraph stations of hundreds of thousands of amateurs by its order that no sending or receiving apparatus of any kind be operated without a special war-permit. Only Army, Navy, and commercial stations engaged in transmitting government messages were permitted to continue, and all radio outfits of whatever size or kind were put under the strictest possible surveillance.

"Shortly after the armistice was declared in effect, however, the first steps were taken to lift the wireless ban on amateur stations, and by the early spring of 1919 the restrictions against wireless receiving sets were canceled. . . . And now comes the lifting of the ban against transmitting apparatus and sending stations, so that the wireless opportunities and privileges for the amateur are henceforth restored to what they were three years ago.

"To the electrical dealer who will equip himself to sell wireless goods to the amateur and commercial operators in his vicinity, this dropping of all restrictions against both sending and receiving sets means an opportunity for much profitable business. For, during the time the ban has been so rigidly enforced—almost three years—the sale of wireless goods to amateurs has been at a standstill. But now that 'the lid is off' there is a whole army of boy experimenters to be equipped—in fact, almost a three years' crop in one.

"And besides this triple normal crop of Young America interested in wireless, there is another army of older boys and young men, returned to school and civil life from service in the radio divisions of the Army and Navy. Having acquired a knowledge and enthusiasm for wireless, many of these young men are taking up the subject as a pastime, and are equipping splendid amateur stations that for completeness and sending range take almost professional rank. Others of the signal corps and radio men on leaving the service have drifted into commercial operating work in connection with the hundreds of commercial radio stations which are now working full blast, and which also have rapidly increased in number since the war.

"Ships' wireless stations, of course, are first in number and importance in the commercial field, but nowadays there are many other large and powerful stations operating in connection with newspapers, department-stores, mines, transmission companies, railroads, and plantations—all aside from the sending plants of the regular wireless-telegraph companies.

"The volume of wireless business is really tremendous in those stores which have made a practise of catering to buyers of radio apparatus—both to amateurs and to commercial operators on land and on shipboard. Indeed, the wireless apparatus sales of one New York City electrical supply-house total $7,000 to $8,000 a month, about one-quarter of its total over-the-counter business being in 'wireless.' Seaport and lake cities present particular opportunities to sell wireless goods, and some dealers, like the Honolulu electric-shop pictured on the preceding page, have set aside special departments for the sale of radio apparatus.

"But whether or not your territory includes any commercial wireless stations with their continuous need for supply parts, coils, reactances, wire, insulators, etc., it is a pretty safe bet that your community has the customary proportion of young American wireless enthusiasts, and if you can make your store headquarters for these radio 'bugs' you are certain to reap profitable and interesting business."

Instant Syrup Maker
CRESCENT MAPLEINE
DELICIOUS FLAVOR FOR

As Quick
—as heating a kettle of water you can make your own delicious syrup for the hot cakes and waffles with

MAPLEINE
The Golden Flavor

—two cups boiling water, four cups granulated sugar and one teaspoonful of *Mapleine.*

Mapleine is also an unexcelled flavoring for cake frostings, puddings, sauces, ices and candies.

Your grocer can supply you.
2 oz. bottle, 35c; Canada, 50c.

4c stamp and trade-mark from Mapleine carton will bring the MapleineCookBook of 200 recipes.

Crescent Mfg. Co.
327 Occidental Ave.
Seattle, Wash.

Cuticura Soap
IS IDEAL
For the Hands

Soap 25c., Ointment 25 & 50c., Talcum 25c. Sample each mailed free by "Cuticura, Dept. 6B, Boston."

Don't Forget Your
Valentine
Send $2, $3, $5 or $10, for
The Sweetest Chocolate words that can be said to a Sweetheart—

"Smith's Chocolate Dreams" (reg)
The universal language of Sweets—beautifully packed in a True Heart box and safely parcel posted to any reachable girl in this world.

For all other occasions send $2, $3, $5 or $10 for a "Regular" box of Chocolate Dreams.

George Smith
St. Paul or Minneapolis
Minn., U. S. A.
Maker and Shipper of World's Finest Candies, $2, $3, $5 per lb. delivered.

WATER WITHOUT WELL OR PUMP

A UNIQUE plan for watering live stock is described by an Iowa farmer, Mont Herring, in *System on the Farm* (Chicago, December). His scheme is described by the editor as "the best expense-cutter found on a recent editorial trip through Iowa." Mr. Herring uses the water drained from his fields to water his cattle, which is easily done, as most of his farm is on higher ground than his barnyard. He reports a big supply of water without any well or pump, tanks always filled, and good running water all the time. Mr. Herring has built a small house over the water-tank with a concrete floor lower than the surrounding land. There are openings in the front through which the cattle and horses drink, with doors on either side to admit hogs. The tank is formed by lowering the floor and making it of concrete. The water overflows from this into the tank where the hogs drink. Says Mr Herring:

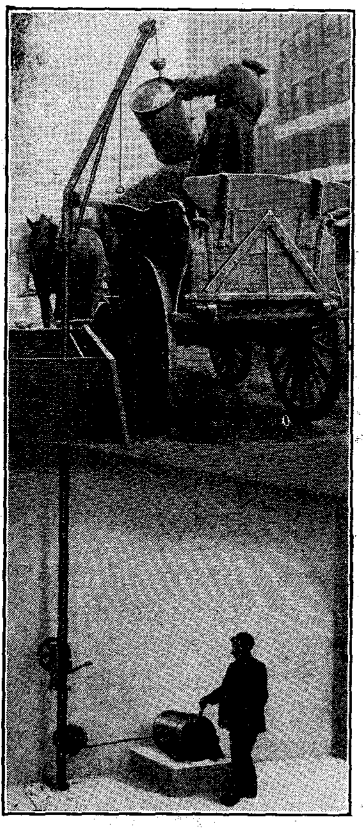
"It would be natural to suppose that I might have difficulty in the winter. But apparently, because of the constant flow of the water, my system is free from freezing; at least, I have never had any trouble in the winter. Of course, the good, substantial building that is built around the watering-place helps to keep out the cold. You will notice that there are doors that may be closed to make the building tight; and when it is cold weather these are closed at night. . . . . . .

"You may wonder how I secure the water from the drain tiles. It is a very simple matter. I buried a barrel on the hill about six hundred feet from the water-tank. I placed the tile in such a way that it would empty into this barrel at the top, and on the other side of the barrel, about three feet above the bottom, I attached a one-inch pipe. This is dropt to a depth of four feet below the ground and runs to the water-trough. It empties into the trough from above. . . . . . .

"You may wonder at the constant flow of water I have from my drain tile, but if you have ever kept watch on the outlet of your tile-drains, you will probably remember that the water flows almost constantly the year round. This automatic supply failed me for just one day, and that was in a year that was much drier than any season we have had for a good many years. The drain from which I take this supply covers nearly one hundred acres, so you see there is a big source to draw from.

"Perhaps I should explain that the one-inch pipe that supplies the watering-tank does not take away all of the water that comes from the fields. It is necessary to have, in addition, a drain-tile just as large as the one that empties in the barrel to carry the surplus water away. The opening of this tile is just above the place where the inch pipe is attached. By this arrangement, a supply to the water-tank is assured before any overflows into the tile.

"The reason I use a barrel and attach the pipes near the top of it is because I then have a means of preventing the small pipe from clogging with sediment that may



Lift and Lower Your Lighter Loads
The Man-Saving Way

LIGHTER loads are generally the ones most wasteful of man-power. Labor is at a premium, so use your men to best advantage. With the G & G Telescopic Hoist one man can easily perform the work of two, two men the work of four.

LIFTS The G&G Telescopic Hoist LOWERS
PATENTED
with Automatic Gear Shifting Brake Device and Silencer

Unequalled in the economical handling of loads such as
ASHES RUBBISH BAGS BARRELS
COAL GARBAGE BALES ICE
AUTOMOBILE TIRES
and other materials within its scope.

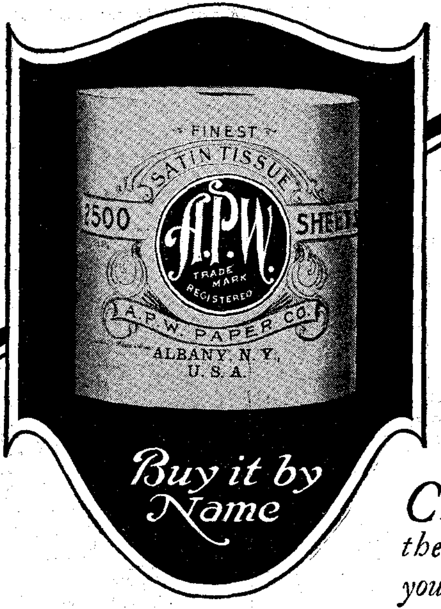
Ten standard models—electric and manual power—to meet various conditions outdoors and indoors. Hoists are compact, easily installed without building alterations, and require area only 4 feet square.

Illustration shows electric Model D in operation at Conley Tinfoil Co., New York City. Loads are lifted and lowered between cellar and top of wagon electrically. When not in use, that part of Hoist showing above sidewalk level *telescopes* below grade.

When writing please mention proposed use for Hoist and distance of lift, so we can recommend most suitable model.

GILLIS & GEOGHEGAN, 530 West Broadway, New York

POWER Since 1866 we have specialized in the installation of steam power plants. Inquiries to equip steam power plants anywhere in the U. S. and Canada are as cordially invited as inquiries relating to G&G Hoists. PLANTS



2500 *Satin sheets to the Roll. Count Guaranteed*

CHEAPER than the poorest paper you can buy

A. P. W. SATIN TISSUE

IF you buy Toilet Paper in the Roll you, too, will prefer A. P. W. Satin Tissue, because it is the finest, softest, purest Satin Finish we can make—ALWAYS made from clean, new, sanitary materials.

YOU PAY a little more per roll, but it costs LESS per sheet than the poorest paper you can buy. It has been one of the biggest sellers in the U. S. A. for years because of its unusual merit.

A. P. W. SATIN TISSUE is the leader among the A. P. W. QUALITY PRODUCTS

YOU may see actual samples of A. P. W. Satin Tissue and the other A. P. W. QUALITY Papers at the store which displays this sign, or we will send you a FREE FOLDER containing Samples of the different papers and name of nearest dealer, on request.

AGENCY FOR A.P.W. QUALITY TOILET PAPER PRODUCTS

A. P. W. PAPER CO., Dept. 12, Albany, N. Y.

come down the line of tile. This sediment settles to the bottom of the barrel and the clear water runs off through the pipe.

"When I put in the barrel, I did not know just how successful the plan would be. That is why I did not use a more permanent receptacle. Now I have proved the value of the plan, and it is getting about time to replace the barrel, so I am going to use concrete and make a more permanent outfit. . . . . . .

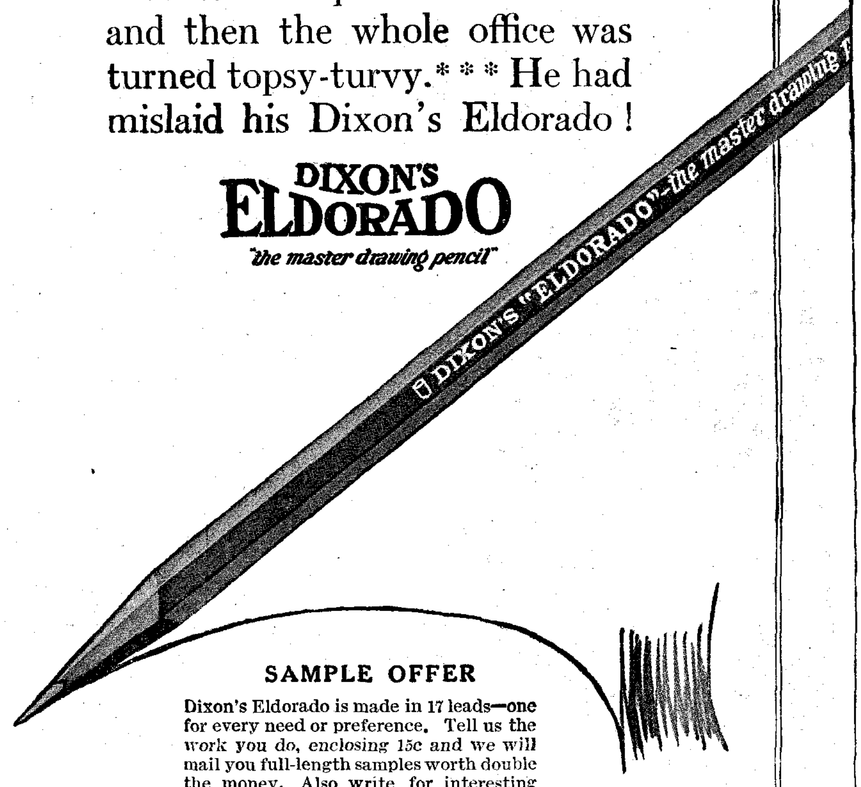
"It is pleasing to consider the big dollars-and-cents saving that this plan has made me. It made it unnecessary to pay out several hundred dollars for having a well made, and it saved me several hundred dollars more because I do not need a windmill. The upkeep on a windmill and pump amounts to $15 or $20 a year, so you see I have saved from $500 to $1,000 in the past year."

HOW DRAINAGE RAISES LAND-VALUES—The commercial results of land-drainage are illustrated by increase of land-prices in drainage districts, in a paper read before the National Drainage Congress by Isham Randolph, a Chicago engineer. In the Little River district of about eight hundred square miles, in Missouri, the best lands, we learn from an abstract of Mr. Randolph's paper in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York), were sold at an average price of $16 per acre before the drainage was begun, while during 1918 and 1919 the average was $55, and some of the drained land has sold as high as $75 per acre. We read further:

"Concerning smaller districts in Missouri, the following figures may be cited: District No. 1 in New Madrid County was organized in 1898, and during 1899 several thousand acres of the best lands on the higher ridges were sold at an average of $6.30 per acre. Drainage work was completed about 1902, and during 1902 and 1903 land was sold at an average of $9.70 per acre, while a fair average at the present time would be $125 per acre, and some sales have been made at close to $200 per acre. In the Spring Lake district, in Illinois, before reclamation, the fair market-value was about $3 per acre, but now the price is firm at $300. In the Banner Special Drainage and Levee district, in Illinois, with 46,000 acres, the price before reclamation was about $3.60 per acre, while now it is $275 to $300, and in a partition suit the commissioners have appraised uncleared property on the basis of $300 per acre. One year after drainage a tract formerly valued at $25 per acre produced onions which sold for more than $800 per acre. As the cost of raising the crop was something over $200, the net return on the land was $600 per acre for that year. Concerning Arkansas, Mr. Randolph quoted from a letter by Willis Ayres, consulting engineer, Memphis, Tenn. In Mississippi County, Ark., approximately $5,000,000 has been expended for drainage in the past ten years. Cut-over land, where all merchantable timber has been removed, was unsalable at $10 an acre ten years ago. To-day that same land is selling at $150 to $200 per acre. In Crittenden County, Ark., next year practically the entire county will have been drained at a total expenditure of approximately $3,000,000.

He had an important task to do and then the whole office was turned topsy-turvy.* * * He had mislaid his Dixon's Eldorado!

DIXON'S ELDORADO
"the master drawing pencil"



SAMPLE OFFER

Dixon's Eldorado is made in 17 leads—one for every need or preference. Tell us the work you do, enclosing 15c and we will mail you full-length samples worth double the money. Also write for interesting pencil booklet—"FINDING YOUR PENCIL."

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., PENCIL DEPT. 41-J, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Canadian Distributors:—A. R. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Whitman's Sampler & Confections

In every Sampler you will find this

GUARANTEE.

IF for any reason this package does not give entire satisfaction, we respectfully urge you to return it to the agency where it was purchased. Our agent is authorized to adjust complaints either by an exchange or refund. If more convenient, mail an unsatisfactory package direct to us and we shall be glad to adjust any complaints and pay the carriage charges both ways.

Even though packed and handled with utmost care chocolates will deteriorate quickly if over-heated. On the other hand, if kept under favorable conditions both chocolates and fondants improve in flavor and consistency. We welcome criticism and suggestions.

Stephen F. Whitman & Son, Inc.
Philadelphia

This guarantee covers all packages of Whitman's Chocolates and Confections

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC MOTORS AND CONTROLLERS

W
WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC

How Much Can They Earn in *Your* Plant?

To measure the earning capacity of any man in your plant, consider not what *you pay him* but what *he pays you*.

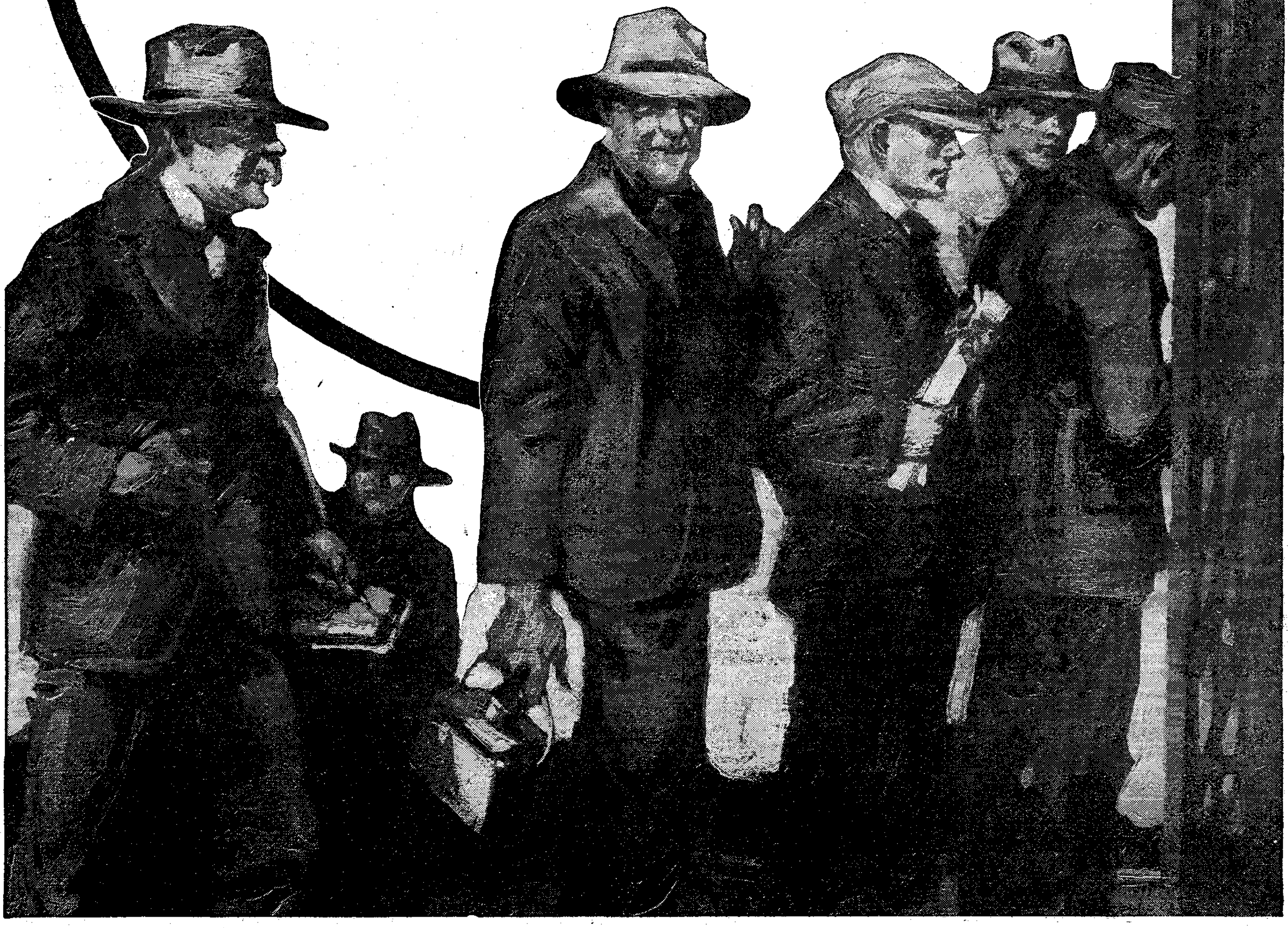
His production, not his wages, is the real gauge of his worth.

You may be paying the same wages as your competitors, yet his men may be *earning* more than yours because they are *producing* more than yours.

As wages rise and workers receive more and more, the problem of increasing and bettering their output becomes more acute. Today it is one of the most vital of all industry's problems.

Before it can be solved, manufacturers must realize more keenly than many have in the past, that production is not alone a matter of men but also one of machines and methods.

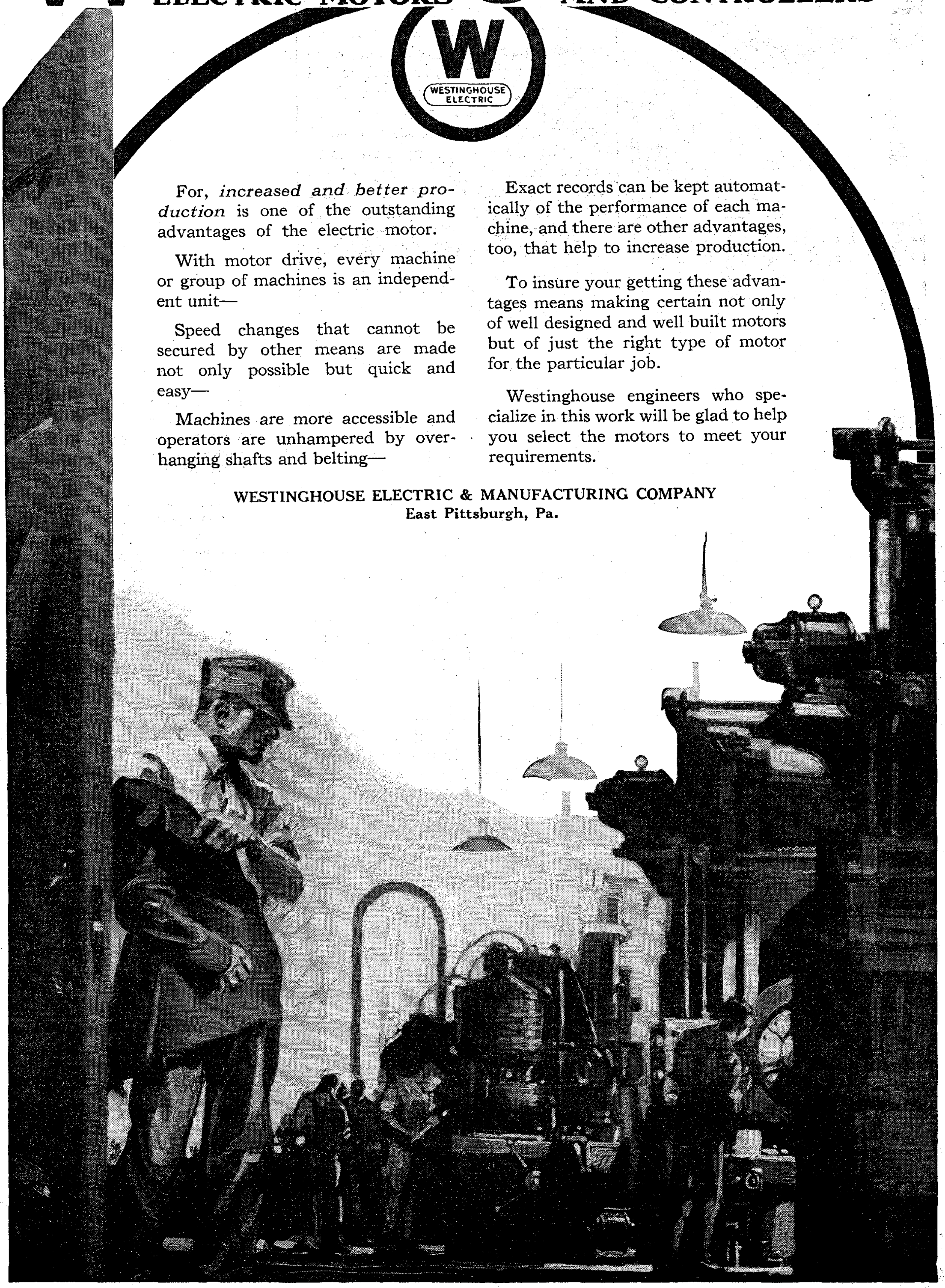
As they realize it, steam-engines and line shafts will disappear from those plants in which they still remain and in their places will be the most modern type of electric drive.



Westinghouse

ELECTRIC MOTORS AND CONTROLLERS

W
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC



For, *increased and better production* is one of the outstanding advantages of the electric motor.

With motor drive, every machine or group of machines is an independent unit—

Speed changes that cannot be secured by other means are made not only possible but quick and easy—

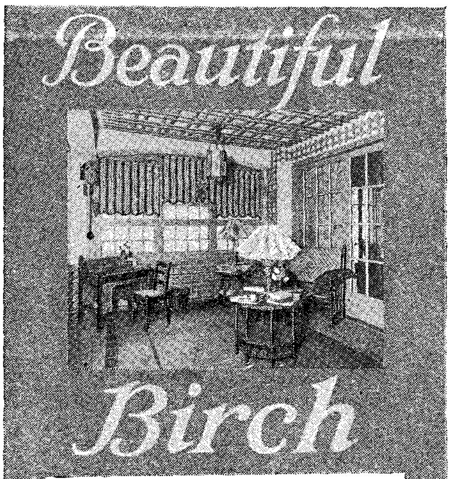
Machines are more accessible and operators are unhampered by overhanging shafts and belting—

Exact records can be kept automatically of the performance of each machine, and there are other advantages, too, that help to increase production.

To insure your getting these advantages means making certain not only of well designed and well built motors but of just the right type of motor for the particular job.

Westinghouse engineers who specialize in this work will be glad to help you select the motors to meet your requirements.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
East Pittsburgh, Pa.



WHAT GUIDES YOUR CHOICE of WOODWORK?

A preference for this or that appearance is not a sufficient guide in selecting the woodwork for your home.

You should *know* not only that your woodwork will be beautiful but that it will *stay* beautiful year after year.

"Beautiful **birch**" is hard, strong, wear resisting. It can be stained or enameled in *any* finish you choose.

The new **birch** Book tells much of interest and profit to builders and you will find it well worth reading. Your copy is awaiting your address. May we have it?

The Birch Manufacturers
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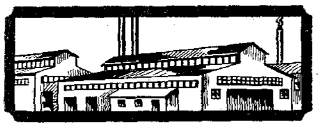

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BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES

THE PERIPATETIC AND ADVENTUROUS LIFE OF THE EEL

ARISTOTLE'S theory that eels are the outcome of the slime of marshes, and the later one that they come from horsehairs left in a quiet pool, were both fanciful enough to gain wide credence in their day. When science took up the problem, however, and the true life-history of the eel finally became known, it was found to be even more wonderful than any of the fictions with which an earlier age had sought to explain the origin of one of Nature's strangest creatures. Among other interesting things, we learn that the eel is one of the greatest travelers in the world. It seems no eel ever concludes that the old homestead is "good enough" for him. At a ridiculously early stage of his career, he is seized with an irresistible hankering to see the world—not merely the part of it a few miles away, but the "uttermost parts of the earth." Thereupon he sets out from the place where he was hatched in the "deeps" of the ocean, and eventually he reaches fresh water at the mouth of some stream. Up this he proceeds, overcoming all obstacles, until he finds a quiet pool to his liking, and there he spends his life until maturity. Then the *wanderlust* is upon him once more, and he returns by devious ways to his home in the ocean. The vast extent of an eel's journeyings is indicated by Dr. Johs. Schmidt, a Danish naturalist quoted by J. Arthur Thomson in *The New Statesman* (London), who maintains that eels in rivers like the Nile originally came from the central Atlantic. The youthful eel when it reaches fresh water, after leaving its oceanic home, is known as an elver. "Many a spring we have watched a long procession of these lithe creatures, each about two and a half inches long and the thickness of the stoutest knitting-needle, and all possest by the same unconscious purpose of going on, going straight on, against the stream," says Mr. Thomson. Further:

> The circumvention of waterfalls—taking advantage of the wet rocks and the vegetation by the banks—is very interesting. They contrive to get past the falls of the Rhine into Lake Constance; in the case of Niagara, we suppose, some long roundabout way to Lake Erie must be discovered. Having overcome the difficulties of a hazardous journey, the young eels settle down to the humdrum business of growth. Voracious eaters of worms and little fishes, indeed, of all sorts of small fry, they grow steadily in length and girth, and attain in the course of years to the verge of maturity. They then exchange their every-day yellow dress for a traveling costume, dark above and silvery below; they become larger and much heavier of eye; the shape of the snout entirely changes, becoming higher and less broad. The females may take seven to twelve years to reach this stage, and may be a yard long when they start on their journey. The males "put on silver" when four and one-half to seven years old, and their maximum length is about twenty inches. All the growing is punctiliously registered in the inconspicuous scales, but it must be remembered that these do not become noticeable till the fish is in its third or fourth year. We have used the awkward phrase "verge of maturity" for lack of a better; what we mean is that the creatures are beginning to be mature. For eels never spawn in fresh water, not if they stay there for forty years. What happens is that a constitutional change sets in as the reproductive organs begin to mature; the food-canal shrinks and the animal ceases to feed; the every-day chemical routine of the body is altered; the composition of the blood changes; the proportion of carbonic acid increases, and this, acting on a nervous system in which the racial past lives on incarnate, prompts restlessness. Thus, often in excited crowds, the eels leave their feeding-place, and make their way down the rivers to the sea. It is about late autumn that they usually set out on their journey, and they prefer to travel by night, which is, indeed, the time of their maximum activity in ordinary life. A study of the captures, which are frequently huge, suggests that the males lead the way. The pace may be thirty miles in the twenty-four hours, but the average is about a third of that. Here it should be noted that some eels remain during their growing period near the mouths of rivers or even along the seashore.
>
> The stimulus of the sea brings on sex-maturity, but the requisite conditions are subtle, involving temperature (and probably pressure) as well as salinity. Thus our eels do not spawn in the North Sea, for most of it is too shallow, and where it is deep enough it is too cold. Dr. Johs. Schmidt's careful analyses of his long-continued hunting for very young stages in the eel's life-history point to the conclusion that the North European eels spawn in the south-central basin of the North Atlantic, south and west of the Azores, and that the spawning probably takes place in the spring or summer after they leave the rivers.

Reasoning from the well-known fact that animals tend to go home to breed, Mr. Thomson concludes that the eel is really a deep-sea fish, which has taken to fresh waters, just as a salmon is a fresh-water fish which has taken to feeding in the sea. The eel's life-history begins and ends in the ocean. Young as the elver is when it appears at the river mouth to seek its fresh-water home, it has already had an interesting ocean career. As we read:

> The first chapter in the history remains dark. It is not unlikely, indeed, that the actual spawning takes place in the dark, at great depths, perhaps near the floor of the deep sea, and that the fertilized eggs float upward. What we do know is that the very young larvæ, not more than nine millimeters in length, are found not far from the surface of very deep water, and that they tend to sink deeper as development goes on. These first larval stages

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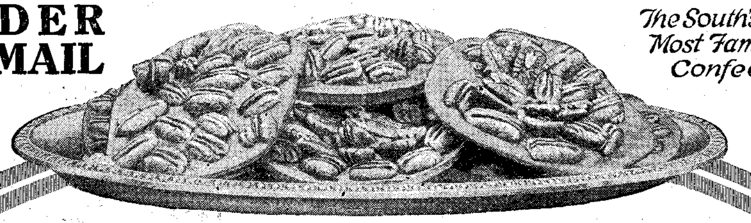

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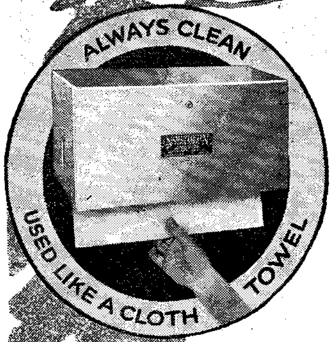
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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

bear the heavy name of *pre-Leptocephali;* they are marked by relatively large fang-like teeth, recalling those of many abyssal fishes; they are evidently voracious and they grow quickly.

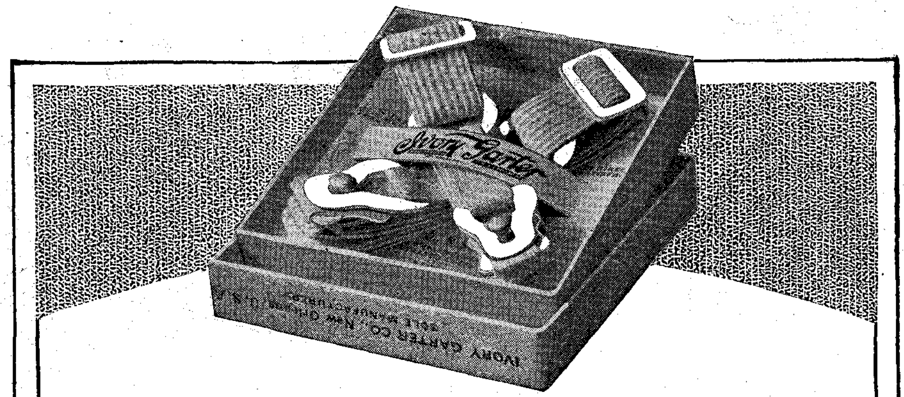
The third chapter in the life-history of the eel is that of the *Leptocephali*, a name going back to the time—not very long ago—when these eel larvæ were regarded as peculiar species of pelagic fishes. They are delicate creatures, about three inches long, almost as thin as knife-blades, and almost as clear as glass. The iris of the eye is silvery, but even the blood is colorless. The teeth are smaller than in the preceding stage and they eventually disappear. The *Leptocephali* of different kinds of eels, such as the common eel and the conger eel, are very like one another, but quite distinguishable. They live in the open sea from a depth of about fifty fathoms to a few feet below the surface; they rise at night and sink by day; they swim with beautiful, wavy movements, more leisurely than rapid; and they are able to float at rest—almost invisible, of course. Their delicate body is much permeated by water; their specific gravity is almost the same as that of the surrounding medium; they are readily carried by the great surface drift toward the north and east. They do not appear to feed; it follows that they do not grow. At an uncertain time, however, a mysterious constitutional change sets in. The shape of the body is profoundly altered; it is gradually reduced in height and afterward in length till it is almost cylindrical or eel-shaped. The leisureliness of the *Leptocephali* is replaced by the swift agility of the glass-eels or transparent elvers, the creatures of the fourth chapter in this life-history. They press in to the shallower waters near shore, where they complete their metamorphosis and begin again to feed and grow. For the period of change, which occupies several months, is a fasting period, and this throws light on the facts that the glass-eel is about a centimeter shorter than the younger *Leptocephalus*, and that its dry weight is about two-thirds less!

In the course of a year or so, the pelagic glass-eels have become the littoral pigmented elvers with which we started. So the life-history, which, as Dr. Wemyss Fulton puts it, has changed from a mystery to a romance of natural history, includes the following chapters: Developing eggs, *pre-Leptocephali*, *Leptocephali*, glass-eels, elvers, growing eels, almost mature migrating eels, and spawning fish. The variety of habitat in one life-time is extraordinary—the deep waters, toward the surface, the open sea, toward the shore, in shallow waters, up the rivers, the quiet reaches and ponds, an occasional excursion in the damp grass, and back in the depths again. Very noteworthy, too, is the length of the journey that many of the young eels have to take before reaching a river-mouth. The arms of the Bristol Channel lead myriads very directly to the Severn, but the young eels (already past the elver stage) which ascend the rivers flowing into the eastern Baltic have had a journey of over three thousand miles. And some of them will retrace their steps. Compared with the migrations of salmon, of turtles, and of birds, where we have to do with a seasonal oscillation between the feeding area and the breeding area, there is this peculiarity in the case of eels, that for the adults there is no return journey after breeding. As Professor Perrier puts it in his picturesque book "La Vie en Action," eels have a *nostalgie des ténèbres*, and when they return to their racial home they never leave it again. It seems certain that the adults die after spawning, the giving origin to new lives being fatal to the old. We can not wonder at this in the case of the females, each of which may produce several million eggs. It seems a not unfitting end to a life-history so full of adventure that death should come at the prime.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BIRD STUDY IN WINTER

A WALK through the midwinter woods is full of possibilities for the student of bird life, if he but keep his eyes and ears open. One of the pleasures, writes John T. Nichols in *Forest and Stream* (New York), which such a tramp may hold in store for the amateur scientist lies in meeting with some of the several species of Northern finches which may come south in irregular numbers during any of the colder months. He describes them and other feathered visitors of the bleak days of January and February:

> One's first glimpse of them is apt to be moving restlessly about rather high, with wavering flight and characteristic note, which, if the species be a rare one that the observer has not met before, may become familiar days or even years before he has opportunity to make sure to which species it belongs.
>
> Tho not a finch, the horned lark is associated in our mind with these wanderers from the North, its habits being quite similar to those of the most terrestrial of them. Horned larks occur in numbers every winter along the shore and on certain extensive treeless areas back from the shore which particularly meet their tastes. If one goes to such a place on a bleak November afternoon one will hear their characteristic lisping, twittering calls "sweet, si-r-r-up," etc., as the straggling flock wavers uncertainly about in the air to dart down and along close to the ground before alighting. Marking the spot carefully we approach and scan with our field-glasses the ground where the birds must be. Even so, so well do their colors match the sod that they are frequently flushed before they can be seen running about, and more often than not they get up closer to the observer than he thought them to be. Away from such few localities the horned lark is one of the rarer winter stragglers.
>
> The snow bunting, which may be readily told from other finchlike birds by a broad, white stripe occupying a large part of the wing, also has a predilection for the coast, where it appears in small numbers each fall around November 1, and may be found in winter feeding among the beach grass or along the edge of frozen bays, frequently associating with flocks of the horned lark. If your locality be inland, very severe winter weather may bring you a flock of snow-buntings, but years will go by without a visit from them. The commonest of these species is doubtless the pine siskin. Some



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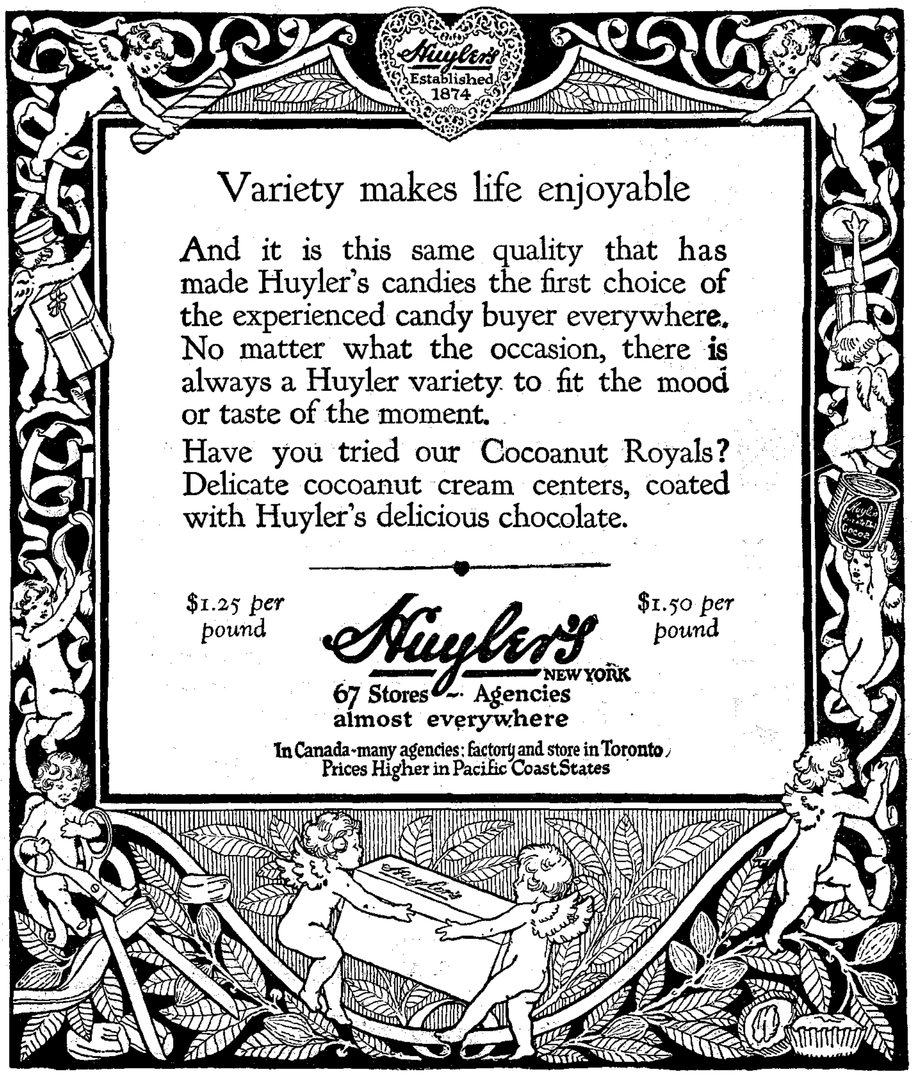

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

years none are present. At other times it is positively abundant. About the size of a goldfinch, with sharp, pointed bill, and plumage heavily streaked throughout, it has a yellow stripe in the wing which will identify it at close range as it flies; but its manner of flight is even more diagnostic. It moves in very close rank with a low chattering note and occasionally a loud squeal. Birds flying singly squeal more than those in flocks. During the fall migration flock after flock of siskins sometimes may be seen moving along the coast. Occasionally they pitch down into a clump of alders among the dunes and a hundred or more birds accumulate there in a few minutes, to be up and away again almost immediately. In good siskin years they are also met with rather generally inland, often feeding in coniferous trees or it may be on the seeds of the birch or the burrs of the sweet gum, in which cases they also settle on the ground under the trees and gather seeds which have fallen.

Near the latitude of winter snow-line in the Eastern States, where so many of us live, all these winter visitors, with the exception of the siskin, may be rated as uncommon. Probably the red-cross bill is the least so. Its peculiar crossed bill is an especial adaptation for extracting seeds from cones, and it is most apt to appear or become numerous in areas where coniferous trees are abundant. Among the pitch pines of Cape Cod we have found it one of the most abundant birds in winter and very tame, almost allowing itself to be caught under one's hat as it hopped on the ground. This is a red crossbill year. The writer spent a few days in early November on south-central Long Island and several times saw flocks flying over or heard their characteristic "kip kip." One or two birds alighted for a time among the dry leaves on the top of a deciduous tree and a flock was seen to pitch down into a grove of tall pines to remain but a minute or two. The species was also reported nearer New York City last fall. The red crossbill is about as large as a sparrow and has black wings Its body plumage may be either red or a dull gray washed with olive-green and yellow.

In our experience the pine grosbeak has been more frequent than the redpoll, tho the latter strays much farther south, especially along the coast, occasionally reaching the Carolinas. The pine grosbeak is nearly of the same size and something the same build as a robin, with short, stout, finchlike bill and white wing bars. It is usually slate-gray in color, more or less washed with yellowish in places. The adult male has the entire plumage suffused with rose red, but such red birds are in the minority. Pine grosbeaks have clear ringing notes, sometimes suggestive of those of a yellowleg. We well remember the first redpolls we ever met with. There had been two heavy falls of snow, the last on March 1, and the ground was deeply snow-covered. Four or five of these little birds suddenly appeared in some birches in the center of the town. They were tame and seemed well satisfied with their surroundings. More slender than the goldfinch with longer tails, less heavily streaked than the siskin, their pale bills set off by black chins, and red on top of the head; they were mostly silent, but occasionally had a twittering note sug-

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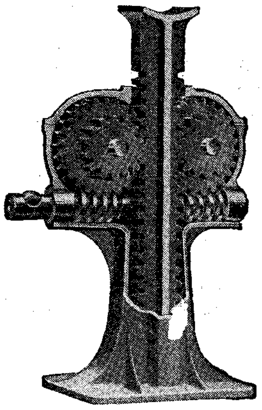

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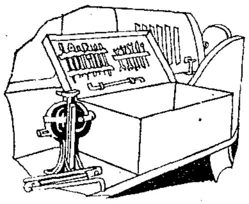

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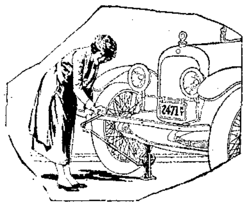

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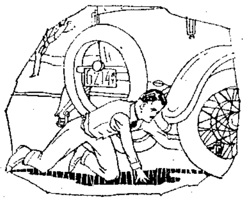
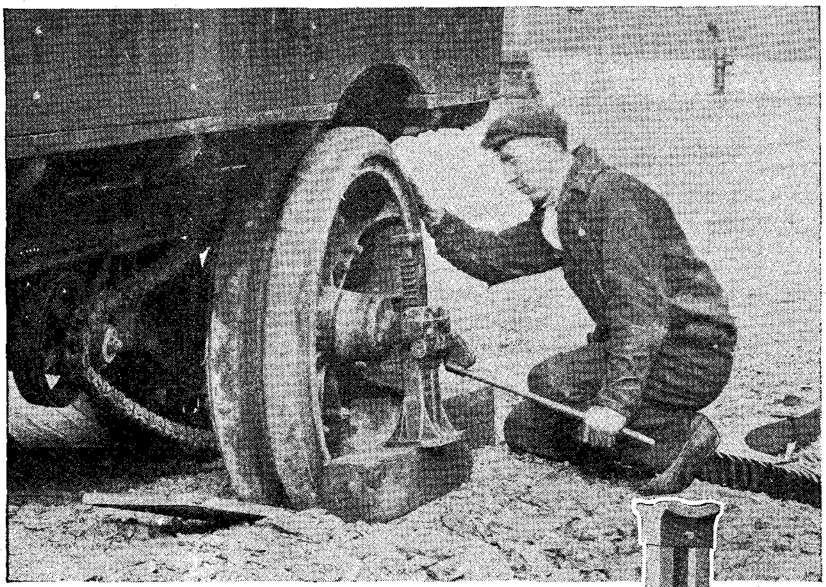


Why grovel in the old way?



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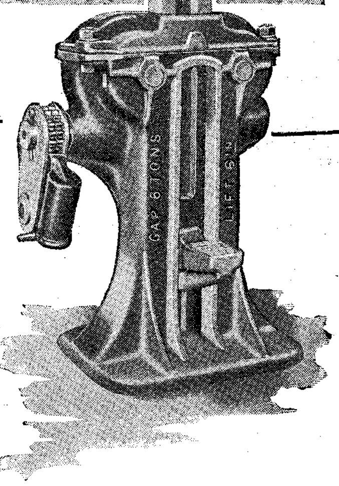

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They found a unique spaghetti. It is made from Durum wheat by a scientific new-day process. And that grade alone is now used in Van Camp's.

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Based on famous French recipes, but perfected here by scientific methods.

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A new grade, made from blended nuts with every skin, every germ removed.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

gestive of goldfinch and siskin, tho different from either.

Several years ago when we spent our winters in New England, the stocky, heavy-billed, evening grosbeak had not invaded that region for many years, but recently it has occurred regularly each season, flocks staying for weeks about villages where food is set out for them. Very occasionally we have the white-winged crossbill, distinguished by two white wing bars, with us, or one finds stray Lapland longspurs in flocks of horned larks and snow-buntings along the coast, smaller, darker birds, which stand with the head high, like an English sparrow.

Even taken all together, these birds do not add so much to our winter tramps by their presence, but the knowledge that they may at any time be met with, often when and where least expected, perhaps the very species looked for long in vain, adds much to the interest of being afield during winter weather.

WYOMING ELK IN DANGER OF EXTINCTION

UNLESS prompt measures are taken for their protection, the herd of elk in the Yellowstone National Park, comprising practically all the elk in the United States, is in danger of going to join the American buffalo in that land from which no traveler returns. They have been driven out of their winter retreat by the hard winter, and in southern Montana, just outside of the park, they are being slaughtered by men, women, and even small boys armed with high-power repeating rifles. South of the park, in Wyoming, they are dying in windrows in front of the fenced-in hay-stacks of the ranchmen. H. M. Wright, superintendent of the park, has done everything in his power to protect the elk, writes Frederic J. Haskin in the Arkansas *Gazette*, and is endeavoring to have Congress pass emergency legislation to save the herd. According to Mr. Haskin:

> The herd of elk in the Yellowstone National Park is generally estimated at about forty thousand individuals, altho no one can do more than guess at the number. In all the rest of the United States, where elk formerly existed in millions, there are not half as many elk as in the Yellowstone. Many of these elk outside the park are of another and smaller species, and few of them are adequately protected. In other words, the Yellowstone Park is the last stand of the elk against extinction.
>
> This Yellowstone elk herd is one of the most splendid and beautiful treasures of animal life possest by any nation. The great elk herd in its wild natural habitat is one of the principal sights for which thousands of people annually travel to the park. Artists and naturalists go there to paint and study them. These elk, overflowing the boundaries of the park by natural increase, keep the adjoining States stocked with elk, furnishing sport to the residents and to visiting sportsmen from all parts of the world. Furthermore, elk are captured alive in the Yellowstone

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

and sent to any State, county, or municipality which applies for them. Some fifty shipments of elk have been sent from the Yellowstone to twenty-five different States since 1913. Some of these have been small shipments for zoological parks, but many of them have been small herds for stocking purposes; in this way elk herds have been planted in Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and other Eastern States, where they had been exterminated almost a century ago.

Thus the Yellowstone elk herd is truly a national resource from which people all over the United States derive pleasure in some way. If properly cared for, this elk herd may well be the means of reestablishing the elk over a large part of its original range, which was almost from coast to coast.

Is the United States strong and rich enough to save this vestige of its wild life? asks Mr. Haskin, or must the elk be sacrificed for the lack of a few hundred thousand dollars with which to buy hay, and land on which to raise hay? He continues:

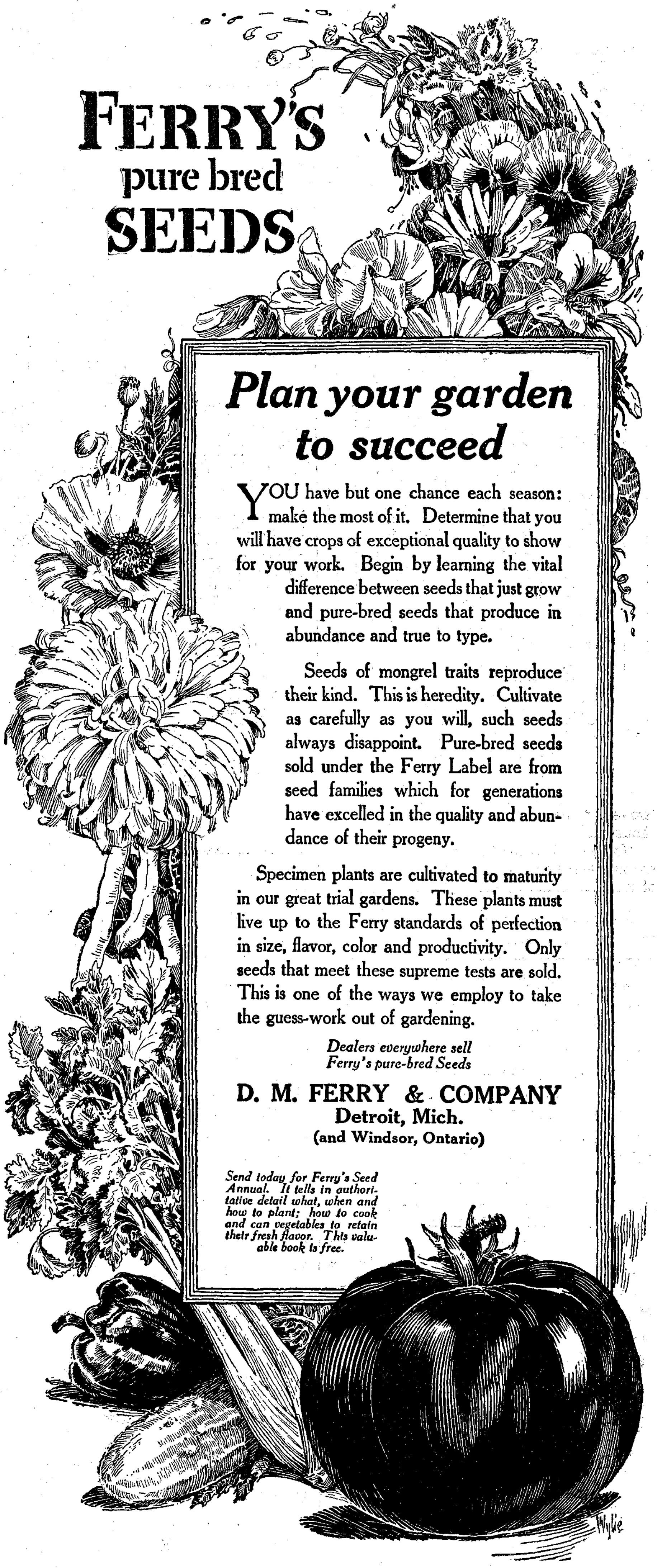
The situation of the Yellowstone elk is a peculiar one. That great national park affords them an adequate and ideal range in the summer and during mild winters. When an unusually hard winter comes, their food in the mountains is buried under deep snows, they are forced to seek lower altitudes, and that makes it necessary for them to leave the parks, and the almost perfect protection which it affords them.

South of the park is the State of Wyoming. Wyoming has always been a progressive State in the matter of protecting wild life. It has created just south of the park the great Teton game preserve, a State institution. Here the elk are almost as safe as in the Yellowstone, and in ordinary winters many of the Yellowstone elk winter in the Teton game preserve.

South of the Teton preserve lies the famous Jackson Hole. Jackson Hole is a rich little mountain valley, shut in by some of the highest and ruggedest mountains in the world. In the old days it was for this reason a stronghold of bandits and bad men. To-day it is owned by a few hundred ranchmen, who raise hay in the valley for winter feed and pasture their cattle during the summer in the adjacent mountains.

Now these Jackson Hole people sincerely hate the elk. If it were not for the elk the Teton game preserve would not have been created, and that much more mountain-land would have been available as cattle-range. Furthermore, the elk eat grass outside of the game preserve, which the ranchmen would otherwise have for their cattle. They do not see any use in having an elk herd anyway. They understand life only in terms of beef. They wish all the elk were dead, and say so.

In very hard winters the elk pour into Jackson Hole. That is what they have done now. There are probably ten thousand of them there. The United States Biological Survey owns a small hay farm in Jackson Hole, where it raises hay and stores it for the elk against the coming hard winters. This hay supply will save perhaps one thousand or two thousand of elk. The rest, as far as any one can see now, must starve to death. The ranchmen will not give them anything. Mr. Albright has photographs of the haystacks of these ranchmen, carefully fenced in, with wind-



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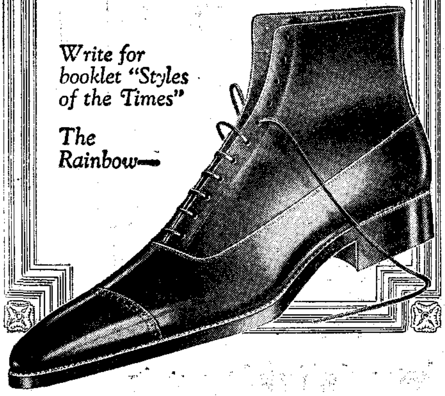

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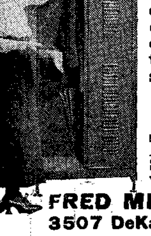


BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

rows of elk that have died of starvation lying all about them.

These elk in Wyoming can not be shot in large numbers because the season for elk-shooting closes long before the hard winter snows set in.

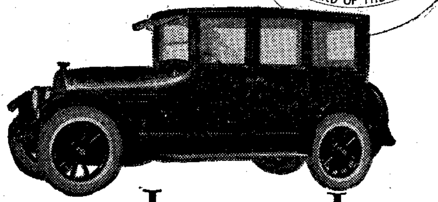
THE YEW, AN ANGLO-AMERICAN TREE WITH A PAST AND A PRESENT

BEFORE the days of TNT, or of even the crudest form of gunpowder, Englishmen bent upon doing damage to their enemies by means of arrows found that the yew-tree furnished excellent material for bows. Naturally, from then on the yew was held in high esteem, and thus it comes that "no English tree has gathered around itself so much historic, poetic, and legendary lore as this." Among other things, we find that many laws were passed in England relative to the planting and protection of yew-trees and the making of "bow-staves." When the ancient weapons gave way to the modern type, the yew-trees that had been planted with an eye to "ordnance material" remained and were cherished on account of their ornamental character. The custom grew up of clipping the trees, often into grotesque beasts, birds, cones, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes. This practise was especially in vogue during the seventeenth century, involving not only the yew but other trees as well, and the art was developed to such a point that Pope comments: "An eminent town-gardener has arrived at such perfection that he cuts family pieces of men, women, or children in trees. Adam and Eve in yew, Adam a little shattered by the fall of the Tree of Knowledge in the great storm; Eve and the serpent very flourishing. St. George in box, his arm scarce long enough, but will be in a condition to stick the dragon by next April; a green dragon of the same with a tail of ground-ivy for the present. Divers eminent modern poets in bays somewhat blighted. A quickset hog, shot up into a porcupine by its being forgot a week in rainy weather." While the yew-tree lacks the historic background in America that it enjoys in England, it is, nevertheless, a favorite in many sections. Four native species are found on this continent, we are told in *Garden Magazine* by Ernest H. Wilson, assistant director, Arnold Aboretum. He names them:

> The Canadian yew (*Taxus cuspidata*), common in swampy woods and thickets from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, through Canada to the northern shores of Lake Superior and to Lake Winnipeg, and southward to Minnesota in the west and New Jersey in the east; the Western yew (*T. brevifolia*), wide-spread but not common from the Rocky Mountains in Montana to the Pacific between Queen Charlotte Island in the north to the Bay of Monterey in California, ascending to four thousand feet altitude on the Selkirk Mountains in British Columbia, and on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada to eight thousand feet altitude; the Mexican yew (*T. globosa*) a little-known species which grows on the mountains of southern Mexico; and the Florida yew (*T. floridana*) native of a restricted area extending some thirty miles along the eastern bank of the Appalachicola River in western Florida.

For planting purposes, it seems that the native yew is used to a considerable extent in this country, supplemented by several imported varieties, notably the English and the Japanese. To quote Mr. Wilson:

> The Mexican and Florida yews have never been introduced into cultivation. The Canadian yew is grown to some extent in New England gardens, but in the open it browns badly in winter and has little value except as a ground cover in shady, moist places. It is said to have been introduced into England in 1800, but has never obtained a place in English gardens. The western yew is not cultivated in eastern North America, and I do not know that it is on the Pacific slope. It was sent to England by William Lobb in 1854, but is still a very rare plant in gardens. The Chinese yew was introduced by myself to the Arnold Arboretum in 1908 and has been distributed, but in New England it is tender and of no value for gardens. In California it will probably thrive and be a useful ornamental tree. The same remark holds good for favored areas in the British Isles.
>
> Altho the English yew is not common in America, there are fine specimens of it in Virginia, where it must have been introduced early in the eighteenth century, if not before, and in California around San Francisco it is a success. At Haddonfield, N. J., grow two famous English yew-trees which were planted in 1713 by Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh, a Quakeress, whose history is partly given in Longfellow's poem, "Elizabeth." The circumference of each tree is about twelve and one-half feet. These have suffered greatly from winter storms. Around Philadelphia and Baltimore, on Long Island, and around New York and up the Hudson River there are large old specimens of the English yew, but they brown badly in severe winters, while in New England this happens nearly every year. Hence this yew—except a variety of which mention will be made later—can not be recommended for northern gardens.
>
> The Japanese yew was introduced into America in 1862 by Dr. G. Hall. It appears to have made slow headway for many years, but it is now becoming well known, and its merit, as the hardiest of all yews, properly appreciated. It came through the 1917-18 winter unscathed in the Arnold Arboretum, and is known to be hardy as far north as central New Hampshire and in Minneapolis, Minn. On Long Island there are a number of fine specimens, also in the Hunnewell Pinetum, Wellesley, Mass., and in the Arnold Arboretum. But undoubtedly the largest by far in America is on the estate of the late Dr. George Hall, Bristol, R. I.—a tree twenty-two feet high and one hundred and twenty feet round, but unfortunately in poor health.
>
> In Japan *Taxus cuspidata* is found scattered through woods and over the countryside from the south to the extreme north, but is nowhere common. I saw more of it in Hokkaido than anywhere else, but even there it is now rare. Its wood is useful for



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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

a variety of purposes and lasts especially well underground. Of late it has been used in Japan as pencil wood. On the central slopes of the Diamond Mountains in central Korea grow more trees and finer specimens than I have seen elsewhere. Scattered through woods of spruce, fir, oak, birch, and other broad-leaf trees are hundreds of specimen yews—from forty to sixty feet tall, six to ten feet in girth, with large, spreading branches forming handsome crowns. And on the Korean island of Quelpaert in pure woods of hornbeam I found the Japanese yew in bush form to be a common undergrowth. In Japanese gardens it is a favorite as a low, clipt bush, and it is also used as a hedge plant, but not extensively. It was one of these garden forms (*nana*) that was first introduced to this country, and this has been propagated largely by cuttings. It is a low, wide-spreading shrub with short leaves. There is another form (*densa*) which is also a low, compact shrub; but when seedlings from these dwarf forms are raised they revert to the tree type.

The first tree forms of this yew raised in this country were from seeds collected in Japan in 1892, by Professor Sargent, and the tallest of these in the Arnold Arboretum is now eight feet. Quite recently an erect form (*Hicksii*) has appeared in the Hicks Nurseries, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y. As time goes on and the Japanese yew is freely raised from seeds, other forms will arise; and there is little doubt that it will ultimately produce as great a variety as the English yew has done. This is a matter that our nurserymen should pay attention to.

The principal varieties of the English yew are about a dozen in number, and of these the Irish or Florence Court yew (*var. fastigiata*) is perhaps the most strikingly distinct and best known. A detailed account of this yew is reserved for an article on upright trees. The Dovaston yew (*var. Dovastonii*) is another well-known form and a fine specimen of this grows on the Dana estate, Dosoris, Long Island. This is a tree or wide-spreading shrub with branches arising in whorls and becoming quite pendulous at their extremities. The original tree was planted as a seedling about the year 1777, at Westfelton, near Shrewsbury, England, and is a female tree. There is a form of this yew (*aurea-variegata*), in which the leaves are variegated with yellow. There is another weeping yew (*var. pendula*), which is a low dense shrub with no definite leader.

There are several forms of golden yew, and one is known to have been growing in Staffordshire in 1686. The best-known (*var. aurea*) is male and is a dense shrub or low tree with narrow sickle-shaped leaves which are variegated with yellow. Another good sort is *var. Washingtonii*, a low, dense shrub in which the leaves on the young shoots are golden-yellow. Of low-growing forms there are several, including *vars. horizontalis, recurvata,* and *procumbens*, sufficiently distinguished by their names. But another dwarf form which is grown in the Arnold Arboretum under the name of *Taxus baccata repandens* is worthy of fuller mention. Its origin is unknown, and it is remarkable as being the only form of the English yew which is properly hardy, altho it suffered a little during the winter of 1917–18. It has wide-spreading, semiprostrate branches and broad, black-green leaves.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

PROFITABLE FURS FROM ANIMALS THAT LIVE NEAR BY

SAID the little boy, looking at the caged leopard, "Mother, how can a mere animal afford to wear such expensive fur?"

The furs that the mere animals are wearing have this year been more expensive than ever before; and trappers, both professional and amateur, have therefore had still stronger incentives to ply their craft. The young trapper naturally believes that the rarer and more remote animals are those that yield the greatest profit; this, however, says Dick Wood in *Field and Stream*, is not the case; on the contrary, he continues,

> The money furs are the ones that happily are the most numerous and widely distributed. First on the list is the muskrat, with the skunk a close second, and mink, opossum, and coon following in about the order named. In New York State the fox is third on the list as a money-maker, but this animal is not so widely distributed, and its fur in a Southern State is worth very little. While the trapper is trying to catch one fox, the same effort would secure a half dozen mink or coon. So there you are, boy, go after the furs that pay, and if you succeed in getting some of the more sly ones, call yourself lucky.

Many boys who live in the country have had their earliest experience in trapping with the soap-box trap for the savage chipmunk or fierce squirrel, the figure-four trap for somewhat larger game, and similar primitive devices that cost only a little time and labor. But the more advanced trappers' outfit need not be elaborate. Thus we read:

> A few dozen of assorted sizes of traps, a small-caliber gun, belt-ax, and stretching-boards, home-made, will start any one off trapping in good style. The greatest asset, aside from reliable traps, is a thorough knowledge of wild-animal habits. This must be acquired by diligent study, following up their trails along the banks of streams and in the woods.

Every honest trapper will, as a matter of course, know and observe the closed seasons and trapping regulations prescribed by the laws of his State.

As furs are usually not in marketable condition before cold weather sets in, it is rarely worth while setting traps earlier than November 1. But in the preceding months the young trapper will find it both interesting and advantageous to learn something of the haunts, lairs, and trails of the fur-bearers, their habits, their food, and their manner of procuring it. He may also build bait-pens, fix trail-sets, and make stretching-boards and otherwise prepare himself, so that when the season opens he will be ready to set out and tend his trap-line. Then he must learn just where to locate his traps and how to place

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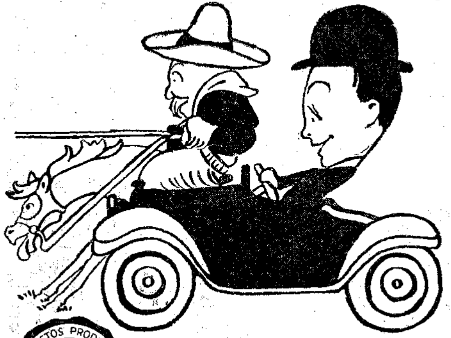

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

and conceal them to insure a catch; for, says the writer:

> This knowledge is the whole secret of trapping. An expert trapper knows by the "signs" just where a particular animal will plant its feet, and there he sets a trap, well concealed with fine leaves or any other light material common to the surroundings. The trap-jaws should invariably be parallel with the direction of approach whether in a trail or den; set otherwise, the animal may step across the jaw in such a manner that it knocks the foot out in closing. Any miss-catch will alarm the animal and "educates" it to the trapper's ways.

How the sly mink and the wily racoon may be outwitted is told as follows, with some especially interesting information regarding the coon:

> Mink and coon are most successfully trapt in "blind" sets in their trails along streams, especially during the forepart of the season. The mink makes a track similar to a cat, differing in being smaller and more pointed; the coon makes a small baby's-foot track. They can be found in the mud along the banks, and the trail should be followed until a tree, stone, or drift obstruction narrows it sufficiently to set a trap with the assurance an animal will step in it. If such a place can not be found stick up sticks or camouflage a barrier with stones or chunks of wood, leaving a space just wide enough for the animal to pass. In this space hide your trap. The mink is a keen-nosed animal and will shy of human odor or signs. A good No. 1 trap will hold it, but it is safer to use a No. 1½ or 115, which sizes will also hold the coon.
>
> A good set for almost any animal, and particularly the coon, is made as follows: Near a trail, stream, or lake shore, where fur-bearers travel, build a horseshoe-shape pen, using stones, chunks, or dead sticks, and leave the entrance just wide enough for the largest animal to enter. Place a sucker or red squirrel in the back end of this cubby pen for bait and set your trap at the entrance. If the pen is covered over, crows and whisky-jacks will not steal the bait, nor will it be snowed over. In trapping land animals, it is better to fasten the trap chain to a small bush or pole that the animal can move if the trap is staked, the animal gets a "dead" pull that facilitates escape.
>
> If you can secure a live fish (trout best) and tie it to a stake in shallow water where coon and mink feed, setting a triangle of traps around the lure, a catch is assured. The coon has a great deal of curiosity that is often taken advantage of by the trapper this way: Tie a pearl button, clam-shell, or piece of bright tin cut fish-shape to a trap-pen and set it in the riffles where the coon wades, hunting crawfish and mussels. Whether incited by curiosity or camouflage into believing the bright object a fish or clam, Mr. Coon is pretty apt to slap his paw down on the glittering lure the first moonlight night.

Opossums and skunks are easily trapt at the entrances to their burrows, dens, and sleeping-places.

Muskrats are generally the young trappers' first profitable game, and are caught by setting traps at their feeding-places and at the foot of their slides on the banks of streams and ponds. When muskrat skins were marketable at only ten cents apiece, they were scorned by ambitious trappers; but since they have brought as much as a dollar, and in some cases two dollars each, muskrat-trapping has had a decided boom.

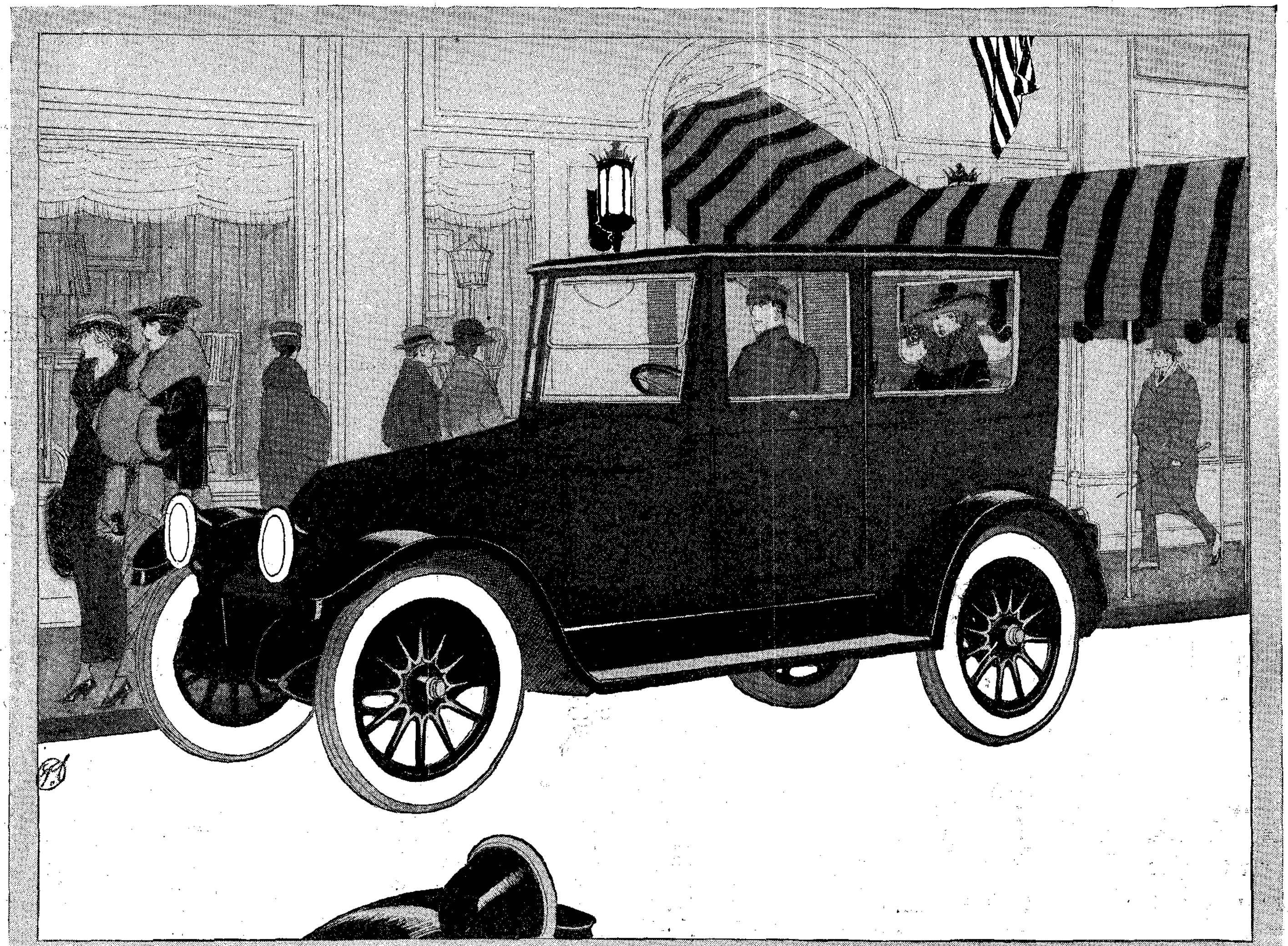
THE WONDERFUL THIRD EYELID IN BIRDS AND REPTILES

HUMAN beings and most animals have only two eyelids, but birds and reptiles have three, two that move up and down, as do our own, and a third which moves like a curtain from the inner corner over the eyeball. In our eye-sockets there are two sets of muscles, those that move the ball, six in number, and those that lift and lower the lids. The third eyelid seen in birds and reptiles has its own set of muscles.

The World Magazine Section (New York) contains excerpts from an interesting address on the third eyelid delivered by Sir John Sutton at the Middlesex Hospital in London. Describing the action of these eye muscles and the peculiar effects produced, he said:

> The muscular mechanism of the third eyelid or nictitating membrane of birds is easily studied in a turkey, owl, eagle, or ostrich. The membrane is neatly folded in the nasal side of the orbit amd lies between the eye and its lids; it sweeps across the cornea at right angles to the eyelids. A special gland supplies fluid to facilitate its movement. It is amusing to watch the movements of this membrane, especially in big birds. In the owl and shoebill it is pearly white; the movements are very deliberate and give these birds a weird appearance.
>
> The shoebill is very grotesque with its huge bill, feathery crest, and large eyes, but when the nictitating membrane glides across the eye like a movable shade on a lamp, or more slowly producing crescent shapes resembling the phases of the moon, the varying shapes are singularly attractive and unforgettable.
>
> The muscles that work the nictitating membrane are lodged within the orbit and attached to the globe; they can be easily dissected in big birds like rooks, owls, or turkeys.
>
> In the crocodile the nictitating membrane is transparent, and when the brute is under water, tho the membrane is drawn across the eye, he can watch an enemy or an intended victim with advantage. Paraphrasing "Alice in Wonderland:"
>
> Quite unconcerned he seems to lie,
> Moves neither tail nor claws,
> But when he winks that watchful eye
> The prey is in his jaws.

The muscles which move the nictitating membrane of lizards are even more modified than those of birds. In some lizards the eyes are protected by special shields and plates developed from scales and skin. Ablepharus, a lizard of the Transcaspian Desert, has the lower eyelid fused with the upper; it is transparent and, like a window, lets in light, but excludes sand. This modification of the eyelids is of use to lizards living among sand. When the South African Force occupied Luderitzbucht (now Bothaland) in 1914, the dust of that remarkably sandy, diamond-strewn desert,



The FRANKLIN SEDAN

FRANKLIN performance is showing more motorists every day that shock absorbers, radiator thermometers and anti-freeze mixtures are motoring crutches which they can throw away when they buy a Franklin Car.

The Franklin Car needs none of these accessories because it is light, flexible and direct air cooled. These principles also make it so safe and easy to handle that it can go farther in a day than the average car with less strain to driver and rider.

They also explain why Franklins rarely carry spare tires. For Franklin owners' records show that with the pound of heavy, rigid weight eliminated, blowouts are almost unknown and punctures average only one in every 4,141 miles.

And the Franklin needs no help to keep its cooling system in order, since it has no water to boil or freeze. It is free from temperature troubles the year round, and can be used unrestrictedly no matter what the season.

Naturally, a car constructed on such simple and thorough-going principles costs less to run and to keep in running condition. Just how much less is a revelation to those unfamiliar with Franklin owners' records:

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation

Naturally, too, a car thus independent of special accessories is more practical in every way and performs with correspondingly greater satisfaction to its owners. Any motorist who has owned both an ordinary car and a Franklin will confirm this.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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Safer Teeth—Without a Film

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

It Is Film That Mars and Ruins

It is known today that the cause of most tooth troubles is a viscous film. You can feel it with your tongue.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and holds acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of Pyorrhea.

The film is clinging. It enters crevices and stays. The tooth brush does not end it. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. So millions find that well-brushed teeth discolor and decay.

Dental science, after years of searching, has found a film combatant. Its efficiency has been amply proved by clinical and laboratory tests. Able authorities approve it and leading dentists all over America are now urging its adoption.

A Free Test to Every Home

This new method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And a 10-day tube is sent to everyone who wishes to prove its efficiency.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

But pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. So pepsin long seemed impossible. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. And millions of teeth are now being daily brushed with this active pepsin.

We urge you to see the results. They are quick and apparent. A ten-day test will be a revelation. Send the coupon for the test tube. Compare the results with old methods, and you will soon know what is best. Cut out the coupon so you won't forget, for this is important to you.

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Note how clean the teeth feel after using Pepsodent. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. You will then know what clean teeth mean.

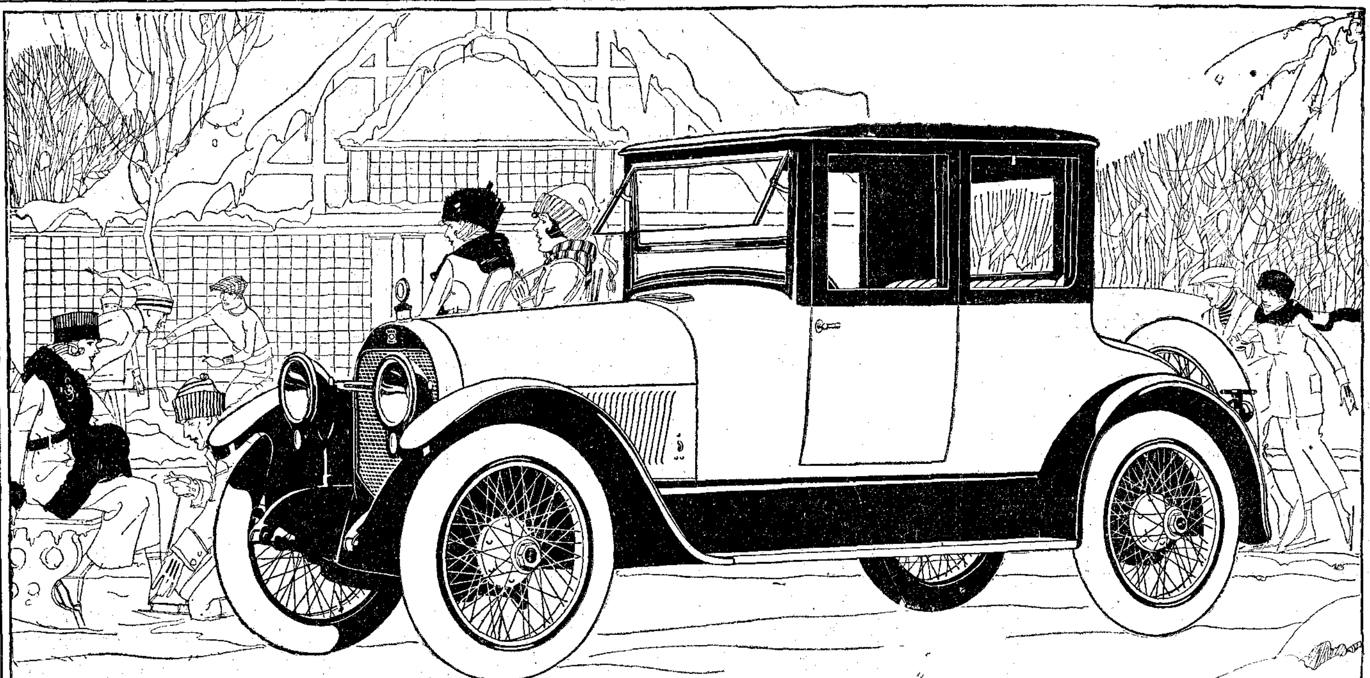
BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

blown by the prevailing wind, proved so troublesome that the eyes of the transport mules required protection by goggles.

A DOG HERO OF THE DESERT

A WISE, old dog that has saved the lives of many persons is spending his declining years in a dog sanitarium in Pasadena, California. His name is "Rufus," but he is known to his many friends and admirers in the Southwest as "the hero of the desert." For years this sagacious friend of man, with his partner, Lou Wescott Beck, made trips into the sun-scorched, trackless wastes in the Death Valley region, carrying aid to prospectors and others who had lost their way and were at the point of death from thirst, exhaustion, or the bites of poisonous reptiles. The following brief account of "Rufus" is given in *Our Dumb Animals* (Norwood, Mass.):

> The end of his days on earth is not far off. He is spent and feeble after his many long and weary journeys over the burning and blinding sands with his pioneer master. He will no doubt soon fall asleep. Even now he day-dreams probably of that long, long desert trail, or the glad time he will have when he can rejoin his companions of by-gone days.
>
> Lou Wescott Beck and Rufus were intrepid pioneers in a life-saving project which received scanty support and tardy recognition. Together they fared forth on their mission of mercy, the former carrying sign-boards and cans of paint, the latter laden with saddle-bags of restoratives and poison antidotes. While Beck set up the guide-posts or painted the water-signs Rufus detoured widely and succored many a prospector who but for him would have died miserably from the delirium of thirst or the venom of snake-bites.
>
> The work of these two great benefactors is over. Beck died in July, 1917, and since then the United States Government has appropriated $100,000 to carry out the project that he and his devoted dog started.
>
> Rufus will be well provided for by Dr. T. H. Agnew, a veterinarian and personal friend of Beck. His years of hardship, of life-saving service on the desolate wastes under heavy saddle-bags, plodding along continuously in his leather boots, are not without their reward. His many friends who used to see him on the streets and pat him with approval as he started out on his desert trips will not forget him in his old age. A good friend of Rufus, writing in the Pasadena *Evening Post*, closes her tribute of praise to this noble, self-sacrificing dog with these words:
>
> "I shall always think of him with the background of the desert, and all about him limitless space. I shall think of the dawn with its wonderful orange and flame, and desert blues, when the morning stars are singing, the moon has sunk out of sight, and Arcturus is blazing. Through it all, I shall hear that musical baying of Rufus, as if he called to the distant mountains to send forth their streams of living water, and I shall remember the intrepid dog-soul that never faltered, the life-saver, Rufus of the desert."



The Haynes Coupe—four passengers—twelve cylinders—cord tires—five wire wheels standard equipment. Price $4000.

This advertisement copyrighted, 1920, by The Haynes Automobile Company

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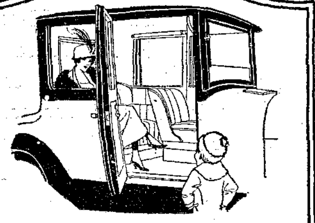
SHOWN BY PRAISE GIVEN THE HAYNES



For those who have high motor car ideals—the doctor, lawyer, architect and business man, or the social woman of taste and appreciation—this Coupé is the choice car. The commodious interiors have abundant atmosphere and are refined artistically.

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America's First Car

ONLY the reputation built on and of character is lasting. The Haynes principles of construction are the basic structure of its character. Year in and year out these principles have been held high; year after year they have been the foundation for improvements and betterments worthy of the organization which produced America's first car.

Beauty—strength—power—comfort—these are the four essential factors of character in a car. Each must have its proper value, each must lend its due share to the complete car. In the Haynes they are so harmoniously blended that each complements the others and none overshadows the rest.

The famous Haynes motor, with its trustworthy, velvety power; the confidence-inspiring strength of the Haynes chassis; the inviting comfort of the deep-upholstered seats; the polished beauty of the artistically-designed body with its thoughtfully-placed fittings and conveniences—these are indications of the talent that is drawn upon to produce the lasting character of the Haynes.

As with all splendid creations which awaken to the desire of ownership, the demand for the Haynes continues its tax upon our facilities—greatly increased as they are. Each Haynes car must have the full approval of our experts before it is delivered. We urge that you place your reservation order promptly to avoid delay. If you have no Haynes dealer near you, write us and we will inform you where your desires may be met.

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Roadster—Four doors, 4 Passenger	2685

Closed Cars

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CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE

January 7.—It is decided that representatives of the United States will not be present during the exchange of ratifications of the Peace Treaty.

The Hungarian peace delegation, numbering about sixty, and headed by Count Apponyi, arrives in Paris.

January 8.—President Wilson in a letter to the chairman of the Jackson-day banquet indicates his opposition to Peace-Treaty reservations and advocates that the question of ratification be submitted to a vote of the people at the next election.

William J. Bryan in his address at the Jackson-day banquet opposes President Wilson's proposal to submit the question of ratification to a referendum, and urges a compromise.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin to London says the Supreme Council has refused a request of the German Government to modify the German frontier lines as they were stipulated in the Peace Treaty.

January 9.—The Assembly of Panama unanimously ratifies the Peace Treaty.

January 10.—Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles are exchanged in Paris, and peace between Germany, France, Great Britain, and the other Allied and associated Powers, with the exception of the United States, becomes effective.

Formal notice is served on Germany by the United States, in connection with the exchange of ratifications in Paris, that the conditions of the armistice still govern relations between the United States and Germany.

Marked progress is made in the Senate toward a compromise on reservations to the Peace Treaty, the Democratic Senators being informed by Senator Lodge and others that the Republicans are willing to make "three or four" concessions on the Lodge reservations in order to secure early ratification.

January 12.—President Wilson issues a call for the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations to convene at Paris, January 16.

The law-making body of Bulgaria ratifies the Treaty of Neuilly, which was signed November 27.

January 13.—The blockade against Germany in the Baltic is lifted as a result of the signing of the Peace Treaty.

The Allies complete the list of persons they will ask Germany to surrender as guilty of crimes against the rules of warfare. It includes 880 persons.

The United States Government refuses to accept any part of the indemnity to be paid by Germany for the destruction of the German Fleet at Scapa Flow, because it objects in principle to the settlement made by the Supreme Council.

RUSSIA

January 7.—Bolshevik Premier Lenine, according to Stockholm advices, has made a new peace offer to the Allies, among other conditions including a promise to abolish terrorism and the activities of revolutionary tribunals.

January 8.—A London report says Bolshevik cavalry have captured the town of Berdiansk on the north shore of the Sea of Azov, said to be one of its principal ports.

An official statement issued by the *Soviet* Government claims the capture of 9,000 prisoners in the vicinity of Achinsk, on the Trans-Siberian Railway. It is also claimed that the Bolsheviki have captured the town of Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian Sea, which is said to create the possibility that the "Reds" may overrun northern Persia and occupy Teheran.

According to reports reaching London from British sources, 9,000 anti-Kolchak insurgents are holding Irkutsk. They are said to be armed with machine guns, have airplanes, and are constantly being reenforced.

January 9.—The Bolsheviki have captured Krasnoyarsk, eastern Siberia, says a Bolshevik wireless message from Moscow to London. The remnants of the First, Second, and Third enemy armies have surrendered, says the dispatch, and 60,000 prisoners have already been counted.

Bokhara, Central Asia, less than two hundred miles from the Afghanistan frontier, has been entered by Bolshevik forces, according to London War Office reports.

Advices to the State Department at Washington from Siberia and European Russia assert that the foreign representatives have quit Irkutsk, that the Japanese have taken control of the Baikal railway tunnels, that the Bolsheviki are advancing in South Russia, that hostilities between Esthonia and the *Soviet* have ceased, and that Polish troops are making inroads in territory formerly controlled by Denikin's troops.

January 10.—A Bolshevik Moscow wireless dispatch to London says Admiral Kolchak has been arrested in Irkutsk by Colonel Pepeliayev, who has ordered him to hand over control of all affairs.

January 12.—The Bolsheviki claim the capture of 25,400 prisoners on the southern front between December 21 and January 9.

January 13.—The Letts and Poles are reported to be progressing favorably along their entire front in the general attack begun a few days ago with Tzezytsa as their objective.

According to a wireless message received by the State Department, elaborate preparations made by the Russian Bolsheviki to spread their propaganda in Turkestan have been discovered.

The Ukrainian insurgents, aided by Galician Ukrainians, enter Odessa, says a dispatch from Copenhagen.

Polish and Russian Jews flee at the approach of the Bolsheviki between Kief and Woloozys, says a report from Warsaw.

FOREIGN

January 7.—Sinn-Fein headquarters in Dublin are raided by the police, who also enter the offices of the Irish Parliament and those of the New Ireland Assurance Society.

Bolshevik agitators are said to be working energetically in England along lines similar to those of the radicals in America, advocating the overthrow of the Government and the establishment of *Soviets*. It is said to be impossible for the British authorities under the present ultraliberal laws of free speech to do much more than watch the progress of events.

The Bulgarian Cabinet resigns and the formation of a new cabinet is being attempted by the Socialists under the leadership of Dr. S. Deneff, former Premier, according to a Sofia dispatch.

January 8.—Cero de San Miguel, a small volcano near Cordoba, Mexico, breaks into violent eruption, resulting in two hundred deaths.

Great Britain, France, and the United States propose to grant complete sovereignty to Fiume under the League of Nations, according to a memorandum recently presented to Italian Foreign Minister Scialoia, a summary of which is furnished *La Nacion*, Buenos Aires, by its Rome correspondent.

According to Madrid advices, a state of siege has been proclaimed throughout the province of Catalonia, as a result of disturbances connected with the recent lockout in Barcelona.

January 9.—The revolutionary movement in Bulgaria is spreading among peasants and workingmen, according to Belgrade advices received at Geneva.

The Austrian Government partially confiscates private fortunes to realize $2,400,000,000 to pay for food and raw materials purchased in foreign countries.

Influenza is spreading throughout Japan. There are 1,000,000 cases reported.

An appeal to the American people to aid 7,000,000 Austrians threatened with anarchy and starvation is forwarded to Washington by Baron Eichoff, head of the Austrian peace delegation.

An anti-Japanese rising breaks out in Korea, according to a Bolshevik wireless message received in London from Moscow.

The First Chamber of the Dutch Parliament presents to the Cabinet a memorandum suggesting that the former Kaiser be requested to return to his own country.

January 10.—Japan and China begin negotiations on the question of the restoration of Shantung to China, according to advices received in San Francisco.

January 11.—A resolution is passed at a public meeting of the new Fatherland League in Berlin, urging the Germans to turn the former Kaiser over to the Allies for trial.

Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, is elected Senator for the Department of the Meuse by a vote of 742 out of 772 votes cast.

Six hundred persons were killed at Barranca Grande, Mexico, when that place was destroyed by a recent earthquake, according to dispatches from Vera Cruz.

January 12.—A Korean national army crosses the Siberian frontier into Korea and captures En Chin from the Japanese provisional Government, according to advices received in Honolulu.

Jews killed in pogroms in the Ukraine up to September 9, 1919, are estimated at 29,000 by General Jadwin, of the United States Army, in a report on his tour of inspection of that country, transmitted to the Senate by President Wilson.

January 13.—A number of persons are killed or wounded in Berlin when the troops fire upon demonstrators trying to rush the Reichstag entrances in protest against a new labor bill to which there is much opposition.

Many extremists are arrested in Madrid following the discovery of a plot to terrorize the capital with bombs.

Dr. José Luis Tammayo, former President of the Senate and candidate of the Liberals, is elected President of the Republic of Ecuador.

DOMESTIC

January 7.—Governor Smith of New York in his annual message to the legislature urges the recision of its ratification of the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and recommends the submission of the matter of prohibition to a referendum.

The formation of the All-American Farmer-Labor Cooperative Commission is announced at that organization's offices in Washington. It is an out-

HW

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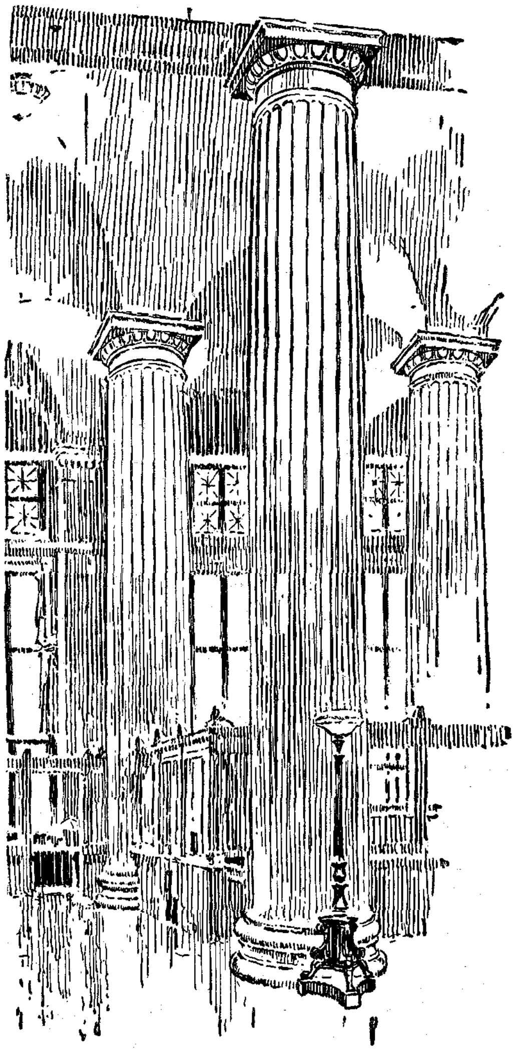

RESOURCES OVER $500,000,000

growth of the recent farmer-labor conference in Chicago, and has for its object the solution of the high cost problem through cooperative buying, production, and distribution.

The New York Assembly, as its first act after organizing, suspends five Socialist members, pending their trial on charges of being opposed to the organized Government of the United States and of the State of New York.

Renewed activity and more determined cooperation in all departments of the Government in the campaign to hunt down radicals are reported from Washington. Representative Johnson, of Washington, introduces a bill in the House which would make every government employee an agent for ferreting out undesirables.

A resolution is offered in the Maryland legislature declaring the assent of that body to the Eighteenth Amendment to be withdrawn.

January 7.—By a vote of 1,139 to 221, representatives of the coal-miners in convention at Columbus, indorse the action of the international officers in calling off the strike and agreeing to the President's proposal providing for a fourteen per cent. increase in wages.

A new star is discovered in the Milky Way by Miss Joanna C. S. Mackie, of the Harvard College Observatory staff, the thirty-fifth discovery of its kind in the history of astronomy, and the nineteenth to the credit of the Harvard Observatory.

Governor Beeckman, of Rhode Island, signs the resolution passed by the General Assembly ratifying the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

January 8.—The steel strike is officially declared off. W. Z. Foster, who took a leading part in its organization, resigns his office as secretary of the steel workers' committee.

The New York Assembly prepares to try the five Socialist members who have been suspended. Proposals are also under consideration to enact legislation barring Socialists from holding public office and preventing a political party holding to the tenets of the Socialist party from participating in elections.

The Atlantic Fleet starts from its rendezvous off the Virginia capes for Guantanamo, Cuba, for winter maneuvers and target practise.

Ten indictments for manslaughter are returned in Springfield, Mass., against persons believed to be responsible for sales of "whisky," said to have contained wood-alcohol and thought to have caused the deaths of more than sixty persons.

The Post-office Committee of the House reports a bill calling for a Post-office appropriation aggregating $461,728,368 for the next fiscal year. This is the largest appropriation on record, asked for by the Post-office Department.

January 9.—Charles E. Hughes writes Speaker Sweet, of the New York Assembly, condemning the action of that body in suspending five Socialist members, stating that it is an act "opposed to the fundamental principles of our government."

The steel strike is said to have cost the Pittsburg district $348,157,210. The loss to the workers in wages amounts to $48,005,060.

January 10.—The House for the second time in two months bars Victor L. Berger from taking his seat in Congress. The vote is 328 to 6.

Secretary Glass in a letter to the House Ways and Means Committee urges the United States to supply Austria, Poland,

and Armenia with $150,000,000 worth of foodstuffs within the next few months to save the people of those countries from starvation.

The Socialists of the Fifth Wisconsin District once more renominate Victor L. Berger as a candidate for Congress, within a few minutes after receiving word of his being denied a seat in the House.

An antisedition bill prescribing severe penalties for acts or propaganda advocating the overthrow of the Government by force or violence is passed by the Senate.

January 11.—The Democrats in the Senate decide to disregard President Wilson's plea to the Democratic leaders at the Jackson-day dinner to make the Peace Treaty the issue at the Presidential election. They express themselves as desirous of doing everything they can to affect a compromise on reservations that will secure early ratification.

January 12.—By a vote of 71 to 33 the New York Assembly defeats an attempt to reseat the five Socialists recently ousted from that body.

Representative Nuhring, of Indiana, introduces a bill which would make Victor L. Berger ineligible for election to either House of Congress.

The coal-strike settlement commission at its first formal session receives assurances from the miners that its findings will be unreservedly accepted. The operators inform the commission that they are not ready to proceed with the hearing until more information regarding the proposed work of the commission is furnished them.

The United States Supreme Court denies the motion filed on behalf of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of New Jersey to institute suit to test the constitutionality of the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The Oregon legislature ratifies the Woman Suffrage Amendment, being the twenty-fifth of the thirty-six State indorsements necessary to make the amendment part of the Constitution.

January 13.—Representatives of twenty-six national organizations appeal to President Wilson, Senator Lodge, and Senator Hitchcock for immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty. No question was raised about the nature of reservations, or amendments.

The National Executive Committee of the Prohibition party select Lincoln, Nebraska, and July 21, as the place and time for the 1920 national convention of the party.

The Oregon State Senate passes a joint memorial to Congress urging an amendment to the National Constitution to prohibit children born in this country of Japanese or Chinese parents from becoming citizens by reason of their birth in the United States.

Withdrawal of the American forces from Siberia is authorized by President Wilson, and the movement of troops will begin at once, according to an announcement by Secretary Baker.

The House by a vote of 183 to 123 adopts a resolution calling upon Secretary of War Baker to furnish complete information regarding the awards of the Distinguished Service Medals.

The coal operators agree to participate in the proceedings and to abide by the decision of the coal strike settlement commission now at work in Washington.

Federal authorities are working on a program to provide for the dependent families of radicals who were deported on the *Buford*, and those now held at Ellis Island for deportation. It is said that twenty families in New York are in want.

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SON (Government employee)—"Oh, about half!"—*Bystander.*

Useful Swain.—"Darling, my heart is a volcano!"

"Say, that's lucky! The furnace isn't working to-day."—*La Baïonnette (Paris).*

Or a Howling Wilderness.—"Now that you have heard my daughter, where would you advise her to go to take singing lessons?"

"To any thinly populated district."—*London Opinion.*

The Right and Left of Bolshevism.—Lenine says that "when he is executed, we shall see that he was right." We shall be much more concerned to see that his pal Trotzky isn't left.—*London Passing Show.*

Modern Ups and Downs.—"I am a student and would like to know if you could take me on as a bricklayer?"

"Bricklayer? No! We might start you as an architect with a chance of working your way up."—*Korsaren Christiania.*

New Threat to the Poor.—CHAR—"Sorry to inform you, mum, as I sha'n't be able to come no more."

LADY—"And why not, Mrs. Bouser?"

CHAR—"Can't afford it, mum. Me 'usban' says if I earns any more money 'e'll 'ave to pay income-tax."—*London Punch.*

More Evidence of Immortality.—"It must suffice for a justification of our speaking of him here that in our own conviction, and in the conviction of many with a better title to express it than ourselves, Auguste Renoir was at the time of his death the greatest of all living painters."—*London Athenæum.*

Quick Thinking.—"Yes," said Hawkins, who had purchased some old silver at auction, "this is the old Hawkins family plate."

"Indeed," said his guest; "but surely this is an 'A' engraved on it."

"Is it? Oh-er-yes, of course. The original Hawkinses were English, you know."—*Boston Transcript.*

Kindred Souls.—"Mama, this paper says that cattle when with other cattle eat more and fatten better than when kept alone."

"Yes, my child. I guess that is right."

"Well, mama, we must be like cattle."

"Why, what do you mean, child?"

"We always have more to eat and eat more when we have company."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

George's Handicap.—A certain Senator, deploring the dishonest methods of one type of business man, once said, with a smile: "It all brings back to me a dialog I once heard in a Southern school. 'Children,' said the teacher, 'be diligent and stedfast, and you will succeed. Take the case of George Washington, whose birthday we are soon to celebrate. Do you remember my telling you of the great difficulty George Washington had to contend with?' 'Yes, ma'am,' said a little boy. 'He couldn't tell a lie.'"—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

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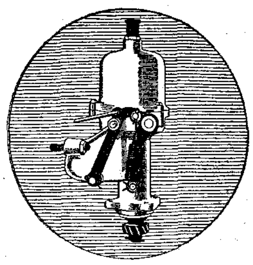

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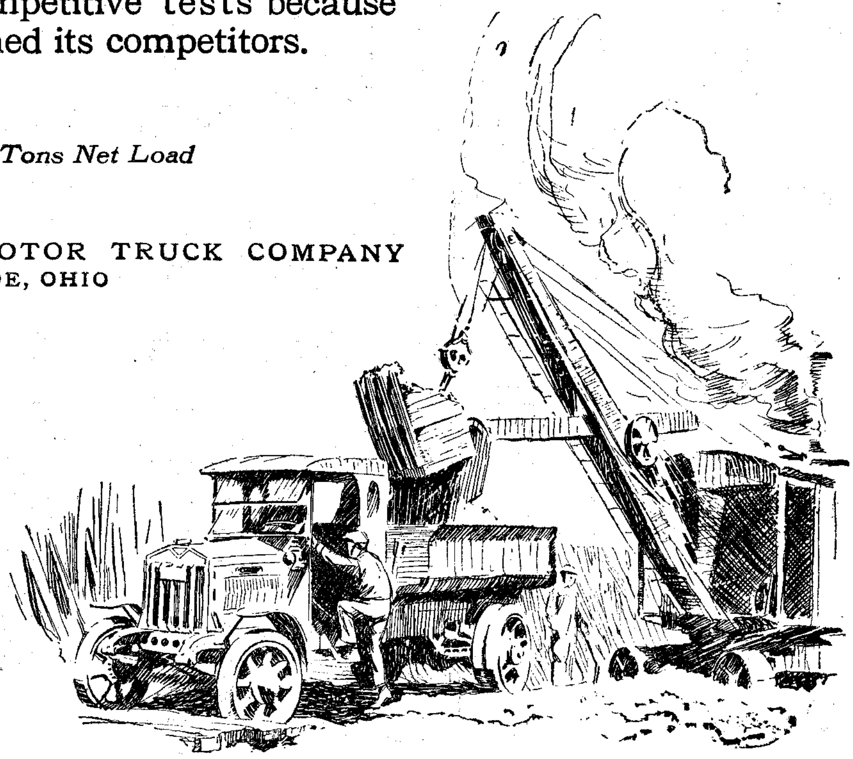

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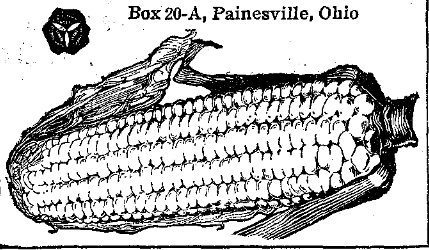

A British Protest.—America carries its craze for prohibition too far when it prohibits a world peace.—*London Opinion.*

Inevitable Question.—LADY CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT—"I am now ready to answer any questions."

LADY VOTER—"Where did you get that ripping hat?"—*Le Rire.*

Heavy Time.—DOBBS—"Time must hang heavily on your hands."

NOBBS—"Why?"

DOBBS—"Well, you wear such a large wrist-watch."—*London Tit-Bits.*

One Satisfaction.—"What do you think of the two candidates?"

"Well, the more I think of it the more pleased I am that only one of them can be elected."—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

New Explanation.—"Why do they call Santa a myth?"

"I don't know," said the little girl, who lisps. "I thought maybe it was short for 'Mithter.'"—*Washington Star.*

Taking a Chance.—"I want a pound of butter."

"The best?"

"What was the last I had?"

"The best."

"Give me a pound of the other."—*Tyrihans, Christiania.*

More Preparedness.—"The next war will be fought with bacteriologists," says Captain Wedgwood Benn. The report that the Army Council has already ordered the Royal Engineers to construct a couple for experimental purposes is declared to be premature.—*London Punch.*

Beginning and End.—MRS. BACON—"Do you remember the night you proposed marriage to me, Henry?"

MR. BACON—"Oh, yes, very well indeed."

"I just hung my head and said nothing, didn't I?"

"You did; and that was the last time I ever saw you that way."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Large Difference.—"Say, Bill, you know de diffunce b'tween a prophet and a profiteer?"

"No, Sam."

"Well, when a prophet says de world was goin' ta end last Thursday at lunch-time he didn't know what he was talkin' about, but when a profiteer says soap, sugar, an' shoes will be higher next week he knows what he's talkin' about."—*New York World.*

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—*Benjamin De Casseres in the New York Evening Sun.*

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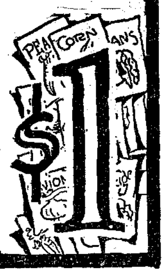


THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. L. McL.," Norfolk, Va.—"Altho the leading authorities give preference in the spelling of *distributers* to the way I have it (with *e* in last syllable), still I notice that practically all the newspapers and even high grade periodicals spell it with *o* instead of *e* in the final syllable. Please explain."

There is little to choose between the two forms *distributor* and *distributer*. In English the suffixes *-or* and *-er* designate both "one who" and "that which," and both forms have lived side by side since the sixteenth century. There is a tendency to-day toward restricting the use of the suffix in *-or* to individuals, and the suffix in *-er* to appliances. Whether or not this tendency will affect the spelling of such words as *respecter, rejecter, carpenter, grocer, draper*, and the thousand and one other like terms, time alone will show. At the present time, the *-er* form, so far as those terms are concerned, is firmly established. But *governor* is used both of the man and the mechanical regulator.

Booksellor would jar you just as much as *carpentor* or *grocor*, and if you were to write *governer, docter, chanceller, counseller, inspecter*, the world would write you down as illiterate. The distinction between *-er* and *-or* as the ending of agent nouns is purely historic. Orthoepically they are pronounced alike.

At the present time the matter is in a state of hopeless confusion, but the form *-er* has the advantage over the form *-or*, for both "one who" and "that which," dating back to 1526.

"F. M.," Charleston, Mo.—"A friend from the South insists that '*carry* a girl to a party' is just as correct as 'take.' Of course, we understand that *accompany* or *escort* are preferable, but that does not clarify the 'carry' and 'take' situation. Please help us."

The word *carry*, in the sense of "to conduct, escort, lead, take (a person) with one" is archaic or dialectal.

"W. C. H.," Victoria, B. C., Can.—"Is the name *Holmes*, like Smith, the name of a calling—a farmer?"

The answer must depend upon the source. Some members of the Holmes family derived their name from *La Houlme* in Seine-Inférieure, France, others from Old Norse *Holme*, a flat island. There are in the Bristol Channel *Flat Holme* and *Steep Holme*. There are, in Lancashire, places called *Holmes* and *Le Holmes*, from which the personal name has been derived. The first of these places is, the LEXICOGRAPHER believes, to be found mentioned in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* (1274), as it is dated 1212 in Harrison's "Surnames of the United Kingdom." The second bears the date 1283.

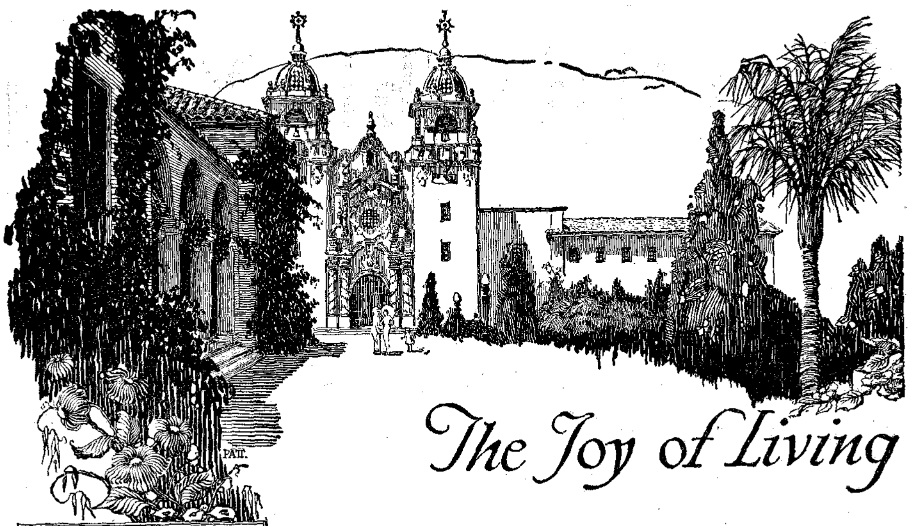
Old English *holm* meant the sea or the ocean. In poetical English, it also meant a wave. The Old Norse word, spelled originally *holmr*, denoted an island in a bay, creek, lake, or river. It was also used to designate riparian land or meadow land on a shore. It corresponded, however, to the Old Saxon *holm*, hill. Thus, we find that the family name *Holme* or *Holmes* designated a dweller on an island, a river bank, or a hill.

To bear this out, we have the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* for 902 A.D., the *Calendarium Inquisitionum*, 1254; the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, 1274; and the *Placita de Quo Warranto*, 1292. One *Laurence de Holm* figures in a Collection of Lancashire Fines, published in 1377. *Adam del Holme* occurs in a List of Yorkshire Poll Taxes, 1379.

There is also the Medieval English word *holm*, meaning holly, and also *holm-oak*, used to mean evergreen oak. Many of the *Holme* names in Medieval records refer to the tree. Thus, to trace the origin of the name of any particular family is no small task, especially as it has varied in spelling, ranging from the original *Holm* to *Halm* and other forms.

"W. M. C. F.," Chicago, Ill.—"Which phrase is correct—'one hundred *pair* of shoes,' or 'one hundred *pairs* of shoes'?"

In the cant of the shoe trade the first is used; in the literature of the land the second only. Certain words denoting a quantity, measure, weight, or the like, are used in the singular after



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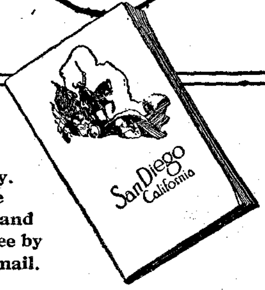

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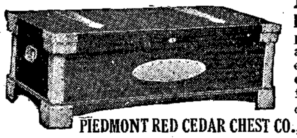

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a numerical adjective; as, *brace, couple, dozen, gross, head, pair, score, yoke.* We say, "three *dozen* eggs"; "twenty *head* of cattle"; "five *yoke* of oxen." The number of words so used is much less than formerly, and tends to diminish; three *pairs* of shoes would by very many persons be preferred to three *pair*.

"F. R.," Baker, Ore.—"Please inform me of the source of the following quotation—

> "'The time has come,' the Walrus said,
> 'To talk of many things.'"

The lines are from Charles Lutwidge Dodgson's (Lewis Carroll) "Through the Looking-Glass."

"H. C. N.," Hancock, N. H.—"Where was President Wilson born, and when?"

President Wilson was born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856.

"T. R. P.," Portland, Ark.—"Please give me the sound of 'u' with two dots over it, usually used in foreign names. Also, tell me how the singer *Gluck's* name is pronounced."

The *u* with two dots over it represents a sound made by pronouncing *i* (the vowel-sound of *see*), with the lips at the same time fully pursed or rounded as for whistling. The name of *Alma Gluck* is pronounced *gluk—u* as in *full.*

"C. B.," Port Neches, Texas.—"Kindly advise if Alexandre Dumas, the French writer, was of negro descent. If not, I will appreciate any information relative to his ancestors that is available."

Alexandre Dumas (the elder) was the grandson of the Marquis Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie and a negress, Marie Cessette Dumas, both of Santo Domingo, Haiti. Dumas' father, Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie Dumas, was for a time a general under Napoleon. Dumas' mother was Marie Elisabeth Labouret.

"A. C.," New York, N. Y.—"Please give me some information concerning the word *promiscuous* and the suggested form *permiscuous.*"

The word *promiscuous*, in Latin *promiscuus*, from *promisceo*, or *pro* and *misceo*, to mingle, mix, signifies thoroughly mixed or mingled. *Promiscuous* is applied to any number of different persons or objects mingled together. A *promiscuous* audience is an audience consisting of all sorts and conditions of men and women. A multitude is termed *promiscuous* as characterizing the thing. The word also means "unrestricted in distribution or application; not restricted to one or to a particular one; as, *promiscuous* intercourse." There is a colloquial meaning of this term: "accidental; casual; incidental; lacking premeditation," but the language does not contain any such form as *permiscuous*.

This form is commonly characterized as a Malapropism—*Mrs. Malaprop* is the lady in Sheridan's "Rivals" who spoke of "the allegory of the Nile," and who had "no delusions to the past," and who "would precipitate one down the prejudice." *Mrs. Malaprop's* mistakes in what she called orthodoxy have often been repeated in later life by persons who were as headstrong as "an allegory on the banks of the Nile." *Permiscuous* is the accidental transposition of sounds or letters or the parts of two or more words of a sentence, such as occurs in the Spoonerism, "How many of you have a half-warmed fish in your hearts?" when he intended to ask, "How many of you have a half-formed wish in your hearts?"

"W. C." Washington, D. C.—"Kindly give me some information about the origin of the word *cootie.*"

Cootie is a word which the Scots use as an adjective to describe a fowl whose legs are covered with feathers. In Shropshire years ago, anything was *cootie* that was snug and comfortable and cozy. In Gloucestershire *cootie* was used for wriggling and squirming. Perhaps the word is related to Sanskrit *kuti*, body, or to Urudu *khuthi*, scab.

"A. M. W.," New York, N. Y.—"Please tell me when the word *croustade* first appeared in print."

The form *crustade* dates from 1440, and may be found in the section, "Ancient Cookery" of "Household Ordinances." The form *croustade* is a French form which was recorded by Hatzfeld, the French lexicographer, as being in use in his time. Hatzfeld was born in 1824 and died in 1900. He began his work on his great dictionary of the French language before 1890. The form *crostata* was recorded in Florio's "New World of Words" in 1598.

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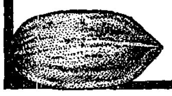

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